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CURRENT BIOGRAPHY YEARBOOK

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EDITED BY

CHARLES MORITZ

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Preface

One of the features that distinguish the twenty-second volume of CURRENT BIOGRAPHY YEARBOOK from its recent predecessors is its unusually large number of figures in federal government—a reflection of the changeover in Washington from the administration of Dwight D. Eisenhower to that of John F. Kennedy. Some thirty-five men and women, including President Kennedy himself, have been included because of their official association with the New Frontier.

Another frontier opened up in 1961 when man made his first successful flights into space. Sketches of Alan B. Shepard, Jr., of the United States and Yuri Gagarin of the U.S.S.R. commemorate this achievement. The presence of such names as Joseph Kasavubu, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, and Moise Tshombe indicates the growing importance of African and Asian leaders on the world scene. Winners of Nobel Prizes and Pulitzer Prizes are given biographical treatment.

Continuing a policy of stepping up the number of revised biographical sketches, CURRENT BIOGRAPHY YEARBOOK 1961 contains more of these updated and superseding articles than did CURRENT BIOGRAPHY YEARBOOK 1960. Examples are the biographical sketches of such internationally known celebrities as Dame Judith Anderson, Charles Chaplin, Martha Graham, Henry R. Luce, Richard J. Neutra, Darius Milhaud, and Adlai E. Stevenson. These new articles supersede the earlier ones, now outdated.

Sketches have been made as accurate and objective as possible through careful researching by CURRENT BIOGRAPHY writers in newspapers, magazines, authoritative reference books, and the news releases of government agencies. Immediately after their publication in monthly issues, the articles are submitted to the biographees to give them an opportunity to suggest corrections in time for CURRENT BIOGRAPHY YEARBOOK. Sketches have also been revised before inclusion in the yearbook to take account of major changes in the careers of biographees. With the exception of occasional interviews, the questionnaire remains the main source of direct information.

In the back of the volume under *Organizations* can be found the heads of veterans, industrial, fraternal, and professional organizations. Persons who are not authors by profession but who have written books are listed under *Nonfiction* or *Literature* in addition to their primary vocational fields.

The pages following contain: *Explanation; Key to Reference Abbreviations; Key to Pronunciation;* and *Key to Abbreviations.* The indexes at the end of the volume are: *Biographical References (consulted by Current Biography research staff); Periodicals and Newspapers Consulted; Necrology* (of persons whose biographies have appeared in previous volumes); *Classification by Profession; Cumulated Index, 1961.* The 1940-1950 Index can be found in the 1950 Yearbook, and the 1951-1960 index, in the 1960 Yearbook.

CHARLES MORITZ

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Explanations

Authorities for biographees' full names, with some exceptions, are the bibliographical publications of The Wilson Company. When a biographee prefers a certain name form, that is indicated in the heading of the article: for example, Armstrong-Jones, Antony (Charles Robert) means that he is usually referred to as Antony Armstrong-Jones. When a professional name is used in the heading, as for example, Anne Bancroft, the real name (in this case Annemarie Italiano) appears in the article itself.

The heading of each article includes the pronunciation of the name if it is unusual, date of birth (if obtainable), and occupation. The article is supplemented by a list of references to sources of biographical information, in two alphabets: (1) newspapers and periodicals and (2) books. See the section ***Biographical References.***

KEY TO REFERENCE ABBREVIATIONS

References to newspapers and periodicals are listed in abbreviated form; for example, "Sat Eve Post 217:14-15 S 30 '44 por" means ***Saturday Evening Post,*** volume 217, pages 14-15, September 30, 1944, with portrait. (For full names, see the section ***Periodicals and Newspapers Consulted,*** found in the rear of this volume.)

January—Ja
February—F
March—Mr
April—Ap
May—My
June—Je

July—Jl
August—Ag
September—S
October—O
November—N
December—D

Journal—J
Magazine—Mag
Monthly—Mo
Weekly—W
Portrait—por
Review—R

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

(Based on Webster's Guide to Pronunciation)*

ā	āle
â	câre
ă	ădd
ă	*ă*ccount
ä	ärm
ȧ	ȧsk
ȧ	sof*ȧ*
ē	ēve
ê	êvent
ĕ	ĕnd
ẽ	makẽr
g	go
ī	īce
ĭ	ĭll
K	German ch as in *ich* (ĭK)
N	Not pronounced, but indicates the nasal tone of the preceding vowel, as in the French *bon* (bôN).
ō	ōld
ô	ôrb
ŏ	ŏdd
oi	oil
o͞o	o͞oze
o͝o	fo͝ot
ou	out
th	*th*en
th	thin
ū	cūbe
û	ûrn; French eu, as in *jeu* (zhû); German ö, oe, as in *schön* (shûn), *Goethe* (gû'tĕ)
ŭ	tŭb
ŭ	circ*ŭ*s
ü	Pronounced approximately as ē, with rounded lips: French u, as in *menu* (mẽ-nü'); German ü, as in *grün*
zh	azure
' =	main accent
" =	secondary accent

(*Exceptions : *th* in then; main and secondary accents.)

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

AAAA	Amateur Athletic Association of America
A.A.U.	Amateur Athletic Union
ABC	American Broadcasting Company
A.C.L.U.	American Civil Liberties Union
ADA	Americans for Democratic Action
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AEF	American Expeditionary Force
AFL	American Federation of Labor
AFL-CIO	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
ALA	American Library Association
AMA	American Medical Association
A.P.	Associated Press
ASCAP	American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers
ASNE	American Society of Newspaper Editors
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity
B.L.S.	Bachelor of Library Science
B.S.	Bachelor of Science
CAA	Civil Aeronautics Administration
CAB	Civil Aeronautics Board
C.B.	Companion of the Bath
C.B.E.	Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
CBS	Columbia Broadcasting System
C.E.	Civil Engineer
CEA	Council of Economic Advisers
C.E.D.	Committee for Economic Development
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
CIO	Congress of Industrial Organizations
C.M.G.	Companion of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
Com.	Commodore
D.A.R.	Daughters of the American Revolution
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity
D.Eng.	Doctor of Engineering
DEW	Distant Early Warning Line
D.F.C.	Distinguished Flying Cross
D.J.	Doctor of Jurisprudence
D.Lit.	Doctor of Literature
D.Mus.	Doctor of Music
DP	Displaced Person
D.Pol.Sc	Doctor of Political Science
D.Sc.	Doctor of Science
D.S.C.	Distinguished Service Cross
D.S.M.	Distinguished Service Medal
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order
ECA	Economic Cooperation Administration
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EDC	European Defense Community
ERP	European Recovery Program
ESA	Economic Stabilization Administration
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCA	Farm Credit Administration
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEPC	Fair Employment Practice Committee
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FOA	Foreign Operations Administration
FPC	Federal Power Commission
FSA	Federal Security Agency
FTC	Federal Trade Commission
GATT	General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
G.B.E.	Knight or Dame, Grand Cross Order of the British Empire
G.C.B.	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath
G.O.P.	Grand Old Party
H.M.	His Majesty; Her Majesty
ICA	International Cooperation Administration
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
I.C.F.T.U.	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
IGY	International Geophysical Year
I.L.A.	International Longshoremen's Association
I.L.G.W.U.	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
I.L.O.	International Labor Organization
IRO	International Refugee Organization
J.D.	Doctor of Jurisprudence
K.B.E.	Knight of (the Order of) the British Empire
K.C.	King's Counsel
K.C.B.	Knight Commander of the Bath
L.H.D.	Doctor of Humanities
Litt.D.	Doctor of Letters
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
LL.D.	Doctor of Laws
M.A.	Master of Arts
M.B.A.	Master of Business Administration
MBS	Mutual Broadcasting System
M.C.E.	Master of Civil Engineering
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
M.E.	Master of Engineering
METO	Middle East Treaty Organization
MGM	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
M.Lit.	Master of Literature
M.P.	Member of Parliament
M.P.P.D.A.	Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America
MRP	Mouvement Républicain Populaire
MSA	Mutual Security Agency
M.Sc.	Master of Science
Msgr.	Monsignor, Monseigneur
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
NAB	National Association of Broadcasters
NAM	National Association of Manufacturers
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	National Broadcasting Company
N.E.A.	National Education Association
NLRB	National Labor Relations Board
N.M.U.	National Maritime Union
NRA	National Recovery Administration
NRPB	National Resources Planning Board
NYA	National Youth Administration
O.A.S.	Organization of American States
O.B.E.	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire
OCD	Office of Civilian Defense
OEEC	Organization for European Economic Cooperation
OPA	Office of Price Administration
OPM	Office of Production Management
OWI	Office of War Information
P.E.N.	Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists (International Association)
Ph.B.	Bachelor of Philosophy
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
PWA	Public Works Administration
Q.C.	Queen's Counsel
RAF	Royal Air Force
RCA	Radio Corporation of America
REA	Rural Electrification Administration
RFC	Reconstruction Finance Corporation
RKO	Radio-Keith-Orpheum
ROTC	Reserve Officers' Training Corps
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SCAP	Supreme Command for the Allied Powers
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SHAEF	Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers Europe
S.J.D.	Doctor of Juridical Science
SLA	Special Libraries Association
S.T.B.	Bachelor of Sacred Theology
S.T.D.	Doctor of Sacred Theology
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
T.W.U.A.	Textile Workers Union of America
UAR	United Arab Republic
U.A.W.	United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America
UMT	Universal Military Training
U.M.W.A.	United Mine Workers of America
U.N.	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRRA	United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
U.P.I.	United Press and International News Service
USO	United Service Organizations
U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
U.S.W.A.	United Steel Workers of America
VA	Veterans Administration
V.F.W.	Veterans of Foreign Wars
W.E.U.	Western European Union
W.F.T.U.	World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO	World Health Organization
WMC	War Manpower Commission
WPA	Work Projects Administration
WPB	War Production Board

CURRENT BIOGRAPHY YEARBOOK

1961

ABBAS, FERHAT (ăb-bäs′ fĕr-hät′) Oct. 24, 1899- Political leader; former Premier of Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria

Address: b. Bureau du Gouvernement Provisoire de la République Algérienne, Tunis, Tunisia

The first Premier of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria, Ferhat Abbas served for almost three years before he was succeeded by Benyoussef Ben Khedda on August 27, 1961. Abbas, who is known to his friends as "the grand old man of Algerian politics," is a former moderate with strong French ties who became a revolutionary nationalist late in life. Although a pharmacist by profession, Abbas had long been active in Algerian politics and journalism, having served in the French Assembly and in the Algerian legislature. In 1956 he joined the revolutionary National Liberation Front (FLN) and soon became the leading spokesman of this organization, which claims to represent the Moslem majority of Algeria and which since 1954 has been engaged in a violent struggle for independence from France. After the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria in September 1958, Abbas as Premier was attempting to negotiate the cause of Algerian independence from a position of strength and respectability.

Ferhat Abbas was born to Abbas Said and Achoura (Maza) Abbas in Taher in Algeria on October 24, 1899, the seventh of thirteen children of a family closely identified with French rule. (One French source gives August 24, 1899 as his birthday.) His father, a reasonably prosperous *caid* (administrative chief) in the northern Constantine village of Chahna, had been awarded the rosette and silver braid of a commander of the Legion of Honor for his loyalty to France. After running wild with local shepherds until the age of ten, Ferhat Abbas entered the French *lycée* at Philippeville, where he was fond of soccer and horseback riding. After receiving his *baccalauréat* he did three years of compulsory service as a sergeant in the French army medical corps. He then entered the pharmacy school of the University of Algiers; avidly read Victor Hugo, Sophocles, and the Declaration of the Rights of Man; and developed a strong interest in history and sociology.

Wide World

FERHAT ABBAS

He subsequently set up a pharmacy in the town of Sétif, where he also began his political and literary career, serving in several elected local offices and writing occasional editorials. In 1933 he helped to organize the Algerian Peoples Union. Since the age of sixteen, Abbas had been greatly concerned with the difference in status between Frenchman and Algerian. In his book, *Le jeune Algérien* (The Young Algerian), written in 1930, he spoke out strongly "against the colonial regime and its myriad injustices." His political ideas during this period centered around the demand for Algerian Moslems to be regarded as French citizens with full equality. In an article written in 1936 under the title "I am France," Abbas identified himself fully with the French nation and maintained that the "Algerian Fatherland" never existed.

After a period of service as a volunteer in the French forces in World War II, Abbas turned away from the "assimilationist" solution when General Giraud rebuffed his appeal to enlist Moslems in the war of liberation on the basis of equality. In 1943 he issued a manifesto calling for an autonomous Algerian state within

ABBAS, FERHAT—*Continued*

a French Union, with its people to be considered not Frenchmen but Algerians. Upon these principles he founded the Democratic Union for the Algerian Manifesto, a political party that eschewed violent means. In 1946 Abbas became editor of *Egalité* (which changed its name to *La République algérienne* in 1948), and in the same year he was elected to the French Constituent Assembly. From 1947 to 1955 he was a member of the Algerian Assembly, and he also served for a time in the Assembly of the French Union. During these years Abbas remained a moderate, though on two occasions he was jailed by French authorities.

For eighteen months after the Algerian war broke out in November 1954, Abbas, being basically opposed to violence, remained aloof and even tried for a time to act as an intermediary between the FLN and the French. However, after the Mollet government had greatly intensified the war, he finally lost all faith in French good will. In April 1956, much to the dismay of French liberals who had still hoped that he might serve to bring about a conciliatory solution, Abbas, together with three other moderate leaders, joined forces with the FLN in Cairo in an all-out war against French rule. Asserting that the Democratic Union for the Algerian Manifesto "no longer exists," he declared that the FLN represented the only force for the liberation of North Africa and demanded that France "recognize the right of Algerian nationality for every Algerian citizen." He said that there could be "no peace and no respite" until the French were out of Algeria.

Prevented by its internal rivalries from falling under the leadership of an individual strong man, the FLN is basically democratic in its organization and independent of outside political control. It is engaged in a campaign of terror and sabotage in France as well as in Algeria, but its agents are under strict orders to avoid killing innocent civilians. Despite its basically revolutionary aims, the FLN had been attempting to attain a status of respectability, under the diplomatic sponsorship of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. Abbas often traveled through Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East to gain support for his cause. In 1957 he served as FLN delegate to the United Nations, and in 1958 he attended the North African Conference in Tunis. He made a special appeal to the Vatican in March 1958 to intervene in behalf of a just and reasonable peace for Algeria.

When the French Fourth Republic collapsed in May 1958, Abbas expressed hope that the new government of General Charles de Gaulle might be able to solve the Algerian problem, if the General "could put an end to the coalition of special interests, put himself above the sterile parliamentary game in France, and inaugurate a new era of egalitarian cooperation" with the Moslem population of Algeria. He noted, however, that de Gaulle was apparently "at the mercy of the colonialists."

On September 19, 1958 the FLN announced that a Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria had been established in Cairo with the twofold purpose of intensifying the war for independence from France and extending the diplomatic offensive. The FLN leaders viewed de Gaulle's government-in-exile during World War II as a precedent for this action. As the most respected figure in Algerian politics, Ferhat Abbas was unanimously regarded as the logical choice for the premiership.

The position of Ferhat Abbas entailed more prestige than power. His views were heard with respect, but he had no decisive voice in the cabinet, whose decisions are the product of collective deliberation. Although the new government was soon accorded official recognition by a number of Asian and African nations, the French government regarded the regime as an organization for assassination and terror, engaged in subversive action against French authority. It considered recognition of the rebel government by third powers as an "unfriendly act" against France.

In October 1958, after de Gaulle had advanced his Constantine Plan (a far-reaching five-year program of economic reforms for the benefit of the Algerian native population), Abbas suggested a meeting of FLN and French representatives to determine political and military conditions for a cease-fire. He rejected, however, de Gaulle's subsequent invitation to FLN leaders to come to Paris under a safe conduct to discuss a "peace of the brave." He felt that acceptance of these conditions would imply unconditional surrender and insisted instead that negotiations be held on neutral territory.

In an interview in March 1959, shortly after the seat of the Algerian government had been transferred from Cairo to Tunis, Abbas declared that he was "100 per cent ready to negotiate" with de Gaulle, but that the Algerians could not be expected to lay down their arms until they were assured that their political aspirations would be fulfilled. While denouncing the French community in Africa as a "prefabricated cage," he indicated that a free and united North Africa would not be opposed to association with France under certain circumstances.

When on September 16, 1959 General de Gaulle for the first time offered Algeria the right of self-determination by means of a referendum to be held four years after a cease-fire, Abbas' reply was conciliatory, agreeing with the de Gaulle position in principle, but differing with the latter on a number of points. He declared that de Gaulle, in order to obtain a cease-fire, must deal directly with the Algerian Provisional Government, and maintained that a free choice of Algeria's future was impossible as long as the French army was still in control, and as long as thousands of Algerians were still in prisons and internment camps. He rejected de Gaulle's implication of partition to protect the rights of European settlers, as well as French intentions to retain outright ownership of the Sahara's natural resources, but declared that foreign investments in the Sahara would be respected by an independent Algeria. He expressed the view that the United Nations might have to intervene to guarantee self-determination for the Algerian people. In February 1960 Abbas made a conciliatory speech addressed to the European population of Algeria, calling upon them to co-operate in bringing about self-determination and referring to Algeria as "the patrimony of all of us." This speech was met with great bitterness by Algeria's Europeans.

Amid continued hostilities in the spring of 1960, Abbas called for volunteers from foreign nations and denounced the United States and Britain for having supplied military aid to France. On the eve of the Paris summit conference he sent messages to the heads of participating governments, requesting inclusion of the Algerian problem in the summit discussions. Peace hopes were raised for a brief period when in June 1960 preliminary negotiations for a cease-fire were begun in Melun, France. These talks soon broke down, however, when the Algerians rejected the rigid conditions laid down by France. Abbas accused the French of treating the Algerians as prisoners, and maintained that it was only through their demonstrated military strength that the Algerian people won recognition of their right to self-determination.

In late September 1960 Abbas visited Communist China, where he was given an elaborate reception and promises of aid. Subsequently he went to Moscow, where he pointed out to Soviet leaders the "special duties" imposed upon them by the "greatness and power of the Soviet Union," and was ultimately able to obtain *de facto* recognition for his regime from the Soviet government.

Previously, Soviet Premier Khrushchev, not wishing to break with de Gaulle, had been reluctant to recognize the Algerian government, a policy that the Chinese denounced as "opportunism." Abbas pointed out that the Communist nations had imposed no conditions in their offers of aid to the Algerians. "We prefer to defend ourselves with Chinese arms," he declared, "than to allow ourselves to be killed by the arms of the West." He noted that acceptance of Communist aid did not imply that Algeria would espouse socialism. This decision, he said, would be left to the Algerian people upon their liberation. Abbas has been described by one British observer as a "good Wilsonian liberal" who turned to the East after he had become disillusioned with the Western nations. In Abbas' view, these nations had been corrupted by higher living standards and had forgotten the barricades and struggles of their own past. John Gellner of the Toronto *Globe and Mail* (July 12, 1960) has suggested that in turning to the Communist nations, Abbas may have yielded to the more extreme elements of his party.

At the time of de Gaulle's visit to Algeria in December 1960, the Algerian Provisional Government was considerably strengthened when thousands of previously passive Moslems, whom the General had hoped to win over by his recently announced policy of an "Algerian Algeria," were driven into the arms of the FLN by the excesses of the European settlers. They expressed enthusiastic support for "Moslem Algeria" and for Ferhat Abbas. Meanwhile, the United Nations, though still rejecting the Algerian demand for an internationally supervised referendum, adopted a resolution by a vote of 63 to 8 that recognized United Nations responsibility in helping to promote independence for Algeria. Abbas' prestige was further enhanced when he participated, in early January 1961, in a five-nation African "summit conference" at Casablanca, at which plans for an African Charter were drafted

Following the referendum of January 8, 1961 in which (despite its boycott by the FLN) de Gaulle received a solid mandate to go ahead with his plans for Algerian self-determination, Abbas made a new offer to start peace talks. Although several points of controversy remained, considerable hopes were raised in French governmental circles that peace in Algeria might become a reality in the foreseeable future.

Talks between representatives of France and the Provisional Government were reportedly held in early March, from May 20 to June 13, and from July 20 to July 28. However, these efforts to agree on a cease-fire ended in failure.

A tall, heavily built man, "with silvering brown hair, a moustache, a broad scimitar nose, and a noble, grandfatherly face," Ferhat Abbas is so steeped in French culture that he is incapable of making a speech in Arabic. He has been described as having "as glad a hand and as ready a tongue as the most affable corner druggist," but he is also known for his hot temper. On September 17, 1945 he married Marcelle Stoëtzel (according to one source, Marcelle Perez), an Algerian-born Frenchwoman of Alsatian background. They have one son, Halim, and they occasionally reside in their apartment near Montreux, Switzerland, overlooking Lake Geneva. Some day, after the struggle is won, Abbas hopes to return to his town of Sétif and resume his practice of pharmacy.

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ADDERLEY, CANNONBALL *See* Adderley, J. E.

ADDERLEY, JULIAN E(DWIN) Sept. 15, 1928- Saxophonist

Address: b. c/o Riverside Records, 553 W. 51st St., New York 19; h. 112-19 34th Ave., Corona 68, N.Y.

Originally the idol of a small but fervent cult of "far-out" jazz fans, alto saxophonist Julian E. ("Cannonball") Adderley has more recently gained much favor with a wider audience. Adderley, a former Fort Lauderdale, Florida high school music teacher, has become

JULIAN E. ADDERLEY

a star performer in night clubs, jazz concerts, and recordings. He has also become the favorite of many jazz critics: Ralph J. Gleason of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, for example, has called him "far and away the most important and the most exciting alto saxophone player in jazz today."

Adderley's playing has often been compared to that of the late alto saxophonist Charlie ("Yardbird") Parker, whose revolutionary musical ideas made him the major prophet of contemporary "cool" jazz. But Adderley insists that his work is also deeply rooted in more traditional sources, such as Negro church music and the blues. "I call my style modern traditionalism, not experimental, and not far out," he explains. "Much of it, actually, is religious music, folk music, ceremonial music." These origins go far to explain why Adderley's playing sometimes takes on the snap and exuberance of a Georgia camp meeting.

Julian Edwin Adderley was born on September 15, 1928 in Tampa, Florida into a musically inclined family. His father was a jazz cornetist and his brother, Nathaniel Adderley, plays cornet in Cannonball's ensembles. In addition to his virtuosity on the alto saxophone, Cannonball is much at home with the tenor saxophone, trumpet, clarinet, and flute. He studied both reed and brass instruments while he attended high school from 1944 to 1948 in Tallahassee, Florida.

During his boyhood Julian Adderley was christened with the nickname by which he is commonly known. "When I was going to school in Florida I used to eat anything, so the kids called me Cannibal," he has reported. "Older people couldn't get the connection, so they called me Cannonball. But all that died out about 1943." Adderley has explained that the nickname was revived by an old friend who ran into him when he was performing in New York in 1955 and since that time it has stuck.

In high school Adderley favored the trumpet as his instrument, and he formed his first jazz group, under the leadership of Leander Kirksey, the director of the school band. On graduating from high school in 1948, Adderley himself became director of a school band, at Dillard High School in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. He held the post until 1956.

Adderley's academic position left him enough time to develop his interest in performing, and from 1948 to 1950 he directed his own jazz group in southern Florida. In 1950 he entered the United States Army, and was discharged two years later. During his military career Adderley served as leader of the 36th Army Dance Band.

After leaving the United States Army, Adderley resumed both his formal musical training and his performing. He studied at the United States Naval School of Music at Washington, D.C., in 1952, and there he also formed his own jazz ensemble. In 1952 and 1953 he conducted an Army band in Fort Knox, Kentucky. Adderley also has college credits from Florida A & M University.

Although stories of Adderley's warm and vital music-making and his resemblance in style to Charlie Parker had begun to circulate in jazz circles, Adderley did not play in an important jazz center until the summer of 1955. At that time he made his debut at the Café Bohemia, a New York night club, where he appeared with a small group headed by Oscar Pettiford, the bassist.

In his first New York engagement, Cannonball Adderley immediately caught the attention of jazz connoisseurs. They responded to his work with enthusiasm, and he was soon signed to a recording contract on the EmArcy label. By the spring of 1956 Adderley had established enough of a name for himself to start out on his own, and with his brother Nat he formed an ensemble for a tour that lasted until 1957.

But his new fame also brought him detractors. The panegyrics that attended his debut at the Café Bohemia put many jazz enthusiasts on their guard against him, and critics attacked him as a mere imitator of Parker's style. Moreover, the pressures brought to bear on a front-rank band leader proved too much for a young man just out of an easygoing Southern apprenticeship. By late in 1957, Adderley had decided to disband his combo and join the group headed by Miles Davis.

Reactions to Adderley's work with the Davis ensemble varied. Ralph J. Gleason of the San Francisco *Chronicle* wrote on October 26, 1958: "The team of Davis and Adderley, I firmly believe, is one that will make jazz history. They have the same essential ties to lyricism and melody and they are both deeply rooted in the blues." A reviewer for *High Fidelity* (March 1960) thought, on the other hand, that Adderley's work with Davis was marked by "a habit of playing meaningless runs."

Whatever the reactions of the reviewers, Adderley's appearance with the Miles Davis group had two effects. One was an alteration in his early, less disciplined style; another was his acceptance as a competent professional by jazz fans who had reacted with skepticism to his overnight success in 1955. In August 1959 Adderley ended his association with Davis and joined George Shearing's band as a featured soloist, but the association lasted for only two months. By October 1959 Adderley had formed a new group of his own, again with his brother Nat as cornetist.

Since striking out on his own, Adderley has established himself as a major figure on the jazz scene. The new Adderley group builds its repertory around the clearly recognizable tunes of popular ballads rather than the freewheeling improvisations that Cannonball had formerly favored. This approach has attracted the masses, but has alienated the avant-garde.

In addition to his night-club work, Julian Adderley and his ensemble have performed at many jazz concerts. These have included the Newport (Rhode Island) Jazz Festival, where the group was featured on the opening night program of the 1960 series on June 30; the Randall's Island (New York City) Jazz Festival; and the first concert of a new group known as the Jazz Arts Society, held on December 4, 1960 at the auditorium of New York City's Hunter College. With somewhat less than success the Adderley quintet appeared on a *Jazz at the Philharmonic* program in London, England in December, 1960.

Adderley broke into a medium usually considered inhospitable to serious jazz ensembles on October 27, 1960, when he was featured on an ABC-TV special program starring Debbie Reynolds. Adderley has publicly lamented the fact that Negro jazz musicians have such a difficult time finding acceptance on mass media, adding that "you hardly ever see a non-visual type Negro group on television" (San Francisco *Chronicle,* November 6, 1960).

Cannonball Adderley has recorded with his own ensembles on the Riverside, Mercury, Savoy, and Blue Note labels; with Miles Davis on Columbia; with Dinah Washington and Sarah Vaughan on Mercury; with Philly Joe Jones on Riverside; and with Paul Chambers on Vee-Jay. His LP's have sold extraordinarily well by the usual standards of jazz records: one Riverside album, *The Cannonball Adderley Quintet in San Francisco,* rivalled the best-selling pops albums in sales in early 1960. The same record also won a 1961 award from the Académie des Disques Charles-Cros in Paris, France.

A tall and heavy-set man, Adderley has been described by a *Time* writer (May 30, 1960) as "a large, comfortable Buddha, sleepily contemplating some secret pleasure." He often makes introductory remarks to jazz audiences, perhaps a carry-over from his years as a schoolteacher. Jazz, he feels, is basically happy music; he would like to keep it that way. Among the awards he has won are a joint citation, with Phil Woods, in the Musicians' Musicians poll of the *Encyclopedia of Jazz Yearbook* in 1956, and the New Alto Star of the Year award in the *Down Beat* magazine critics poll of 1959.

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ALLAN, JOHN J(AMES) Mar. 24, 1887-Nov. 1, 1960 Religious and welfare director; chief of staff in the Salvation Army (1946-57); assistant chief of chaplains for the United States Army during World War II. See *Current Biography* (January) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p39 N 2 '60

ALLEN, ARTHUR A(UGUSTUS) Dec. 28, 1885- Ornithologist

Address: b. Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, 33 Sapsucker Woods Rd., Ithaca, N.Y.; h. 208 Kline Rd., Ithaca, N.Y.

The contribution of pioneer professor of ornithology Arthur A. Allen to the spread of knowledge about birds and interest in them extends beyond even the thousands of students, many of them prominent birdmen, whom he taught during a half-century at Cornell University. Traveling hundreds of thousands of miles with camera and microphone, Allen has caught in photograph and on record hundreds of birds whose sight and sound thus gained a maximum audience.

The first professor of ornithology in the world, Allen began teaching at Cornell in 1910 and became a full professor in 1926. Since 1954 he has been professor emeritus and honorary director of the Laboratory of Ornithology at Cornell.

Arthur Augustus Allen was born in Buffalo, New York, on December 28, 1885 to Daniel Williams and Anna M. (Moore) Allen. He has two brothers: William Daniel, an engineer, and Howard B., a professor; and two sisters: Anna and Catherine. A third sister, Caroline, is deceased.

Allen's father, an attorney by profession, was a naturalist by avocation. The father's avocation left its mark on the children, particularly on Arthur, whose favorite toy as an infant was a stuffed scarlet tanager. When Arthur was five, the family moved to the outskirts of Buffalo, where Daniel Allen had greater opportunity to interest his children in wildlife. Bird study was one of Arthur Allen's extracurricular activities at Central High School in Buffalo. He also participated in football and debating and was class historian. He graduated from high school in 1902.

As a freshman at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, Allen borrowed his roommate's Premo camera, set it up on a tripod, attached a thread to the shutter release, and snapped the first of his thousands of photographs of birds. That first one was a chestnut-sided warbler at

ARTHUR A. ALLEN

its nest. During Allen's first year at Cornell he rowed on the freshman crew at Poughkeepsie. Majoring in zoology at Cornell, he was a student assistant in the systematic vertebrate zoology course in 1906 and 1907.

Taking his B.A. degree in 1907, he went into graduate work on a scholarship and won his M.A. degree in 1908. His master's thesis was entitled "The Mammals of the Cayuga Lake Basin." While studying for his doctorate, he held a fellowship (1909) and an instructorship in zoology (1910-1911). He received his Ph.D. degree in 1911, on completion of a thesis that represented the first intensive study of an American bird: *The Red-winged Blackbird: A Study in the Ecology of a Cat-tail Marsh.*

At the request of Dr. Frank M. Chapman of the American Museum of Natural History, Allen spent the year 1912 collecting birds in the jungles of Colombia, South America. Among the species and subspecies that he brought back were more than fifteen previously unknown to collectors. Later expeditions took him to Labrador (1918, 1945, 1953), Hudson Bay (1934, 1944, 1954), Europe (1938), Panama (1944), Mexico (1946), and Alaska (1948).

Returning from Colombia to Cornell, Allen continued as an instructor in zoology until 1916, when he became assistant professor of ornithology. In 1926 he was made full professor of ornithology, a position which he held until 1953. Among the thousands of students whom he taught are such well-known names in ornithology as Herbert Friedman, John Emlen, Austin Rand, Harrison Lewis, Ludlow Griscom, and George Saunders. He keeps up a voluminous and international correspondence with former students.

One of Allen's students was the late Albert R. Brand, who became interested in recordings of birdcalls and began to finance such recordings. With his backing, Allen and Dr. P. P. Kellogg made coast-to-coast recording trips. Allen has recorded the sounds of limpkins in Southern swamps, trumpeter swans on the shores of mountain lakes, orioles and bluebirds in New England orchards, and whooping cranes on the coast of Texas. The tall, long-legged whooping crane is the second rarest bird in North America, and Allen's recording of its loud, bugle-like call is probably the first ever made. The feat was also notable because it is difficult to get closer than half a mile to the shy bird without frightening it away. Allen made the recording —which included love duets—with the help of his son David at the Aransas Wildlife Refuge in Texas in January 1954.

The whooping crane calls, like scores of others recorded by Allen, have been issued on long-playing records by Cornell's Library of Natural Sounds. Book-Records, in co-operation with Cornell University Press, published Allen and P. P. Kellogg's *Songbirds of America in Color, Sound, and Story* in 1954.

His work with ruffed grouse brought Allen much recognition among conservationists in the 1920's and 1930's. All efforts to replenish the numbers of this highly prized and diminishing game bird by rearing it in captivity had failed. In charge of the American Game Association's ruffed grouse investigations, Allen by 1932 had proved that the grouse can be raised in captivity. He was also the first to rear a willow ptarmigan from its egg.

Through the pictures taken with his Leica and telephoto lens, Allen has stimulated popular interest in the study and conservation of birds. His photographs of meadow larks with June beetle larvae and other birds with other enemies of vegetation have dramatized the conservation message to farmers. The best-known of his photographs is perhaps that of the bluebird on the hollyhock plant, which appeared originally in the *National Geographic Magazine* in the spring of 1939 and has since been framed in homes around the world.

Allen's photographs illustrate a number of his books, including *The Book of Bird Life; A Study of Birds in Their Native Haunts* (Van Nostrand, 1930); *American Bird Biographies* (Comstock, 1934), which also has ten color plates and ten wash drawings by George Miksch Sutton; the second series of American Bird Biographies, *The Golden Plover and Other Birds* (Comstock, 1939), which again has color plates by Sutton in addition to the author's photographs; and *Stalking Birds with Color Camera* (National Geographic Society, 1951), published together with *Freezing the Flight of Hummingbirds* by H. E. Edgerton and others in a limited edition edited by Gilbert Grosvenor.

He has also written *Ornithology Laboratory Notebook, For Recording Observations Made in the Field and Studies Made in the Laboratory, on the Birds of North America* (Comstock, 1936 and 1941). His "Hunting with a Microphone the Voices of Vanishing Birds" appeared in the *National Geographic Magazine* in June 1937. "Split Seconds in the Lives of Birds" appeared in the same periodical in May 1954. Between 1937 and 1954 twelve other articles by him were published in the *National*

Geographic Magazine. Articles by him in other periodicals include "Birds' Nests" (*Nature Study,* February 1919), "Sex Rhythm in the Ruffed Grouse" (*Auk,* April 1934), and "Recent Observations on the Ivory-billed Woodpecker" (*Auk,* April 1937).

The work of Allen has set the pace of research at Cornell's Laboratory of Ornithology, which has made valuable studies in the hearing ability of birds, roosting habits, the feeding of waterfowl, among other aspects of bird life. Allen, who retired from teaching in 1953, continues as honorary director of the laboratory.

Allen is a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union and a member of the Cooper Ornithological Club, the Wilson Ornithological Club, the Explorers' Club, the American Society of Mammalogists, the American Society of Naturalists, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, and the Wildlife Society (of which he was president in 1938). He has received the Outdoor Life Gold Medal for outstanding contribution to wildlife conservation (1924) and the Burr Award of the National Geographic Society for his contribution to geographic knowledge. During World War II, in 1944-45, he worked on Project Jungle Acoustics for the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

On August 19, 1914 Arthur A. Allen married Elsa Guerdrum. They have five children: Glen Olaf, Constance, Phebe Laura, David Guerdrum, and Prudence Lloyd. Brown-haired and brown-eyed Allen is five feet ten inches tall and weighs 185 pounds. He is a Republican. Besides bird photography and recording, his recreations are lecturing, hunting, and fishing. Edwin Way Teale has said of Dr. Allen: "Few men in America have had as great an influence on ornithology or have made as many friends among bird-men—and among birds."

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ALPERT, GEORGE Mar. 24, 1898- Railroad executive; lawyer

Address: b. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, South Station, Boston 10, Mass.; h. 56 Prentice Rd., Newton Centre 59, Mass.; Franklin, N. H.

George Alpert, a Boston lawyer and real-estate investor, attained to one of the giddiest heights of American business enterprise—that of railroad president—when, in January 1956, he became head of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, succeeding Patrick B. McGinnis. The post is difficult and controversial, and Alpert has been beset with operating deficits and with complaints from commuters riding the New Haven Railroad, from communities along its tracks from New York to Boston, and from stockholders eager for a return on their investments.

Wide World
GEORGE ALPERT

On July 6, 1961 the request of the New Haven Railroad for a $5,500,000 federal loan was denied. One day later the United States District Court in New Haven accepted the railroad's plea for reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Law. At that time Alpert said: "It is hoped that such proceeding . . . will make possible the continuance of service . . . temporarily, at least." To take over operations and to reorganize the railroad, the court appointed three trustees, Richard J. Smith, Harry W. Dorigan, and William J. Kirk, on July 26. However, Alpert technically remains president and chairman of the board.

George Alpert was born in Boston, Massachusetts on March 24, 1898 to William and Gertrude (Cline) Alpert. His father, a Polish immigrant, was a junk dealer. He has two brothers and three sisters. Reared in Boston, he attended English High School and graduated in 1915. He earned his expenses while studying at Boston University School of Law, where he received the LL.B. degree *magna cum laude* in 1918.

During World War I Alpert served in the United States Navy as a seaman and briefly trained at Harvard to become an officer. Shortly after he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and opened his own law practice in 1919, his father died, leaving him to support the entire family. For three years, beginning in 1924, he was assistant district attorney of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, during which time he handled over 1,000 cases. Diversifying his activities, he made successful real-estate investments and served as president of the Conveyancers Realty Company from 1942 to 1956.

Beginning in 1947, he practised law with his brother Herbert in the Boston firm of Alpert & Alpert. Between 1950 and 1955 George Alpert won sixty-one out of sixty-six corporation actions. Their partnership was dissolved in 1956. The Alpert brothers met Patrick B. McGinnis (see *C.B.*, November 1955), who owned a large

ALPERT, GEORGE—*Continued*

block of New Haven Railroad stock, when they won a suit against the railroad in behalf of their client, the Boston Market Terminal Company. Herbert Alpert became general counsel of the Boston & Maine Railroad, in which McGinnis also held a large interest and of which he became president in 1956. George Alpert helped McGinnis win his 1954 proxy fight for control of the New Haven line. At that time McGinnis became New Haven's president. Alpert, who became a director, began studying ways to solve the problems of the railroad, which, observers agreed, was going through a critical period.

McGinnis resigned on January 20, 1956 and Alpert was elected president of the New Haven Railroad on the same day. When he took office he promised to run the trains on schedule, get the line's equipment into good working condition, and provide the best possible service. In 1957 he assumed the additional post of chairman of the board.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company traces its origin to the first railroad in the United States—the Granite Railway Company, incorporated in 1826, which connected the granite quarries at Quincy, Massachusetts with the Neponset River. By 1900 over 200 railroads between New York and Boston had been organized. Those that survived bankruptcy eventually became part of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Incorporated in 1872, the company now owns a crisscross of some 1,700 miles of railway.

The profits of the New Haven Railroad reached a high of $22,907,437 in 1943. It continued to make money throughout World War II, but in 1947 lost $6,365,788 despite a 12 per cent raise in fare, the first of several increases. Although it ran at a small profit from 1948 to 1956, it has been operating at a loss since that time.

During Alpert's five-year tenure, the New Haven Railroad has been harassed by deficits from passenger service, a part of railroad operation on which all lines lose money. This is especially serious for the New Haven because its percentage of passenger service revenue to gross income is the second highest in the nation. To accommodate commuter peaks, railroads must have hundreds of cars, hundreds of employees, and multitrack stations on expensive, downtown real estate for the five-day-a-week morning and evening rush. The rest of the time there is little business. Across the United States the number of rail commuters has decreased from 458,000,000 in 1929 to 224,000,000 in 1959.

The New Haven Railroad's passenger deficit has been compounded by the loss of freight business during the economic recession of 1960-61 and the competition from trucking companies using the New England Thruway, which was completed in 1958. In 1960 the New Haven Railroad had an operating deficit of $14,698,650. Its passenger revenues totaled $44,441,369 and freight revenues were $71,005,753.

As the New Haven Railroad's president, Alpert has been waging a campaign to keep the railroad in operation. He obtained several large bank loans guaranteed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. To eliminate old and dirty passenger cars, he presented a plan for 100 new cars that was approved by the company's 7,342 stockholders in April 1961.

To improve freight service George Alpert has much encouraged piggyback traffic and new techniques for the loading of freight. His efforts to obtain tax relief were rewarded in 1961, when Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island approved a four-state, four-year $55,000,000-tax-relief program.

After *Time* magazine (June 22, 1959) published an article, "How Not To Run a Railroad," criticizing the New Haven's "disgusting cars, disgraceful service," Alpert took a full-page advertisement in the New York *Times* to "set the record straight." He advised New Haven commuters to write their Congressmen to urge a federal subsidy as "a life-or-death necessity." He pointed out that railroads cannot pay their way and compete with transportation rivals—airlines, highways, waterways, and helicopters—all of which receive enormous and growing federal subsidies. Alpert has also pointed out that trains remain the most efficient way of transporting people to and from cities. In an article for *Harper's Magazine* (April 1957), he wrote: "A two-track commuter rail line can carry at least five times as many people per hour as a four-lane super-highway—and there are no cars to be parked on arrival." He believes that many car riders would take trains to the city if service were frequent, cheap, and available.

In 1961 the Interstate Commerce Commission investigated the plight of the New Haven Railroad. The company's representative told the ICC on August 29 that it would need $35,000,000 to return to a program of normal maintenance and to catch up with deferred maintenance. The ICC recommended that the 10 per cent federal excise tax on passenger service be repealed, that the New Haven Railroad seek authority to increase fares by 20 to 30 per cent, and that local governments consider building passenger stations and adjacent parking areas in their redevelopment plans.

Alpert has served as president of the Boston Market Terminal Company, Connecticut Company, New England Transportation Company, Providence Terminal Company, South Manchester Railroad Company, New Haven Railroad Communications Company, Providence Produce Warehouse Company, and Berkshire Street Railway Company.

Active in Jewish charitable organizations, Alpert was co-chairman of the United Jewish Appeal in 1946. He is a trustee of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies and Combined Jewish Appeal and a director of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in New York. Since 1945 he has served as a trustee of Temple Ohabei Shalom.

For a number of years Alpert has served Junior Achievement, Inc., as vice-chairman of the east Massachusetts section, chairman of the national campaigns from 1957 to 1959, and national director. He is a member of the national council of the National Planning Association and of the American, Massachusetts, Boston, and Waltham bar associations.

A founder of Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts, Alpert was chairman of the board from 1946 to 1954 and now is a trustee. In 1953 the Jewish-sponsored, nonsectarian university bestowed on Alpert the first honorary LL.D. degree that it awarded. In 1959 he received an honorary D.H.L. degree from Yeshiva University, where he is honorary chairman of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He also holds an honorary M.S. degree from Bradford-Durfee Technical Institute that was granted in 1956.

Alpert's political affiliation is with the Republican party. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity. His clubs are the Graduates, Harmonie, Union League (New Haven), and Mojalaki Country (Franklin, New Hampshire). He is six feet tall, has luxuriant white hair, and in speech and manner is unquestionably a New Englander.

On January 1, 1922 George Alpert married Gertrude R. Levin. They have three sons, William, Leonard, and Richard. Alpert built a three-hole golf course on his farm in Franklin, New Hampshire. Color photography is another of his hobbies. He is an accomplished violinist who performs at parties of the Boston Bar Association, has composed several pieces, and likes to listen to music, especially that of Mozart.

"In a country that is still growing as swiftly as the United States," Alpert wrote in *Harper's Magazine* (April 1957), "there will be no final solution to any major transportation problem. But with suitable public support, the railroads can provide frequent, low-cost, all-weather rail commuter service."

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ANDERSON, DAME JUDITH Feb. 10, 1898- Actress

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NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1941.

The first Australian-born actress to be elevated to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire is Judith Anderson, who was invested by Queen Elizabeth II with the insignia of a Dame Commander on July 12, 1960. The veteran performer, who has been on stage forty-five of her sixty-three years, is noted for her portrayal of Lady Macbeth, a role she first played in London at the Old Vic Theatre in 1937 and, recently, on television opposite Maurice Evans, on November 20, 1960. Other parts for which she has won accolades were the title role of *Medea*, A Woman in *Come of Age*, Olga in *The Three Sisters*, and Clytemnestra in *The Tower Beyond Tragedy*, on both the London and New York stage. Her work in motion pictures has also been distinguished. Many critics feel that her superb craftsmanship is unequaled in the theater today.

Wide World
DAME JUDITH ANDERSON

Judith Anderson, whose real first name is Frances, was born in Adelaide, south Australia on February 10, 1898 to James Anderson-Anderson and his wife, the former Jessie Margaret Saltmarsh. Her father, a Scotsman, had owned silver mines but lost his wealth when his four children were quite young. Judith (she chose that name herself and later dropped half of the Anderson surname) attended Rose Park School from 1908 to 1912 and Norwood School from 1913 to 1916 in her native city. Becoming interested in acting and music at the age of seven, when she saw a performance by Nellie Melba, she took singing and piano lessons but failed in both. Finally, she tried elocution lessons and excelled, winning Australia's highest award for recitation. She made her professional stage debut in Sydney at the Theatre Royal in 1915 as Stephanie in *A Royal Divorce.* She then toured with an American stock company in Australia and, deciding to go to the United States, was given a letter of introduction to Cecil B. De Mille.

When Judith Anderson reached California, however, she failed to interest the Hollywood director; so she went to New York with her mother. Arriving at a time when New York was in the midst of the influenza epidemic of the World War I period, she and her mother

ANDERSON, DAME JUDITH—*Continued*

became ill and spent the last of their money on doctors' bills. Still weak, she sought work in the theater.

By chance, the director of the Emma Bunting Stock Company saw her and engaged her for small roles. She made her first New York appearance in 1918 at the old Fourteenth Street Theatre. By the next year she had risen to leading roles with the company. During 1920 she toured with William Gillette in *Dear Brutus.* On September 25, 1922 she made her Broadway debut, using the name Frances Anderson, in *On the Stairs* at the Sam H. Harris Theatre.

In 1924 as Elise Van Zile in *The Cobra,* Judith Anderson gave her first notably triumphant performance. David Belasco cast her in *The Dove* in 1925, in a role that kept her busy for two seasons. After a tour of Australia in 1927, she appeared in *Anna* and succeeded Lynn Fontanne as Nina Leeds in the Theatre Guild production of Eugene O'Neill's *Strange Interlude.* Her next part was the Unknown One in Pirandello's *As You Desire Me* (1930-31).

Chosen by the Theatre Guild to play Lavinia Mannon in O'Neill's trilogy, *Mourning Becomes Electra,* on tour in 1930, she played the same part in the tragedies at the Alvin Theatre in New York in May 1932. In the same year she acted in *Firebird* as Karola Lovasdy and subsequently was in *Conquest* (1933), *The Mask and the Face* (1933), *The Drums Begin* (1934), *The Female of the Species* (1934), and *Divided by Three* (1935). Her command of the role of Delia in Zoë Akins' Pulitzer Prize-winning play, *The Old Maid,* in 1935 drew much favorable comment. Guthrie McClintic selected Miss Anderson to play Gertrude in his 1937 production of *Hamlet,* with John Gielgud in the leading role and Lillian Gish as Ophelia.

Another Shakespearean character, Lady Macbeth, Miss Anderson first portrayed in London in November 1937, and when Maurice Evans' Broadway production of *Macbeth* opened in November 1941, some critics thought that her performance as Lady Macbeth was the most skillful of her career. Almost a decade later, commenting on the *Hallmark Hall of Fame* NBC-TV production, filmed on location in Scotland and England, the New York *Times* (November 21, 1960) critic Jack Gould called Miss Anderson's Lady Macbeth "nothing short of a masterpiece." He found her "alternately vibrant, calculating, cruel, regal and pitiful; the intricacy of the characterization was knitted so faultlessly that it had a chilling power."

One of the more memorable characterizations achieved by Miss Anderson was her portrayal in 1939 of Mary, the mother of Jesus, in *Family Portrait,* a play by Lenore Coffee and William Joyce Cowen. She demonstrated her great versatility by playing a sympathetic part, in contrast with the many villainesses she had enacted on stage and screen.

Summoned to Hollywood to appear in *Blood Money* (United Artists, 1933), she played a gangster's moll. At that time she admitted that she hated to make movies. Persuaded to return in 1940, she portrayed the role of Mrs. Danvers, the malevolent housekeeper in *Rebecca* (United Artists). She then signed a seven-year contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and bought a ranch house in California. She found a home and garden a pleasant change after years of living out of trunks and suitcases.

For MGM she first appeared as a schoolteacher, acting opposite Eddie Cantor in *Forty Little Mothers* (1940). She has since played in a dozen or more films, including *Specter of the Rose* (Republic, 1946) as La Belle Sylph, a has-been ballet star; *The Strange Love of Martha Ivers* (Paramount, 1946) as the cruel aunt; *Pursued* (Warner Brothers, 1947), a western drama; and *Salome* (Columbia, 1953) as Queen Herodias. More recently she was Big Mama in *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* (MGM, 1958) and the Wicked Stepmother in *CinderFella* (Paramount, 1960).

On the stage, meanwhile, theatergoers saw Miss Anderson in several noteworthy productions, including *Come of Age,* a revival of the Clemence Dane poetic-musical work, based on the life of Thomas Chatterton, in which she first played the part of A Woman in January 1934. When it was presented at New York's City Center in January 1952, Brooks Atkinson wrote in the New York *Times* (January 24): "Like a born actress, Miss Anderson draws character in her walk, in her attitudes, in her gestures and glances as well as in the lines the author has given her. . . . Miss Anderson brings 'Come of Age' alive by being so vital, skillful and imaginative an actress." On the other hand, Walter Kerr in the New York *Herald Tribune* (January 24) thought that she was "swallowed up in the soupy pretense of the play."

Later, in 1953, Judith Anderson toured in a dramatic reading, with Tyrone Power and Raymond Massey, of Stephen Vincent Benét's poem *John Brown's Body.* Broadway audiences acclaimed her in December 1953 when she portrayed Gertrude Eastman-Cuevas in *In the Summer House* by Jane Bowles. In the summer of 1960 Miss Anderson was seen as the actress Irina Arkadin at the Edinburgh (Scotland) Festival in an Old Vic production of Chekhov's *The Sea Gull.*

Miss Anderson has also made her roles on television memorable: in *The Cradle Song* (May 6, 1956), *Caesar and Cleopatra* (March 5, 1956), *The Clouded Image* (November 7, 1957), *The Bridge of San Luis Rey* (January 21, 1958), and *Medea* (October 12, 1959). "Her Medea is a veritable symphony of mood, movement, comprehension and projection," observed Jack Gould (New York *Times,* October 13), agreeing in effect with critics who had found her performance unsurpassable when *Medea* was presented on the New York stage in 1947 and 1948.

Many honors have come to Judith Anderson, among them being the Donaldson Award in 1948, the Dickinson College Art Award "for distinguished achievement in the theatre" in 1960, the honorary degree of Doctor of Fine Arts from Northwestern University, and in July 1960 the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Dame Commander) from Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain. For her interpretations of Lady Macbeth in two TV productions, in 1954 and 1960, she received "Emmy" awards from the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences.

Judith Anderson was married to Benjamin Harrison Lehman, a University of California professor, in 1937; they were divorced in 1939. She married Luther Greene, a theatrical producer, on July 11, 1946. Although she appears on stage to be tall, she is only five feet four inches in height. She has blue eyes, walnut-brown hair, a mole on her chin, and a "talent for gaiety." She likes music, poetry, tennis, riding, antiques, and dachshunds.

"I wish I had a beautiful face," Miss Anderson wrote many years ago in *Theatre Magazine* (October 1924). "An unattractive woman has to work doubly hard. Some tell me I have a mobile, interesting face which would never grow monotonous. . . . I like emotional roles because they permit unleashing of one's feelings. . . . A character can be complex and difficult, but she must be plausible."

Asked what role is her favorite, she has mentioned Lady Macbeth and A Woman in *Come of Age*. She once remarked, "There are so many strange, alluring, hateful, lovable, weird, tender, ugly women of history and of life. I want to delineate all of them. I like characterization. I like to see one woman's entire life unfolded . . . all the gamut of emotions run."

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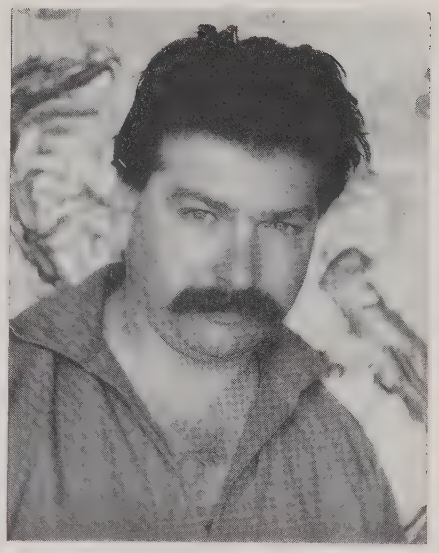
APPEL, KAREL (äp'ĕl) 1921- Artist

Address: 7 rue Brezin, Paris XIV, France

The Dutch painter Karel Appel, who in 1960 won the coveted $10,000 Guggenheim International Award, is a leading member of the postwar generation of European modernists who constitute the École de Paris. Because he too is an expatriate Dutchman living in France who paints in the expressionistic style, Appel has been compared to Vincent van Gogh. His work also resembles that of the New York action painters, such as De Kooning and Hofmann, in its seemingly uncontrolled slashes of raging color, sometimes suggesting images of children, beasts, birds, fish, and flowers, but, in recent years, more often not. "For me," Appel has said, "painting is destroying what I have done before."

In recent years, Appel has prospered because of the demand for works in the abstract expressionist style, and his paintings are housed in important private and public collections throughout the world. Like other abstract expressionist painters, he has become a storm center of controversy—which he seems to welcome. His earlier work, containing humorous and crude imagery, reminded viewers of the *art brut* of the Frenchman Dubuffet. Known also for his portraits, Appel has exhibited in several shows devoted to portraiture. His most recent paintings seem to be entirely nonfigurative, consisting of swirling masses of thick and screaming colors that lose themselves in vortices of violence. In addition to doing oil paintings and murals, Appel has worked in the mediums of gouache and ceramics.



KAREL APPEL

Karel Appel was born in Amsterdam in 1921, the son of a Dutch barber. Brought up near the Amsterdam docks, he worked for a while in his father's barbershop, but left it at the age of eighteen for the more insecure life of an artist. He moved often and took to the roads for long periods; at one time he found himself among the same Belgian miners who had once been ministered to by van Gogh. In 1940 Appel won a scholarship to the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Amsterdam and studied there until 1943. He first attracted public interest when he exhibited in a show of young painters from the Low Countries at Amsterdam's Stedelijk Museum in 1946. In the same year he had his first one-man show in Groningen, Holland. In 1947 he had his second one-man show in the Guildhall of Amsterdam, and in 1948 he held another at the Landweer Gallery in the same city.

By that time, Appel was active in the affairs of the avant-garde art movement in Holland. With Alechinsky, Corneille, and Jorn, he was a founding member of a group of experimental painters who set themselves in opposition to the geometric and traditional in Dutch art. Called Cobra (an abbreviation of Copenhagen, Brussels, and Amsterdam, the native cities of the members), the group held exhibitions and published a review. Appel often contributed to

APPEL, KAREL—*Continued*

the *Cobra Review* and always exhibited with the group. At that time his work reflected an interest in the figuration of children's art. He also showed with the International Experimental Group in their exhibition at the Stedelijk Museum.

In 1949 Appel received his first important commission: a mural for the canteen of the Amsterdam City Hall. Entitled *Children Begging,* the modernistic mural received international publicity when lunching civil servants, who said it upset their digestion, flung pats of butter against it. Eventually the local art commission had the offending mural covered over with wallpaper. The mural had, however, been favorably viewed by some influential members of the Dutch art world, and two years later Appel received a commission from the Stedelijk Museum for a mural in the lobby of its auditorium.

In 1950 Appel settled in Paris for good. He continued to take part in exhibitions of the Cobra group: at the Librairie 73 in 1950 and at the Galerie Pierre in 1951, both in Paris. He also participated in the second Cobra international exhibition of experimental art in Liège, Belgium in 1951. Gradually his reputation grew more international when he was represented in exhibitions of Dutch art during 1951 and 1952 at the Museum am Ostwall in Dortmund, Germany and at the Redfern Gallery in London.

Appel's work was shown in the Carnegie International Exhibition in Pittsburgh in 1952, one of the most important of the international shows of modern art. He has also exhibited at the seventeenth Watercolor Biennial at the Brooklyn Museum in 1953, the second São Paulo Biennial in 1953, and the Venice Biennale in 1954 at which, representing Holland, he won a prize. In the winter of 1953-54 his work was included in an exhibition of younger European painters at New York City's Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum.

In the years after he settled in Paris, Appel held frequent one-man shows in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Brussels, and Paris. In 1954 he had his first one-man exhibition in New York at the Martha Jackson Gallery, well known for its hospitality to avant-garde art. The gallery has continued to represent Appel in New York and sponsored his shows there in 1956, 1957, 1958, and 1960. He was showing at the Martha Jackson Gallery in 1960 when he won the Guggenheim International Award.

Again commissioned for a mural, in 1955, Appel executed an exterior wall painting for the architect Bakema's exhibition building in Rotterdam. Called *The Wall of Energy,* it was painted on brick and extended more than 100 yards on the façade of the building. In 1956 the Stedelijk Museum again commissioned a mural from him for the garden hall of their new wing. In his murals for the Stedelijk Museum, Appel incorporated architectural elements into his composition, including the doors, ceiling, and balcony in the color scheme of the painting. Of his mural painting he has said: "As a specialist in form and color in his own right, the painter should collaborate with the architect in the early stages of design to contribute fresh ideas in color and materials, where details and surfaces are concerned, in order to intensify the design of the three-dimensional space. If his work is complementary to the architect's concept of the building and so disciplined, ultimately the painter will help to make the structure more dynamic and individual."

In 1956 Appel executed two murals for a school building in The Hague designed by the renowned Dutch architect, J. J. Oud. Because of his facility as a muralist, Appel was chosen by architect Bart van Kasteel to design a stained-glass window for his modern church in Geleen, Holland. The window is an abstract design of various shapes of colored glass, some more than three feet long, cemented together so that the window appears to be an integral part of the reinforced concrete wall. Taking as his subject the story of Zeeland, in 1958 Appel executed another mural for the architect Bakema in the Dutch pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair. Also in 1958 he was selected to do a mural for the restaurant walls of the new UNESCO headquarters building in Paris. In 1959 his mural on cloth was shown at the exhibition of modern art called Vitalità nell'arte in the Palazzo Grassi in Venice.

Several critics have compared Appel's style to that of the New York school of abstract expressionism. Kenneth B. Sawyer, for example, in his introduction to an exhibition catalogue on Appel's work (published by the Martha Jackson Gallery in 1960) suggests an American influence. "Appel is the legitimate heir to northern Expressionism," Sawyer wrote. "Yet his conception of painted space has altered subtly since his first visit to the United States in 1957. His forms, though tightly contained within the peripheries of the frame, have broadened into panoramic sweeps of color." During that visit Appel painted for several weeks in East Hampton, Long Island, and later said that he had never before experienced such satisfaction from space and light. Those weeks had a marked influence on his later painting.

Thomas B. Hess, the principal critical spokesman for the New York abstract expressionists was so roused by another critic's attempt to compare Appel to van Gogh and to classify him as an abstract expressionist that he wrote in *Art News* (October 1957): "It is certainly not hard to think of a hundred and fifty living artists whose works show a great deal more vitality than Appel's perfunctory gushes. . . . A comparison of this salon art with Van Gogh's emphasizes the level to which modern-art cant has been debased."

In November 1960 Appel won the $10,000 Guggenheim International Award, made every two years by the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation to an artist selected by an international jury of art experts from entries from all countries. Appel won the award in competition with hundreds of artists for a swirling composition in bright reds, yellows, and blues in raised pigments entitled *Woman with Ostrich.* Neither object was readily discernible to untrained observers.

Public collections in the United States in which Appel's work is represented include the

Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; Museum of Modern Art and the Guggenheim Museum, New York; the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo; the Baltimore Museum; the Institute of Contemporary Art, Boston; the University Art Gallery in Tucson; and the Phoenix (Arizona) Art Center. In Europe he is represented in museums in Copenhagen, Amsterdam, The Hague, Eindhoven, Antwerp, Brussels, and Liège.

Karel Appel lives in Paris with his wife Machteld, a Dutch fashion model. He has said that he cannot stand Holland for more than two or three days. The dynamic and energetic Appel is a pale, round-faced, burly man with a black, piratical mustache, who plays the role of the uninhibited artist with gusto. Grunting as he works, he paints feverishly in a style of approach to the canvas that he calls "boff!" He looks upon painting as a battle, a violent explosion, or high adventure, and says that he is interested in force, not in aesthetics. He is a former 100-meter sprinter. He spends his spare time traveling or in listening to jazz, of which he is passionately fond. (He has painted portraits of Sarah Vaughan and Dizzy Gillespie.) Sir Herbert Read has observed that Appel has found the world "Van Gogh was seeking, but did not find—the world of abstract expressionism."

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Obituary

N Y Times p39 O 18 '60

ARQUETTE, CLIFF(ORD) Dec. 28, 1905-
Entertainer

Address: b. c/o National Broadcasting Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20; h. 777 Baltimore St., Gettysburg, Pa.

Although Cliff Arquette has had a long and lucrative career as a comedian and character actor, his present nationwide popularity dates only from 1958 when he began to appear regularly in the role of Charley Weaver, "a wild old man," on NBC-TV's *Jack Paar Show*. In the course of over forty years in show business he has been employed as a musician, a dancer, a script and song writer, and an actor, working first with bands and then in vaudeville and radio and later on television. He is the author of several books based on his Charley Weaver character, and in March 1959 he opened a Civil War museum in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, which he operates partly as a business and partly as a hobby.

CLIFF ARQUETTE

Clifford Arquette was born on December 28, 1905 in Toledo, Ohio. His parents were a vaudeville team—Arquette and Clark—and their act was called "The Funny Hebrew and the Singing Soubrette," a misleading name since his father was of French, and his mother of Irish, origin. They left the stage and settled down in Toledo, where his father became a barber. When he was six years old, Cliff Arquette won a contest in Toledo for impersonating Charles Chaplin, and as a reward he was given a summer job in an amusement park.

The Arquette household had a touch of show business atmosphere. Cliff's brothers, Russ and Les, played the violin and saxophone, and the home was open to itinerant musicians. Cliff Arquette, who has a good ear for music, without formal training learned to play a variety of instruments, including the piano and trumpet. At the age of fourteen he left Scott High School in Toledo to become a professional musician. He organized a band called "Cliff Arquette and his Purple Derbies"—a name that occurred to him when he bought fourteen derby hats for a dollar.

For three years the band played at Cleveland's Euclid Beach, an amusement park. Arquette also held a job briefly as a combination office boy and cartoonist for a syndicated feature service in Cleveland. Then, at the age of seventeen, he decided to try his luck in show business in Los Angeles, where he worked at a variety of jobs, including caddying, until he was hired to play with Hank Halstead's band in one-night stands in the South and West.

Turning next to vaudeville, Arquette became a partner in an act called "Cliff and Lolly, the Nuts of Harmony." He later teamed up with two other comedians in an act billed as "The Three Public Enemies" and played at some of the top theaters in the country during vaudeville's last years. When the team was disbanded in 1936, he concentrated on radio work.

Arquette did his first network show with Fred Astaire and Charlie Butterworth over the

ARQUETTE, CLIFF—*Continued*

National Broadcasting Company. At that time the New York *Sun* (May 22, 1938) described him as a "cartoonist, song and radio script writer, pianist, tap dancer, character actor and makeup expert . . . the Grandpaw Sneed of the Fred Astaire programs. Although a young man, he specializes in portraying aging characters."

Among the numerous other radio shows on which Arquette performed were *Hollywood Mardi Gras, Candid Lady, Fibber McGee and Molly, Glamour Manor,* and *Point Sublime.* He worked with such stars as George Burns and Gracie Allen, Rudy Vallee, and Myrt and Marge. From 1936 through 1955 Cliff Arquette kept shuttling between New York City and Hollywood, working as a character actor and comedian in radio and television and writing words and music for songs that were widely performed but never published. He was well known for his role of The Oldtimer in the *Fibber McGee and Molly* program and for his phrase, "That ain't the way I heered it." There was so much work in radio that at one time, according to Arquette, he was heard on thirteen radio shows in Chicago.

The character of Charley Weaver probably developed gradually and very likely incorporated some of the qualities of the elderly men that Arquette portrayed on the radio. Weaver was conceived of as an old bumpkin. His hat was rolled up in front so that Arquette's eyes would not be hidden; he acquired a mustache because "an actor needs a prop to fool with," Arquette told Tom Prideaux of *Life* (August 10, 1959). Prideaux explained that "the stomach was padded and the pants were given a low-slung seat because a comic figure must be easily recognizable from front and back." Arquette spent many hours at an old men's home in California talking with the inmates, noticing their ways of dressing, mannerisms, and speech in order to perfect his characterization without, at the same time, offending them.

In the early 1950's, when television was a comparatively new medium, Cliff Arquette had his own television show called *Dave 'n' Charley* with Dave Willock on NBC-TV. This was a do-it-yourself, ad-lib comedy show with Arquette playing an old man, Charley Weaver, who would drop in on Willock and mess up everything. The show, according to Don Page of the Los Angeles *Times* (November 22, 1958), "had a small but strong legion of viewers. Small because there were few TV sets then. The only trouble was Dave and Cliff were too advanced for television at that stage of its development." They never used a script, but planned the show on the way to the studio. The program lasted for three years, with its spontaneous and satirical comedy drawing applause more from the critics and people in the communications industry than from the public.

After the demise of *Dave 'n' Charley,* Cliff Arquette appeared for a time on Dennis Day's NBC-TV show as a whimsical, slightly befuddled janitor, Charley Weaver, and was Day's supporting comedy player. Arquette had numerous roles on other television programs, including Jack Benny's father and a priest on Jack Webb's *Dragnet.* By 1955 he had decided to retire from the entertainment world and devote himself to his hobby of wood carving.

One evening at home in California in late 1957 while he was watching Jack Paar on television, Arquette heard Paar ask whether anyone knew what happened to Cliff Arquette. Two weeks later Arquette, as Charley Weaver, made his debut on the *Tonight* program (later the *Jack Paar Show*) over NBC-TV and was so well liked that Paar invited him to become a regular performer on the show.

On September 30, 1959 *Charley Weaver's Hobby Lobby* had its debut over ABC-TV. The New York *Times* (October 1, 1959) television critic commented that Arquette "reflected the sly wit and fast mind for which he is famed, but the program itself got hopelessly tangled." About six weeks later the title was changed to the *Charley Weaver Show* and the format was revised. However, the program was dropped from ABC's roster in March 1960, at the end of about five months. Arquette has turned down numerous offers for guest appearances on other shows, but continues to be a high light of the *Jack Paar Show.*

Arquette writes his own material and favors "old jokes," which he tells with the timing, mannerisms, and facial expressions of a master comedian. He explained to Phyllis Battelle of the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (November 8, 1959) that he likes mental picture jokes, for example: "You heard about Grandma Hogg? She bought 300 pounds of steel wool. . . She's gonna knit a stove." The joke illustrates the folksy quality of much of Charley Weaver's humor.

The character of Charley Weaver also figures in Cliff Arquette's books: *Charley Weaver's Letters from Mamma* (Winston, 1959), with an introduction by Jack Paar; *Charley Weaver's Family Album* (Holt, 1960); and *Things Are Fine in Mt. Idy* (Holt, 1960). The first and third consist of letters from Charley Weaver's mother, which Arquette has read on the *Jack Paar Show.* All three books have sold well. Arquette has made a record album, *Charley Weaver Sings for His People,* for Columbia Records.

A short time after Arquette decided to join Jack Paar's show, he moved East from California and purchased a house in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. By March of 1959 he had converted the building, a former Civil War orphanage, into a Civil War museum with a roomy apartment upstairs for himself. The museum opened with an exhibit of Arquette's miniature soldiers and is said to house one of the most accurate and complete collections of military uniforms. Arquette spent about twenty-five years doing research on the various uniforms to assure the accuracy of his carved Civil War soldiers.

Cliff Arquette has been married and divorced two times. He has one son, Michael, who is an actor. Arquette is five feet nine inches tall, weighs about 180 pounds, and has blue eyes and gray hair. His hobbies are cooking, woodworking, photography, painting, and American history. In the introduction to his book *Charley*

Weaver's Letters from Mamma, Jack Paar wrote: "Charley Weaver is a witch. . . . Inside those glassless glasses, you will find two of the bluest, kindest eyes a witch could have . . . in a free-for-all ad lib session, Charley Weaver has and will beat the fastest gun alive."

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ASKEY, E(DWIN) VINCENT Aug. 15, 1895- Physician; organization official

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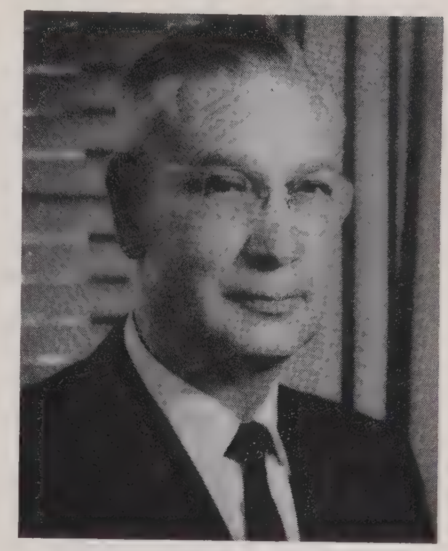

DR. E. VINCENT ASKEY

President of the American Medical Association for 1960-61, Dr. E. Vincent Askey in his inaugural address urged the nation's doctors to defend "medicine's freedom to practice without governmental interference." A vigorous opponent of hospital-medical insurance under the Social Security system, he supported the Mills-Kerr law, which limits medical care for the aged to the indigent and provides for its administration by state and local communities. Dr. Askey, a surgeon who has practised in Los Angeles for thirty-five years, succeeded Dr. Louis M. Orr of Orlando, Florida as head of the 180,000-member medical association.

Dr. Askey is the great-great-grandson of Captain Thomas Askey who came to the American colonies from England in 1765, fought under George Washington in the Revolutionary War, and later settled in Centre County, Pennsylvania. The son of the Reverend Edwin Nelson Askey, a Methodist minister, and Pauline (Williams) Askey, Edwin Vincent Askey was born in the Methodist parsonage at Sligo, Pennsylvania on August 15, 1895 and was reared in a strict religious atmosphere by his parents. After graduating from a Pennsylvania high school, where he played football with state champions, he entered the Methodist-affiliated Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Having decided to become a doctor, Askey completed his premedical requirements for the B.S. degree at Allegheny College in 1917. He earned the M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania's School of Medicine in 1921. He then interned at the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia and later became a resident at the Kensington Hospital for Women in Philadelphia.

When he was ready to establish a private practice, Askey went to Los Angeles where his brother Lieutenant H. L. Askey, who had been severely wounded at Saint-Mihiel in France during World War I, was spending his last years. They were soon joined by a third brother, Dr. John Martin Askey, who established a distinguished practice as an internist.

Since 1924 Dr. E. Vincent Askey has been on the surgical staff of Saint Vincent's Hospital in Los Angeles. In 1948 he was certified a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery and later was elected a Fellow of the American College of Surgery. From time to time he has written articles, alone or in collaboration, for medical journals.

During his long professional career, Dr. Askey has been active in various medical societies. He was president of the Los Angeles County Medical Association in 1943, president of the California Medical Association in 1948, and vice-speaker or speaker of the California society's house of delegates for four years. In the national American Medical Association he became vice-speaker of the house of delegates for the first time in 1952 and became speaker in 1955.

When in June 1959 Dr. Louis M. Orr of Orlando, Florida was installed as the association's 113th president, Dr. Askey was unanimously chosen by the house of delegates as president-elect. At Miami Beach, Florida on June 14, 1960, he was duly inaugurated for a one-year term as president. At that time pathologist Dr. Leonard W. Larson of Bismarck, North Dakota became president-elect. The 180,000-member AMA is a federation composed of state and county societies, each of which is a separate governing entity. The component parts elect representatives to the AMA house of delegates, the association's policy-making body.

Interviewed shortly before his inauguration as head of the AMA, Dr. Askey forthrightly replied to the charge that "the AMA is a political lobby which is always against things and never for anything constructive." "I'm sure the facts will show something quite different," he declared. "Among the many positive proposals the AMA has supported are: the Hill-Burton hospital construction program; bills for increasing appropriations for federal research and assistance and grants for private research;

ASKEY, E. VINCENT—*Continued*

the passage of the Pure Food and Drug laws; federal action and funds for the White House Conference on Aging in 1961; better labeling laws for potentially poisonous household products; and a host of others. All in all, in the first session of the 86th Congress, the AMA testified or submitted statements on 19 occasions. In 14 of these, we supported the legislation in question while four of the statements were informational only. In only one instance—the Forand Bill—did the AMA actively oppose a piece of legislation" (*Today's Health,* June 1960).

In the same interview Dr. Askey explained the varying fees charged by doctors for identical services by pointing out that "when you go to a doctor you're paying for his skills and services" and "each doctor puts his own value on his time and skill and, also, each doctor has a different overhead cost."

Addressing the AMA house of delegates in June 1960, Askey outlined five major areas of work for the organization in the year ahead. These are membership, mental health, medical education, voluntary health insurance, and preparations for the White House Conference on Aging. Askey cited a plan developed by the AMA and the Association of American Medical Colleges for recruiting qualified and dedicated young people. He urged carrying out the proposal, approved one year earlier, for a special study committee to present a scholarship program.

As for health insurance, Askey said the AMA's purpose is to promote voluntary coverage for Americans of all ages. To work toward this goal, the association sponsored its first national congress on prepaid health insurance, in Chicago in May 1960, and later began a $100,000 survey on how many people know about or use medical-care programs that are available to them. In his inaugural speech Dr. Askey said that the problem of medical care for the aged should be solved outside "the political arena." "An understandably confused nation," he added, "is being led to believe that political nostrums can cure medical and sociological ailments."

The AMA has persistently opposed medical care under the Social Security system as compulsory health insurance. In 1960 Congress rejected the Social Security medical scheme, introduced in the House of Representatives by Aime J. Forand and presented to the Senate by Clinton P. Anderson, John F. Kennedy, and others. Instead, the Mills-Kerr bill was passed, under which medical benefits are limited to elderly citizens with low incomes, and provision is made for states and local authorities to execute it. After the national elections of November 1960, Dr. Askey served notice on President-elect John F. Kennedy that the AMA is determined to fight a Social Security-medical care program.

In October 1960 Dr. Askey said that the United States is becoming "a land of hypochondriacs . . . afflicted with a new ailment—vitamania." He went on to say, "There is nothing wrong with vitamins. In fact, we couldn't live without them. What we object to is the manner in which they are sold and the false claims made for them."

On July 10, 1923 E. Vincent Askey married Martha Kirk Nebinger, who is descended from five consecutive generations of physicians. They have two sons, Edward Vincent, Jr., and David Harrison, a premedical student, one daughter, Jane Elizabeth (Mrs. Walter Edwin Morse, Jr.), and several grandchildren. Dr. Askey attends the Methodist Church.

In Los Angeles Askey was a member of the Board of Education from 1937 to 1943 and in 1941 served as its president. In addition to being in other medical organizations, he belongs to the Los Angeles Surgical Society, Alpha Omega Alpha honorary medical society, and Nu Sigma Nu medical society. He is also a member of the Alpha Chi Sigma chemical society, Delta Tau Delta social fraternity, and the Jonathan Club (Los Angeles). In June 1958, when he was awarded the honorary D.Sc. degree by his alma mater, Allegheny College, his sponsor was the same professor who had taught him biology forty-five years earlier.

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ASTOR, MARY May 3, 1906- Actress; writer

Address: b. c/o Lester Salkow Agency, 8749 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.; h. 2056 Sycamore St., Hollywood, Calif.

Few of the more than 100 motion-picture roles that Mary Astor has played since she made her screen debut at the age of fourteen can equal the drama of her own life. A starlet in silent pictures in the 1920's, Miss Astor became the center of a much headlined scandal in the 1930's, a winner of an award from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in the 1940's, and—by her own admission—a destitute alcoholic in the 1950's. Recently she has won recognition both as an accomplished actress and, with the publication of her autobiography, *My Story,* in 1959 and her first novel, *The Incredible Charlie Carewe,* in 1960, as a talented writer.

Mary Astor's story began in Quincy, Illinois, where she was born Lucile Langhanke on May 3, 1906. She was the only child of Helen (de Vasconcellos) and Otto Ludwig Wilhelm Langhanke, a German immigrant who had come to America to seek his fortune. Before he came to realize that his daughter's beauty and talent might prove the key to that fortune, Otto Langhanke had worked as a window decorator, German teacher, and poultry farmer. In 1917, however, after eleven-year-old Lucile was one of the eight monthly winners in a beauty contest sponsored by a movie magazine, he abandoned these activities and moved the family to Chicago, where his daughter could be properly groomed for stardom. There Lucile attended the Kenwood-Loring School for Girls, took dramatic lessons, and entertained at charity shows.

By 1920 Otto Langhanke had saved enough money to move the family to New York City, then a center of the movie industry. Through a photographer who saw in her a "Madonna quality," Lucile got a screen test with D. W. Griffith. Unfortunately for the aspiring actress, Griffith recognized Otto Langhanke as "a walking cash register" who would interfere with his daughter's development and turned the girl down. In September 1920, however, Lucile did get a screen contract. It was with Famous Players-Lasky, for six months at $60 a week, and with it came a new name, "Mary Astor."

Mary Astor's start in movies was hardly auspicious. Her first role was a bit part in *Sentimental Tommy* (based on the novel by James M. Barrie), but the one scene in which she appeared was cut from the final film. Her second picture, a one-reel propaganda effort entitled *Bullets or Ballots,* was shelved. By then her six-month contract had expired and she got a part with a free-lance photographer making *The Beggar Maid,* a two-reeler that critics acclaimed as "a little gem." More two-reelers followed (of the type that Miss Astor has called "thrillers, Canadian mounties, and that sort of thing") before she got her first feature-length part in the Selznick Brothers' *John Smith.* In April 1923 she signed her second contract with Famous Players, this one for one year at $500 a week.

In 1923 John Barrymore, then in his forties, saw a picture of the seventeen-year-old Mary Astor in a magazine and was captivated by the caption: "on the brink of womanhood." The great matinee idol asked her to play opposite him in *Beau Brummel,* which he was then making for Warner Brothers, and soon made her his protégée. Of her performance in *Beau Brummel* one reviewer said: "Miss Astor was seen to advantage from the standpoint of beauty, but she did not display any great histrionic ability."

In the years that followed, since she had no voice in selecting scripts or stories, Miss Astor was, in her words, kept on a "treadmill of trash," doing "pulp magazine stories" and other "drivel." One exception was *Two Arabian Knights* (United Artists, 1927), a very funny picture about two World War I buddies in Arabia. Bored with years of playing saccharine heroines (and equally bored with the critics' repetitious "Mary Astor was lovely as the girl" or "Mary Astor was adequate"), she pounced on the chance to play a gun moll in *Dressed to Kill* (Fox, 1928).

In 1928 Miss Astor signed a forty-week contract with Fox for $3,750 a week. By April 1929, when the option for renewal of her contract came up, sound was "in" and (after an unsuccessful Movietone test) Mary Astor was "out." For ten months, while the film industry moved into a new era, she could not get a part. The turning point came when she appeared on the Los Angeles stage with Edward Everett Horton in the comedy drama, *Among the Married.* Within a week she received offers from studios that had previously turned her down. Among the films that she made early in the 1930's were *Holiday* (Paramount, 1930) with Ann Harding and *Red Dust* (MGM, 1932) with Clark Gable and Jean Harlow.

Daniel Ross

MARY ASTOR

Against this background of professional success, Mary Astor's personal life had gone from bad to worse. Her early romance with John Barrymore had foundered, and she had been left a widow at twenty-five when her first husband, movie director Kenneth Hawks (whom she had married in 1928), was killed in an airplane accident in 1931. In 1934 her parents sued her for nonsupport because they had no money with which to improve the $75,000 house she had given them. In 1935 Dr. Franklyn Thorpe, a Hollywood gynecologist who attended her after her first husband's death and whom she married shortly thereafter, divorced her and was granted custody of their small daughter, Marylyn.

In 1936 Miss Astor sued to gain legal custody of Marylyn and thus precipitated one of Hollywood's more spectacular scandals. To prove that his former wife was "a person of continuous, gross, immoral conduct," Dr. Thorpe divulged to newspapermen pages of what he alleged to be her diary. Those pages, which Mary Astor has always maintained were forgeries, contained a detailed record of her alleged amours with Hollywood celebrities. Meanwhile, some admittedly genuine pages of her diary, describing a "sentimental and romantic" friendship with the then-married playwright George S. Kaufman, had come to light. Across the nation, the diary stimulated cocktail conversation ("I'm leaving town—I'm in the diary!" was one current witticism) and gave newspapers a field day. The importance of the diary to the custody proceeding was considerably less; Judge Goodwin S. Knight (later Governor of California)

ASTOR, MARY—*Continued*

impounded the entire document and awarded custody of Marylyn to Miss Astor for nine months of each year with Dr. Thorpe to have custody the rest of the time.

As a result of the custody suit, Miss Astor's stock with the movie public went up rather than down. "A woman fighting for her child? This is good!" mused Samuel Goldwyn, and audiences throughout the United States echoed his sentiment by bursting into applause when Mary Astor was viewed on screen in *Dodsworth* (United Artists, 1936), released shortly after the trial. In the next three years she was assigned to roles in a number of better pictures, among them the swashbuckling *Prisoner of Zenda* (United Artists, 1937) and *Brigham Young—Frontiersman* (Fox, 1940). In 1940, when Warner Brothers assigned her the featured role of a neurotic concert pianist in the Bette Davis vehicle *The Great Lie* (released in 1941), she faced what she considers the greatest challenge of her career. She successfully met the challenge, which included a six-minute sequence in which she "played" a Tchaikovsky concerto so convincingly that she fooled even José Iturbi, and in 1941 she received an award from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences as best supporting actress. In 1941 she was featured in John Huston's crime classic for Warner Brothers, *The Maltese Falcon* (with Humphrey Bogart, Sydney Greenstreet, and Peter Lorre, in which, according to Bosley Crowther (New York *Times*, October 4, 1941), she was "well nigh perfect as the beautiful woman whose cupidity is forever to be suspect."

While pursuing her film career in the late 1930's and early 1940's, Mary Astor also appeared on the West Coast stage in Noel Coward's *Tonight at 8:30* and in *The Male Animal* by Elliott Nugent and James Thurber. In addition, she presided as hostess of a radio show, *Hollywood Showcase,* had her own weekly fifteen-minute program recruiting WAVES, and was heard frequently on the top radio dramatic shows.

In the middle of the 1940's Miss Astor's vanity took a tumble when she found herself typecast as a mother. She played Kathryn Grayson's mother in *Thousands Cheer* (MGM, 1943), Elizabeth Taylor's mother in *Cynthia* (MGM, 1947), and the mother of a family brood in *Meet Me in St. Louis* (MGM, 1944). During this period she made her first Broadway stage appearance in *Many Happy Returns,* which closed on January 6, 1945 at the Playhouse after three performances. On returning to Hollywood, she made *Cass Timberlane* (MGM, 1947) and *Claudia and David* (20th Century-Fox, 1946) before she went back to screen motherhood as Marmee in *Little Women* (MGM, 1949).

Meanwhile, her life away from the screen brought her new tribulations. She had been married twice again: to Manuel del Campo in 1937, from whom she was divorced in 1942 after the birth of her son, Antonio, and to Thomas G. Wheelock in 1945. The whiskey to which she had turned in her unhappiness had mastered her, and she was drinking so heavily that she spent part of 1949 in a sanitarium for alcoholics. In 1951 she again made newspaper headlines with a reported suicide attempt. (She took an overdose of sleeping pills, she has maintained, without being aware of what she was doing.) Finally, in 1953, ill and with a food bill amounting to $700 outstanding, she had to turn to the Motion Picture Relief Fund for help.

The road back was long and uphill. Professionally, it led through the stage and television. After taking the part originally created by Shirley Booth in the national touring company of *Time of the Cuckoo,* she co-starred on Broadway with Eva Le Gallienne in *The Starcross Story,* which collapsed after one performance on January 13, 1954 at the Royale Theatre.

She also toured with the second company of *Don Juan in Hell* and began picking up parts in such major television shows as *Studio One, Producer's Showcase,* and the *U.S. Steel Hour.* In 1961, with her portrayal of the predatory mother in Twentieth Century-Fox's adaptation of Grace Metalious' *Return to Peyton Place,* her professional comeback was complete.

Her personal regeneration came about largely through the aid of a priest-psychologist, Father Peter Ciklic of Loyola University in Los Angeles. (In earlier years Miss Astor had been a convert to, and later a backslider from, Roman Catholicism.) As a means of therapy, Father Ciklic had her write notes on her life's story; these notes, at his suggestion, she converted into her autobiography, *My Story* (Doubleday, 1959). In a day when the Hollywood confessional is far from uncommon, Miss Astor's book impressed reviewers with its sincerity, insight, and literary ability.

Miss Astor's first novel was *The Incredible Charlie Carewe* (Doubleday, 1960). A fictionalized treatment of a psychopathic personality about whom she had read at Loyola, it was generally well reviewed by critics who praised the competence and dedication with which she had begun her new career. Writing has become so important to Miss Astor that she now acts to buy time in which to write. In 1961 she was working on a second novel, *Baby Kate,* the story of a California family from 1900 to the present.

In the midst of her crowded life Miss Astor has found time to organize the Screen Actors Guild, learn to fly (she worked for the Civil Air Patrol at the beginning of World War II), do occupational therapy for the American Red Cross, and study painting and sculpture. She divorced her fourth husband in 1955 and now lives alone with her two Siamese cats, Missy and Slippers. Miss Astor once wrote a children's book, *My Friends Have Blue Eyes,* about some of her former Siamese pets. She is the grandmother of three, and, in the closing words of her autobiography, is now "wearing a loud smile."

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ATKINSON, (JUSTIN) BROOKS Nov. 28, 1894- Drama critic; writer
Address: b. c/o The New York Times, Times Square, New York 36; h. Durham, N.Y.

> NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1942.

Turning his attention from Broadway and off-Broadway to the stage of all the world, Brooks Atkinson left his position as drama critic of the New York *Times* in the summer of 1960 to become the writer of his paper's twice-weekly column, "Critic at Large." His thirty-five years of play reviewing for the New York *Times* had made him the most respected, most influential, and perhaps most quoted drama critic in the United States. Although they were written under the pressure of deadlines, his reviews were polished, accurate, and impartial. Atkinson has written several books, generally of a meditative nature, on birds, ships, and the sea. In 1947 he received the Pulitzer Prize in Journalism for his reporting on the Soviet Union.

A native New Englander and the son of a newspaperman, Justin Brooks Atkinson was born on November 28, 1894 in Melrose, Massachusetts to Jonathan Henry and Garafelia (Taylor) Atkinson. His father was associated for many years with the Boston *Transcript,* and at an early age Justin Brooks indicated his own preference for a career in journalism. When he was eight years old he printed in rubber type a newspaper called "The Watchout," and about four years later, after he had joined the National Amateur Press Association, he printed "The Puritan" in lead type.

Atkinson has been interested in the theater since his undergraduate years at Harvard College, when he wrote articles about George Bernard Shaw for the Boston *Herald.* Upon receiving his B.A. degree in 1917, he accepted an appointment to the faculty of Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire as an instructor in English. Briefly, just after leaving Harvard, he had been employed as a reporter for the Springfield (Massachusetts) *Daily News.* At the end of a year at Dartmouth, he decided to return to newspaper work as a reporter and assistant to the drama critic of the Boston *Transcript.*

During 1918, also, when the United States was at war with Germany, he served for several months as corporal in the United States Army at Camp Upton on Long Island, New York. He then went back to work on the Boston *Transcript* and from 1920 to 1922 had the additional position of associate editor of the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin.*

Joining the staff of the New York *Times* in 1922 as a book reviewer, Brooks Atkinson edited the paper's Sunday *Book Review* for two years before devoting himself entirely to drama in 1925. At the time his by-line was J. Brooks Atkinson, but in 1932 he dropped the "J." in his signature. For the next decade he continued without interruption to turn out reviews that sometimes seemed to make or break a play and to enhance or doom the career of a performer.

Wide World
BROOKS ATKINSON

During what might be called the prewar period of his career, in addition to contributing reviews to the *Times,* Atkinson wrote a number of books that revealed his wide range of interests outside the theater. His first book was *Skyline Promenades* (Knopf, 1925), in which he reflected primarily on mountain climbing. *Henry Thoreau, The Cosmic Yankee* (Knopf, 1927) presented a sympathetic portrait of the writer and naturalist, with whom Atkinson shares many appreciations. In *East of the Hudson* (Knopf, 1931), essays about New York City, he expressed his enormous delight in birds. A trip around the world aboard a British freighter resulted in his *Cingalese Prince* (Doubleday, 1934), an uncommon travel book of observation, atmosphere, wit, and indignation. His *Cleo for Short* (Howell, 1940) paid tribute to his beloved police dog, who died in 1940.

Brooks Atkinson has always regarded himself as a newspaperman in the full sense of the term, not just a drama critic. Sharing his view, the New York *Times* sent him in 1942 as a war correspondent to Chungking, China. For two years he used that base to report on the fighting in the Far East. Then during ten months in 1945-46 he was a news correspondent for the *Times* in Moscow. After he returned to New York in July 1946 he wrote a series of articles for the *Times* about what he saw in the Soviet Union. Although they were denounced in *Pravda,* his reports on Russia won him the Pulitzer Prize in Journalism in 1947.

In September 1946 Atkinson again took his place among the first-nighters. He returned to the pressure of trying to think out his all-important first sentence as he hurried, usually by taxi, from the theater to his desk in time to meet his 11:30 P.M. deadline. He preferred to write in pencil on yellow lined paper, supplying

ATKINSON, BROOKS—*Continued*

the copy desk paragraph by paragraph with the review that actors, directors, and playwrights most anxiously awaited.

As drama critic for the powerful New York *Times,* Atkinson was bound to exert an undisputed effect upon the New York theater. But the character and extent of his influence are difficult to determine. He has said that his opinions did not decide the success or failure of a play and that he had given bad notices to plays that turned out to be box-office hits. When he judged a play, he maintains, he looked for what every theatergoer wants—enjoyment—and he tried to be truthful.

Crabby or tolerant, severely pessimistic or middle-of-the-road, demanding but undogmatic —Brooks Atkinson suffered many such terms; and possibly at times deserved the charge of harshness. Some of his colleagues have acknowledged the influence of his standards on their own criticism of the theater. To scholars, historians, and others interested in the contemporary New York theater, his reviews have become a bible and an inexhaustible source of quotations. One of the identifying characteristics of his work has been objectivity. He made a point of not reading out-of-town reviews before seeing a Broadway opening. Believing that a critic should not indulge his private whims and preferences, he made sure of his integrity by a reluctance to cultivate close friendships with people in the theater. His *Broadway Scrapbook* (Theatre Arts, 1947) is a collection of articles that first appeared in the Sunday drama section of the New York *Times.*

When Atkinson began to review plays for the New York *Times,* Broadway was experiencing what he has called its "boom decade." He looks back with nostalgia upon the plays of Eugene O'Neill (*Desire Under the Elms,* for example), of Elmer Rice and Thornton Wilder, and the early plays of Tennessee Williams. He feels that Broadway has since declined, partly because the high cost of production has reduced its force as a medium of mass entertainment.

The announcement in December 1959 that Atkinson would soon give up his position as the *Times* drama critic brought consternation to the theater world. Although he had not fraternized with show people, the "greats" of the New York theater had honored him in 1958 with a party at Sardi's that included a citation from Actors' Equity. In a further demonstration of appreciation, in the summer of 1960 Actors' Equity Association made him a life member. At that time Lillian Gish said, in one of several tributes, "Mr. Atkinson must have known these many years that the acting profession held him in respect and esteem. What may come to him with some astonishment is that we also hold him in affection."

A champion of the off-Broadway theater, Atkinson was honored in March 1960 at a luncheon given by the League of Off Broadway Theatres. In a testimonial to the drama critic, José Quintero noted that without Atkinson's criticism and encouragement, there would not have been any off-Broadway theater. Broadway paid its tribute in September 1960 when it named a theater (formerly the Mansfield) after Brooks Atkinson. He is the city's first drama critic to have received recognition of this kind.

"Critic at Large," published twice a week in the New York *Times,* first appeared in early September 1960. Atkinson has complete freedom in choosing his subject. While he often prefers to comment on happenings and people in the theater, he also writes stimulating articles about books, music, TV, and other cultural matters.

Atkinson had frequently before demonstrated his catholicity of taste, as in his book of essays, *Once Around the Sun* (Harcourt, 1951), which chronicles his day-by-day reflections and observations on life in the city and country throughout an entire year. His country home is at Durham, New York, where he does some part-time farming on his 153 acres.

Somewhat self-effacing in both appearance and manner, Brooks Atkinson is slight in build (five feet eight inches tall), quiet, modest, and dapper. He married Mrs. Oriana A. Torrey MacIlveen on August 18, 1926 and has a stepson, Bruce T. MacIlveen. Mrs. Atkinson is the author of six books; one of them, *Over at Uncle Joe's* (Bobbs, 1947), is an account of her stay with her husband in Russia during the war. Atkinson is a Democrat.

There is a special significance in the inscription on the bronze plaque given to Atkinson at the dedication of the Brooks Atkinson Theatre. It honored his thirty-five years of "selfless devotion" to the theater and described him as "author-critic-humanist."

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Obituary

N Y Times p1+ N 1 '60

BALCH, EMILY GREENE Jan. 8, 1867-Jan. 9, 1961 Economist; sociologist; former social worker and professor at Wellesley College; co-winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1946; pacifist leader. See *Current Biography* (January) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p47 Ja 11 '61

BALEWA, SIR ABUBAKAR TAFAWA (bä-lā-wä' ä-bōō'bä-kär tä-fä'wä) Dec. 1912- Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria

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As Prime Minister of the newly independent Federation of Nigeria, the most populous country on the African continent, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa faces the problems of forging unity among the 35,000,000 people, comprising some 250 tribes, in the three major regions of the former British colony and protectorate. Sir Abubakar, who is known as an astute statesman and as "the great mediator," stands for a policy of gradual reform within the country, and for co-operation with the Western nations, especially with Great Britain, which granted Nigeria its independence within the Commonwealth of Nations in October 1960.

A former schoolteacher and headmaster, Abubakar entered Nigerian politics in 1946 and was a member of several legislative bodies on a provincial and national level. Between 1952 and 1957 he was Minister of Works and Minister of Transport; he was appointed Prime Minister in the latter year. The honor of Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire was conferred upon him on January 1, 1960.

Abubakar, the son of Yakubu, was born in December 1912 at Bauchi, the headquarters of one of the most important Northern emirates in Nigeria. His father, a member of the Geri tribe and a butcher, became a minor official and liaison between the Emir of Bauchi and the head of the largest district in the emirate. When Abubakar was four years old, his father moved to Tafawa Balewa, a small town on the banks of the Gongola River. In accordance with northern custom, the name of his village was added to his given name. His father's position allowed him the privilege of schooling, and he attended the Tafawa Balewa elementary school, at a time when Western education was regarded with suspicion by the predominantly Moslem population in northern Nigeria.

In 1925 he entered the Bauchi Provincial School, and three years later, in 1928, the Katsina Training College, normally open only to the sons of the feudal elite. After obtaining his teacher's certificate, he returned to his old school (at that time called the Bauchi Middle School) as a teacher of geography, history, and English. He taught there for a number of years and, after passing the examination for the senior teachers' certificate, he became headmaster of the school in 1944.

In the following year Abubakar received a scholarship to attend London University's Institute of Education, and in 1946 he obtained the teacher's professional certificate. Upon his return to Nigeria, he became a member of the Council of the Emir of Bauchi and subsequently was made schools manager of the Bauchi emirate. Later, as education officer, he supervised the educational system of the entire province.

Federation of Nigeria

SIR ABUBAKAR TAFAWA BALEWA

Abubakar first entered politics late in 1946, when he was elected by the native authority councils to represent his province in the northern regional House of Assembly. Early in 1947, Abubakar and four others were elected by the House of Assembly to represent the North in the Legislative Council, of which he remained a member until 1951. The Nigerian North was thus for the first time represented in the central government. During this period, Abubakar was at first opposed to national independence, fearing that in a unified and independent Nigeria the North would be outvoted by the more highly developed East and West.

In 1951 the Nigerian constitution, as revised by Sir John Macpherson, made the three Nigerian territories, North, East, and West, basic parts of a federal structure. The North agreed to accept a federal legislature only after it was granted as many seats as East and West combined.

The basic racial, religious, and political rivalries between the three territories posed a major problem for Nigerian unity and independence. In the Moslem-dominated, feudal North, where the Hausa-speaking masses are ruled by Fulani emirs, the real power is wielded by Alhaji Ahmadu Bello, the Sardauna of Sokoto and head of the Northern Peoples' Congress (of which Abubakar has been vice-president). In the Ibo East, whose population is about one-half Christian and one-half pagan, Nnamdi ("Zik") Azikiwe leads the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (N.C.N.C.). In the West, where the Yoruba tribesmen worship about 400 different deities, the Action Group (O.G.) is headed by Chief Obafemi Awolowo. The necessity for co-operation among the three groups became more and more evident as Nigeria worked toward independence with increasing self-government during the 1950's.

Abubakar began his service in the House of Representatives in 1952. In the same year he was appointed Minister of Works. In 1953 the ministries of Transport and Works were merged, and he became the head of the new

BALEWA, SIR ABUBAKAR TAFAWA
—*Continued*

ministry. When the offices of transport and works were again separated, in 1955, Abubakar became Minister of Transport.

During the period from 1952 to 1957 Abubakar did much to improve and develop Nigeria's transport system. In 1955 he visited the United States to study the transport system on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. He appreciated the warm welcome given to him in the Deep South and the grant to him of honorary citizenship by the city of New Orleans. After seeing the unity forged in America among peoples of diverse national and racial origins and different religions, be came to feel, despite his earlier misgivings, that Nigeria could become a unified country.

In May 1957 Abubakar went to London to take part in the constitutional conference at which Nigerian leaders asked for national independence. It was agreed that Nigeria should have a federal Prime Minister during the period of preparation for independence. Abubakar was appointed to this position, and was successful in forming a national government composed of all three major political groups. Foreign affairs and defense remained in the hands of the British Governor-General. At a second conference, in October 1958, Nigerians were promised independence in two years, provided they were successful in solving the basic problems related to unity, and provided the new parliament, to be elected in December 1959, agreed on the solutions.

Nigeria's first national election, in December 1959, was marked by American-style campaigning. The Northern Peoples' Congress received a plurality of the votes, and Abubakar formed a coalition government with Azikiwe's N.C.N.C. In January 1960 the federal House of Representatives formally requested independence from Great Britain, and on October 1, 1960, the Federation of Nigeria became an independent nation within the Commonwealth of Nations.

On independence day the fireworks rocketed into the sky above Lagos and its inhabitants danced in the streets. The Obo (King) of Lagos was reported to have appropriated $2,800 for the juju rainmakers, to make sure that the ceremonies would not be dampened by seasonal rains. Down from the flagpoles went the British Union Jack and up went the green and white flag of Nigeria. Formally representing Queen Elizabeth, Princess Alexandra of Kent handed over the symbols of independence to Sir Abubakar in what was the biggest transfer of power by Great Britain since India and Pakistan attained independence in 1947. Among the representatives of fifty nations attending the festivities was New York's Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, representing the government of the United States.

Shortly after the independence ceremonies, Sir Abubakar left Lagos to attend the United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York as head of the sixteen-man Nigerian delegation. There, as Nigeria was admitted as the ninety-ninth member, he declared his country's friendship with all nations, its policy of nonalignment in the cold war, and its strong support for the United Nations. In his maiden speech before the General Assembly he suggested that new elections be held in the Republic of the Congo in order to alleviate the grave disorders there. He also urged the great powers to refrain from interfering in the Congo's affairs, and proposed that economic assistance to Africa be left primarily up to the U.N. Within a few days after achieving independence, Nigeria contributed troops to the U.N. operation in the Congo.

Sir Abubakar, who is his own Foreign Minister and Minister of Commonwealth Relations, has affirmed that Nigeria "has absolutely no territorial expansionist intentions," and that freedom of action necessitates a policy of independence with relation to the power blocs. In contrast to Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah and Guinea's President Sékou Touré, who tend to lean more toward the Soviet bloc, Sir Abubakar has maintained close relations with Great Britain and the United States. In March 1961 Nigeria became the first nation to request that members of the United States Peace Corps be sent for teaching and technical assistance. On the other hand, Nigeria broke off relations with France in January 1961, in protest against French nuclear weapons tests in the Sahara.

At the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, held in London in March 1961, Sir Abubakar urged strong sanctions against the Union of South Africa, because of its racially restrictive policies. (South Africa subsequently withdrew from the Commonwealth.) In May 1961, at a twenty-one nation conference of African countries in Monrovia, Liberia, he emerged as one of Africa's leading statesmen. Sir Abubakar has rejected a bid by Nkrumah for a United States of Africa, and has declared that Nigeria has no intention of surrendering its newly won sovereignty. Although he regards some sort of unity as a possible future goal, he believes that the immediate problems of Nigeria are of greater importance.

Abubakar Tafawa Balewa married Zainab in 1933. With their five sons and four daughters, they reside in a modern two-story cement house near the Prime Minister's office in Lagos. Sir Abubakar, who is five feet, eight and one-half inches tall and weighs 136 pounds, dresses in the long, flowing robes of Northern Nigeria. His mellow and resonant voice has earned him the nickname "the Golden Voice of the North." He is the author of *Shaihu Umar* (1934), written in the Hausa language. He is a member of the Travellers' Club, and his recreations include cricket and shooting.

In 1951 Abubakar was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire, and he became Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1955. On January 1, 1960 he was knighted by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, to become Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire. In 1957 he made a pilgrimage to Mecca, thus adding the title of *alhaji* to his name. His modesty and reserve have led some of his critics to observe that he has "too little fire in the belly." He is described as "a quiet, almost ascetic man," respected for his "transparent honesty and his deeply religious beliefs based on the teachings of the Koran."

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BANDARANAIKE, SIRIMAVO (bŏn-drȧ-nī'ȧ-kȧ sē-rē-mä'vô) Apr. 17, 1916- Prime Minister of Ceylon

Address: b. Office of the Prime Minister, Colombo, Ceylon; h. 65 Rosmead Pl., Colombo, Ceylon

The first woman head of government in modern history is Sirimavo Bandaranaike, who became Prime Minister of Ceylon on July 21, 1960, after her Sri Lanka Freedom party made an unexpectedly strong showing in the July 20 elections by winning seventy-five of 151 elective seats in the House of Representatives. Although she herself had not stood for office, she formally took her place in the Parliament on August 5, 1960 as an appointed member of the upper legislative house, the Senate. She succeeded Dudley Senanayake of the United National party as Prime Minister.

Mrs. Bandaranaike is the widow of S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike (see *C.B.*, September 1960)—informally known as Banda—who was Prime Minister of Ceylon from 1956 until his death by assassination on September 26, 1959. Although she had been active in women's social welfare movements, Mrs. Bandaranaike was primarily a homemaker while her husband lived. It was only after his death that she consented to enter politics in order to rally supporters of the Sri Lanka party and to carry out her husband's programs. Her detractors label her as a political novice. She retorts, however, "People forget I had twenty years of political education from my husband. I am not as inexperienced as they make me out."

Sirimavo Ratwatte, one of six children (the eldest daughter), was born on April 17, 1916 in the ancestral family home at Balangoda in the foothills surrounding the Ceylonese capital, Kandy. She is descended from a wealthy, aristocratic land-owning family whose members held high offices under ancient Singhalese kings. Her father, Barnes Ratwatte, was Ratemahatmaya of the Rapnapura District and a member of the Ceylonese Senate. Her mother was Mahawalatenne Ratwatte.

For her early education Sirimavo Ratwatte attended the Ratnapura Convent and later studied at Saint Bridget's Convent in Colombo. On October 3, 1940, at the age of twenty-four, she married S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, then Minister of Health and Local Government. For the next twenty years Mrs. Banda supported her husband's political advancement, often traveled abroad with him, and devoted herself to the management of their home and children. She was also an ardent worker in the Lanka Mahila Samiti, village women's institutes affiliated with the All Ceylon Women's Association and the Singhala Institute of Culture. She served, at various times, as treasurer, vice-president, and president of the Lanka Mahila Samiti and was instrumental in expanding the group's work throughout Ceylon. Among the social welfare causes she supported were those of family planning and political rights and education for women.

Victor Sumathipala, Ceylon

SIRIMAVO BANDARANAIKE

Ceylon, the green tropical island sometimes called the Pearl of the Orient, is a 25,332-square-mile area that was once linked to the southern tip of India by a sand bar called Adam's Bridge. Lightly colonized by settlers from India, it enjoyed for many centuries a standard of living superior to that of more crowded Asian nations. It has had universal adult suffrage since 1931. Ceylon was a British Crown Colony from 1802 to 1948 when it achieved Dominion status. After the end of British rule, the government was taken over by the Western-oriented Ceylonese gentry. The economy of the country remained largely in the hands of British companies.

The party in power from 1948 to 1956 was the right-wing United National party, whose leader is Dudley Senanayake. In 1956 the nationalist Sri Lanka Freedom party, which S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike had formed in 1951, managed to unseat the United Nationals by forming a pre-election alliance with some of the Marxist candidates. The Sri Lanka party numbers among its supporters persons at extreme ends of the

BANDARANAIKE, SIRIMAVO—*Cont.*

political spectrum. The bulk of its support, however, comes from a moderately well-off middle-class and from lower-class Singhalese who comprise about 35 per cent of the population. Its strongest attraction is its pronounced nationalist platform.

Bandaranaike had proposed to institute Singhalese as the only official language; to nationalize the banking and insurance companies and the tea and rubber plantations, most of which are owned by Western interests; and to restore to Buddhism an importance that had been eclipsed by the influx of Christianity. During his three and a half years as Prime Minister, he was plagued by dissension between the Singhalese-speaking Buddhist majority and the Tamil-speaking Hindus, who comprise about one quarter of the population. Increased competition for world markets and a rapidly growing population (now increasing by about 2.8 per cent annually) combined to create unstable economic conditions in the previously prosperous country.

Bandaranaike was shot on September 25, 1959 at his home by a Buddhist monk who opposed Banda's support of Western-style medicine over traditional herbal remedies. The Prime Minister died the next day, and W. Dahanayake, who had been Minister of Education in Bandaranaike's cabinet, was chosen to succeed him.

In 1958 Mrs. Bandaranaike had told a women's group, "Knowing . . . how difficult it is for a human being to cater to all the requirements of a nation and to satisfy them, I would not accept the post of premier, even if it were offered to me." But after her husband's death, she agreed to run for his seat in Parliament. Before the by-election could be held, however, Parliament was dissolved. In the March 1960 election campaign, Mrs. Bandaranaike toured the country for the Sri Lanka party, making speeches and playing tape-recordings of her husband's speeches. Her outbursts of emotion led opponents to dub her "the weeping widow."

Largely through her efforts, the Sri Lanka polled forty-six seats in the House of Representatives, only four fewer than the leading United National party won. UNP leader Dudley Senanayake agreed to form a minority government, but he was defeated on his first vote of confidence and resigned after a month. He remained in charge of a caretaker government until July 1960, when new elections were held.

Previously named patron of the Sri Lanka, Mrs. Bandaranaike was unanimously appointed president of the party in May 1960. Soon afterward she concluded an agreement with the two Marxist parties—the Trotskyists and the Communists—whereby no one in the three groups would contest a seat that one of the others was contesting, thus assuring a combined opposition to the United National party. Her husband had done the same before the election of 1956. She did not herself campaign for a seat as she did not wish to be leader of the opposition party should Sri Lanka not win the election.

Sri Lanka did win, however, with a majority more clear-cut than that of the 1956 elections. The party polled seventy-five out of 151 elective seats in the House of Representatives, the lower legislative body. With the six seats to which candidates are named by the Governor General on the suggestion of the Prime Minister, these gave Mrs. Bandaranaike a working majority without the need to depend upon the Marxist supporters as her husband had done in 1956. She was also promised the support of six additional independent candidates. Although opponents had decried her pre-election alliance with the leftists, she denied holding Marxist sympathies and did not name a member of the Marxist group to her cabinet. "I think there are some people with left leanings in the party," she said shortly after the election, "but all accept my husband's policies—I don't think we will have any difficulties. Why anticipate them?"

Because she had not stood for a seat, Mrs. Bandaranaike was not formally a member of the Parliament until August 5, 1960, when she was named by the Governor General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, to one of the fifteen appointive seats in the upper legislative house, the Senate. She is the first Prime Minister to have entered Parliament in this way. She won her first vote of confidence on August 27, 1960 when Parliament approved her speech outlining the new government's policy.

In carrying on the nationalist policies promulgated by her husband, Mrs. Bandaranaike replaced English with Singhalese as the official national language in January 1961. Immediately, this move was vehemently protested by the Tamil-speaking minority of some 2,000,000 persons. She also announced her intention to have the Ceylonese constitution revised with a view to establishing Ceylon as a republic, rather than a Dominion.

In August 1960 the government announced plans to assume control of seven Ceylon newspapers and transfer them to a corporation in which the government and the public would hold shares. In December 1960 the government moved to take over private state-aided schools run by religious groups (mostly Christian) in a program to unify the public education system. Mrs. Bandaranaike, who also holds the portfolios of Minister of Defense and Minister of External Affairs, has adopted a policy of neutrality in international affairs. Under the leadership of Finance Minister Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike, S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike's nephew, the country is trying to diversify its coconut-rubber-tea economy by encouraging indigenous food-producing and industrial enterprises.

Although Mrs. Bandaranaike is a practising Buddhist, her two daughters, Sunethra and Chandra, and her son, Anura, attend Catholic schools. She has been described as a youthful-looking woman with a simple and direct manner and strong will, who inspires sympathy and respect. On the whole, she feels that being a woman has decided advantages in her position: "I should be able to get more cooperation than a man," she explained in her first interview to the press as Prime Minister. "I have had offers of cooperation from quarters I would not normally have had—also the people realize it's time to settle down to work; it's obvious the people want that."

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BARNARD, CHESTER I(RVING) Nov. 7, 1886-June 7, 1961 Former corporation executive; first president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company (1927-48); chairman of the National Science Foundation (1952-54); president of the Rockefeller Foundation (1948-52); president of the USO (1942-45). See *Current Biography* (March) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 Je 8 '61

BARNETT, ROSS R(OBERT) Jan. 22, 1898- Governor of Mississippi; lawyer

Address: b. Governor's Office, New Capitol, Jackson, Miss.; 414½ E. Capitol St., Jackson, Miss.; h. Governor's Mansion, 300 E. Capitol St., Jackson, Miss.; 904 Fairview St., Jackson, Miss.

Faithful to its reputation as a stronghold of the Old South, in 1959 Mississippi elected as its fifty-second Governor a resolute champion of white supremacy, Ross R. Barnett, the senior member of a Jackson law firm. He succeeded Governor J. P. Coleman, who in his four-year term had been a comparative moderate on racial issues. During the first year of his administration Barnett carried out the uncompromisingly segregationist pledges of his heated campaign by helping to provide funds for Mississippi's prosegregation Association of Citizens Councils and by being the only Southern Governor to revolt against the 1960 Democratic party platform and the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

A farmer's son, the youngest in a family of ten children, Ross Robert Barnett was born to John William and Virginia Ann (Chadwick) Barnett on January 22, 1898 in Standing Pine, Leake County, near Carthage, Mississippi. One of his five brothers, John Barnett, is still living, in Carthage; he also has three sisters—Mary Barnett, Mrs. Nellie B. Brown, and Mrs. Ruth B. Phillips. His father was a Confederate veteran.

In boyhood Ross Barnett worked on the family's small farm and attended public schools in Leake County. At sixteen, while a student at the Agricultural High School in Lena, he paid his way by operating a barbershop and holding a job as a janitor. He was a member of the Leake County Band, which played at annual fairs in Leake and the neighboring counties of Neshoba and Scott.

Kislek Photographers
ROSS R. BARNETT

Barnett also operated a barbershop at Mississippi College in Clinton, where he enrolled after serving in World War I. During his college years he sawed logs in the summer for the Pearl River Valley Lumber Company and sold aluminum ware to meet his expenses. At the same time he maintained a busy schedule of extrascholastic activities, playing in the band and on the basketball team (of which he was captain in his sophomore year and manager in his junior year) and serving as a member of the Athletic Faculty Council in his senior year. He was president of the college literary society and the Baptist Young People's Union.

For two years after he had graduated from Mississippi College in 1922, Barnett coached athletics and taught at Pontotoc High School in northern Mississippi. Then entering the University of Mississippi School of Law in Oxford, he was employed as law librarian and served as president of his class and as a member of the debating team. He also taught a Sunday school class at the First Baptist Church in Oxford. During two summers he took courses at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee to hasten completion of his law studies, and in 1926 he received his law degree with honors from the University of Mississippi.

Soon afterward, Barnett began to practise law in Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and specialized in damage suits. Prominent in professional organizations, he was president of the Jackson and Hinds County Bar Association for six terms, and in the Mississippi State Bar Association he served as bar commissioner, vice-president, and president (1943-44). He was one of several Southern lawyers who gave voluntary legal help in 1956 to racist John Kasper when he was on trial in Clinton, Tennessee after the outbreaks of violence over school integration. The defense lost the case.

In 1951 Barnett made his first unsuccessful bid for the governorship of Mississippi; in 1955 he lost again, to J. P. Coleman. Four years

BARNETT, ROSS R.—*Continued*

later Governor Coleman, who was barred by Mississippi law from succeeding himself in office, endorsed Lieutenant Governor Carroll Gartin for the Democratic nomination for Governor in opposition to Barnett.

Both candidates favored the retention of a strong right-to-work law, which prohibits making membership in unions a condition of employment. Both also campaigned as segregationists, but Gartin charged Barnett with advocating inflammatory tactics in dealing with the segregation question. Barnett denounced Gartin as a moderate and repeatedly criticized Coleman for having called in the FBI to investigate the lynching of Mack Parker in Poplarville, Mississippi in April 1959.

In making white supremacy the principal issue of his campaign, Barnett appealed to the belief of some fundamentalists that segregation is divinely instituted. He thereby gained substantial support in rural areas. One of his widely quoted campaign assertions was, "The Negro is different because God made him different to punish him."

The leaders in the Democratic primary of August 4, 1959, Barnett and Gartin faced each other again in the runoff primary of August 25. Barnett won by a vote of 230,000 to 195,000, capturing sixty-two of the state's eighty-two counties. Since the Republican party in Mississippi offered no opposition, Barnett's success in the primary assured his election as Governor in November 1959, and he was inaugurated on January 19, 1960.

In his victory statement after the primary Barnett had promised to work with other Southern Governors to preserve Southern traditions in regard to segregation. A year before the 1960 Democratic National Convention he warned that if the party platform did not respect the point of view of the South on racial matters, he would bolt the Democratic party, like the Dixiecrats of 1948, and try to form a third party.

The civil rights plank adopted at the convention in July 1960 advocated "equal access for all Americans to all areas of community life, including voting booths, schoolrooms, jobs, housing, and public facilities." Barnett called the platform "horrible" and "repulsive," but was unable to enlist enough support among Southern Governors for a third-party movement. He therefore decided to give the voters of his state a chance to repudiate the national party's platform and candidates through a slate of eight unpledged Democratic electors, an alternative to the slate of electors pledged to the Democratic Presidential nominee, John F. Kennedy.

On November 8, 1960 Mississippians decided in favor of the independent, uncommitted voters. Barnett's intention was to throw the election into the House of Representatives by preventing either the Democratic or Republican candidates from getting a majority in the Electoral College. When the electors met in December 1960, the eight Mississippians voted for Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia for President, but their action had no effect on the outcome of the election.

As Governor of Mississippi, Barnett is also chairman of the State Sovereignty Commission, established by the Mississippi Legislature in 1956 to prevent desegregation. Under Governor Coleman no major expenditure had been made from its biennial appropriation of $350,000. In July 1960, about seven months after Barnett had taken office, the commission awarded a grant of $20,000 to the Mississippi Association of Citizens Councils for its radio and television series of programs to preserve segregation in public education.

Because he is a member of the Citizens Councils, a number of whose leaders backed him for the governorship, Barnett has been somewhat criticized for approving grants to the councils of state funds that by March 1961 had reached $60,000. According to Claude Sitton of the New York *Times* (March 30, 1961), considerable disapproval has developed of what some regard as "witch-hunting" methods of the councils in achieving their objectives, although few white Mississippians oppose the objectives themselves.

When a brush fire of violence flared up in Montgomery, Alabama in late May 1961 over the attempts of the Freedom Riders to end segregation in buses and bus terminals, Barnett offered his moral support to Governor John M. Patterson of Alabama. But when the Freedom Riders entered Jackson, Mississippi, they were arrested and placed in local jails without any outbreak of violence.

Barnett thus made good a promise to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy that Federal marshals would not be needed in Mississippi because the state police and National Guard would protect the Freedom Riders. "I feel wonderful," Barnett said, once the Freedom Riders were safe in jail. "I'm so happy that everything went off smoothly. The nation had its eyes on Mississippi today, and I think we showed them that we could handle our own affairs in an orderly manner."

In addition to taking a leading role in local and state bar associations, Barnett has been active in the American Bar Association for many years and has served as a member of its committee on improving the administration of justice and on its national agricultural committee, for which he is particularly qualified by his experience in operating a farm in Madison County. He has also been state chairman and director of the Mississippi Heart Association, president of the Mississippi College State Alumni Association, and president of the University of Mississippi Alumni Association for Hinds County.

For the past twenty-three years Barnett has been a deacon of the First Baptist Church in Jackson. He is a Shriner and belongs to the Jackson Travelers Club, Mississippi Travelers Association, United Commercial Travelers Association, the Woodmen of the World, the American Legion, and the Moose and Elks clubs. Hunting and fishing are his sports.

The Governor's wife is a former teacher, Mary Pearl (Crawford) Barnett, whom Ross R. Barnett married on August 22, 1929. They have a son, Ross R. Barnett, Jr., and two daughters, Quida (Barnett) Atkins and Virginia (Barnett) Branum. "A courtly and urbane man," as pictured in *Newsweek* (September 7, 1959), Barnett is distinguished in appearance as well as manner: he has brown eyes and black hair, weighs 185 pounds, and stands six feet tall. The softness of his Southern speech does not prevent him from being a fiery orator upon occasion, an old-school campaigner of the rolling R and emphatic gesture.

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BARR, ALFRED H(AMILTON), JR. Jan. 28, 1902- Museum official; art historian
Address: b. Museum of Modern Art, 11 W. 53d St., New York 19; h. 49 E. 96th St., New York 28

John Canady, the art critic of the New York *Times*, once called Alfred H. Barr, Jr., of the Museum of Modern Art "the most powerful tastemaker in American art today and probably in the world." Dismayed, Barr replied that he was a "reluctant" tastemaker, whose power was exaggerated by critics like Canady. Notwithstanding his protest, Barr, first as director of the museum, then as director of museum collections, has exerted a substantial influence on the taste of the American public, the study and teaching of art in the United States, and on other museums. For fourteen years he was the shaping spirit behind the growth of the Museum of Modern Art, widening the traditional concept of the museum to include the entire spectrum of the contemporary arts: architecture, motion pictures, and industrial design as well as the traditional "fine arts."

Barr taught the first course in modern art ever given at an American college. He was selected to direct the Museum of Modern Art when it was still an idea in the heads of its founders. Through the years, when more than anyone else, he was giving the museum its form and character, he remained under fire from both conservative and avant-garde art critics and from sectarians within the various schools of modern art. He did not allow the sniping to interfere with his steady production of books and articles, nor with his serving on the advisory committees of other museums or on juries at art competitions. As a result, he has been honored on many occasions for his contribution to the understanding and appreciation of modern art.

Alfred Hamilton Barr, the son of Alfred H. and Annie Wilson Barr, was born on January 28, 1902 in Detroit, Michigan. His father, a Presbyterian minister, was a well-known professor of homiletics at McCormick Theological Seminary in his later years. His

ALFRED H. BARR, JR.

grandfather and two of his uncles also were Presbyterian clergymen. The father handed down to his son, along with the tenets of Presbyterianism, an appreciation of art.

Barr attended the Boys' Latin School in Baltimore where he worked hard as a student and collected plants, butterflies, rocks, and stamps. At sixteen he entered Princeton University, where, as an undergraduate, he was undecided as to whether he should pursue a career as art historian, writer, or paleontologist. After his exposure to several art courses, he chose the field of art history and received a B.A. degree in 1922 and an M.A. degree in 1923.

At this point Barr embarked upon a five-year plan that involved his taking a different position each year. From 1923-24 he taught at Vassar College, acted in amateur theatricals, and put on a Kandinsky exhibit. After a summer tour of Europe he went to Harvard University, where he both taught and studied. The next year he returned to Princeton University to teach art and archaeology.

At Wellesley College, in 1926, Barr inaugurated the first college course in the United States devoted exclusively to modern art. The course touched upon painting, sculpture, architecture, industrial design, movies, photography, and, from time to time, music and literature when appropriate. Barr's purpose in "driving a seven or eight-wheeled chariot" was "to equip people to face contemporary civilization."

After spending about a year in Europe, where he studied all phases of the modern art movement, especially in Germany, he returned to Wellesley. Professor Paul J. Sachs, then at Harvard's Fogg Art Museum, offered Barr the directorship of a proposed museum of modern art to be established in New York City. Barr accepted with alacrity. The idea for the museum originated with Mrs. John D. Rockefeller,

BARR, ALFRED H., JR.—*Continued*

Jr., Mrs. Cornelius J. Sullivan, and Miss Lillie P. Bliss, who formed a committee and asked A. Conger Goodyear to become chairman. He in turn called upon Paul J. Sachs, who suggested Barr for the directorship.

While the women solicited funds and Goodyear went to Europe to borrow pictures for the first exhibition, Barr commuted between Wellesley and New York. The Museum of Modern Art opened on November 9, 1929 in the Heckscher Building at Fifth Avenue and 57th Street featuring a Cézanne-van Gogh-Gauguin-Seurat show. It was an unqualified success. The following years were exciting but strenuous, with Barr and his staff matching their appeals for funds with appeals to borrow pictures for future exhibitions. In the spring of 1932 the museum moved to a brownstone rented from the Rockefellers at 11 West 53d Street. The museum survived the rocky years of the Depression because the trustees remained loyal, and Barr and his associates exercised all their energy and ingenuity to keep it from going under.

Exhibitions that mirrored Barr's taste, scholarship, and showmanship were mainstays of the early years. The Vincent van Gogh exhibit in 1935-36, Cubism and Abstract Art in 1936, Fantastic Art, Dada, and Surrealism in 1936-37, and the Picasso retrospective of 1939-40 were outstanding. But Barr did not limit his exhibitions to paintings. In 1932 he helped to establish a department of architecture. Its opening show featured the work of Frank Lloyd Wright and introduced what Barr termed the International Style of Gropius, Le Corbusier, and Mies van der Rohe. In 1933 the museum sponsored an industrial design show.

One sample of Barr's showmanship preceded the one-picture exhibit of Whistler's *Arrangement in Grey and Black* (better known to the Philistines as *Whistler's Mother*). Barr received much advance publicity when he complained to the Postmaster General about the misprinting of the painting on a stamp that commemorated Mother's Day. (The stamp improved upon Whistler by adding a vase of flowers.) Barr also persuaded Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt to unveil the picture at the museum.

By 1940 the multi-departmental plan that Barr had proposed in 1930 was completed beyond his expectations. To the departments of architecture, painting, and sculpture were added a film library in 1935, an educational project in 1938, and a photography department in 1940. With considerable fanfare, the museum opened its present building, designed by Philip L. Goodwin and Edward D. Stone, in 1939. On that occasion Barr said: "The Museum of Modern Art is a laboratory; in its experiments the public is invited to participate."

On October 28, 1943 the museum announced that Barr had retired as director "to devote his full time to writing the works on modern art which he has had in preparation and which heavy directorial duties have made it impossible for him to undertake." Internal crises in management seem to have warranted this decision; the museum was subsequently run by a committee for six years before its present director, René d'Harnoncourt, was appointed.

Although Barr was offered important posts elsewhere, he chose to remain at the museum in an advisory capacity. In 1947 he was appointed to his present post as director of museum collections, a position that has increased in importance since 1955, when it was decided to form a permanent core of modern classics. The museum may spend as much as $100,000 a year or more on new acquisitions, and buying one picture may involve protracted, diplomatic procedures. Often Barr has to find a trustee or patron who is willing first to buy a masterpiece, then to present it to the museum, while retaining a lifetime interest in the gift.

In his thirty years with the museum, Barr has directed some ninety-one exhibitions. He is mainly responsible for introducing such techniques as movable walls; special lighting effects; expository wall captions; and asymmetrical hanging of pictures according to historical or other significant relationships, rather than by size or shape. Exhibits are based on scrupulous research and show equal respect for every artist, major or minor.

In the 1930's Barr developed a type of monograph that satisfied both *cognoscenti* and laymen by combining elegance in appearance, scholarship, and a wealth of data with a clear and readable style. Among them was *Cubism and Abstract Art* (Museum of Modern Art, 1936). *What is Modern Painting?* (Museum of Modern Art, 1943) remains a steady seller, and a second edition appeared in 1954. *Masters of Modern Art* (Museum of Modern Art, 1954) gave Aline B. Saarinen of the New York *Times* (December 5, 1954) the "pleasant illusion of being conducted through the galleries with Mr. Barr as the genial and knowledgeable docent." *Picasso, 50 Years of His Art* (Museum of Modern Art, 1946), and *Matisse; His Art and His Public* (Museum of Modern Art, 1951) are generally considered to be his two major works to date.

Barr has also contributed to many art periodicals, and he is well known for his letters to editors and art critics defending the policies of the museum. He is a member of the editorial boards of *Art Bulletin, Gazette des Beaux Arts, Art Quarterly,* and *Art in America.* In 1946 he delivered the Mary Flexner lectures at Bryn Mawr on "Programs and Practices in Modern Art."

In 1947 Barr received a Lord & Taylor American Design award of $1,000 "for bringing to a large number of Americans their first sample of modern art." He holds the honorary degrees of Litt.D. from Princeton University (June 1949) and the Ph.D. from the University of Bonn (1958). In 1959 he was awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit by the Federal Republic of Germany and the medal of the Legion of Honor by France. That year he also won the American Federation of Arts fiftieth anniversary award and the Philadelphia Museum of Art merit award "for being the founding father of the Museum of Modern Art and for interpreting the art of our time." The Museum of Modern Art has set up a permanently endowed lectureship in his honor.

Barr is a member of the Association of Art Museum Directors (vice-president, 1940-41); the International Association of Art Critics; honorary associate of the New York chapter, American Institute of Architects; and a councilor of the American Association of Museums. He serves as adviser to the William and Noma Copley Foundation of Chicago, and the Institute of Modern Art in Boston.

On May 27, 1930 Alfred Hamilton Barr married Margaret Scolari-Fitzmaurice, the daughter of an Italian art dealer, in Paris. They had met in 1929 at the opening show of the Museum of Modern Art. They have one daughter, Victoria. The walls of their New York apartment are hung with paintings by Picasso, Miró, and Juan Gris, and a water color by Burchfield. They spend their summers at their cottage in Greensboro, Vermont, where Barr writes and goes bird-watching. He is a Presbyterian in religion, and a liberal in politics.

Slender, bespectacled, and scholarly, Barr may be fragile in appearance, but he is boundless in energy. He is a chronic worrier and insomniac, and he often strikes observers as being absentminded. He sometimes unnerves them, too, by deliberating for a long time before replying to a question in his low-keyed voice. Despite his hospitable approach to modern art, he has been embroiled in one controversy or another ever since the museum opened. His critics generally come from the camps of those who oppose modern art in any form, or of those who favor one or another of the schools within the modern movement. "Art," he once said, "by revealing and nourishing the spirit, can help us endure in this world of uncertain and menacing horizons."

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BARR, JOHN A(NDREW) Sept. 10, 1908-
Corporation executive

Address: b. Montgomery Ward & Co., 619 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago 7, Ill.; h. 790 Sunset Rd., Winnetka, Ill.

A merchandising-minded lawyer who had handled legal problems for Montgomery Ward & Company for some twenty years, John A. Barr took over as chairman of the board of Ward, the second-largest mail-order and retailing house in the United States, at the culmination of a stockholders' revolt against management in May 1955. Succeeding Sewell Avery as chairman of the Chicago company and winning support for his vigorous rejuvenation of top management and policy, Barr put the eighty-three-year-old concern on the way to greater sales and profits. From 1955 to 1959, when Ward was undergoing the most drastic changes in its operation, Barr also held the office of president. He again assumed the presidency, in addition to continuing as chairman, in June 1961.

JOHN A. BARR

John Andrew Barr was born on September 10, 1908, on a 220-acre farm outside Akron, Indiana, to Earl Ray and Bertha (Mattix) Barr. He grew up on the farm, helping his father with chores and attending a one-room school house where he skipped grades because of his scholastic ability. On his graduation from Akron High School, Barr won a scholarship in 1925 to DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he worked as a waiter to help pay expenses.

After two years at DePauw, Barr enrolled at Indiana University in Bloomington to study law, while working as a waiter and as an assistant in the library. He was elected to the Order of the Coif, honorary legal fraternity, and received the LL.D. degree in 1930. Admitted to the Indiana bar in the same year, he joined the firm of Wildermuth & Force and practised law in Gary, Indiana until 1933.

Barr's association with Montgomery Ward began in March 1933, when he took a position in the company's legal section in Chicago. He left in 1935 to become a partner in the firm of Wildermuth, Force & Barr in Gary, but in 1938 he returned permanently to the mail-order house, which promoted him to assistant secretary in 1940. At Ward he proved his legal skill first in claim work and later in the sensitive field of labor relations. He helped prepare the legal arguments for the court cases that eventually declared null and void President Franklin D. Roosevelt's seizure of Ward in the labor disputes of 1944. As general counsel from 1949 to 1955, he handled the entire range of the company's legal problems.

(Continued next page)

BARR, JOHN A.—*Continued*

In 1949, also, Barr became a vice-president and secretary of Montgomery Ward and in 1950, a director. Unlike a large number of the company's other executive officers, he was able to avoid open conflict with the controversial chairman of the board, Sewell Avery. Joining Ward two years after Avery, Barr gained an understanding of Avery's methods that built the mail-order house into the second greatest in America. During the Depression, Barr saw Avery take the faltering merchandising firm and build it into a sound business with a huge reserve of $327,000,000 in cash and government securities. But to many this was at the same time the weakness of the Ward stores: when they should have been expanding their lines, they retrenched.

Believing that a second depression was in the offing, Avery resisted progress. Disgruntled stockholders gave insurgent leader Louis E. Wolfson three seats on the board at the April 1955 annual meeting. On May 9 Avery resigned as chairman and Edmund A. Krider resigned as president. Both positions subsequently went to Barr, who stood ready to jettison the old policy and institute an expansion program. In 1959 he gave up the presidency to Paul M. Hammaker, but again took over the post in June 1961.

Under Avery net sales had toppled from $1.1 billion in 1950 to $999,000,000 in 1954. As soon as Barr stepped into the chief executive officer's position, he set about revamping policy and operations. He brought in more than twelve executives, taking them from Revlon, Macy's, and Marshall Field. Barr enticed the executives with liberal stock options, engineered the return of several exiled department heads, and perked up employee morale with a new pension program. With reorganized management, he began to convert cash into inventory strength.

As a result of new policies and fresh leadership, Ward began to show its potential by 1956. In the first year after Avery's resignation, 100 new catalogue stores opened, and management planned for 100 more in 1957. Under Barr the cash reserve went down and inventories grew, pushing sales upward again. Barr emphasized both mail-order accounts and retail sales, with one-third of the gross accounted for by the mail-order operation. In Alaska, where Ward stores had been closed during World War II because of merchandise shortages and distribution difficulties, Barr opened three stores—in Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks.

In June 1957 Barr bought the Fair, a large Chicago department store, and its three suburban outlets for $7,632,500. The day after the purchase he announced a five-year expansion program costing $84,000,000. His plans called for opening new retail stores, rejuvenating 200 others, and starting about thirty new catalogue stores in 1957. Many of the stores were neither large nor expensive, but Barr was ready to spend money on attractive displays, fixtures, lighting, and decoration.

Further revising Ward's antiquated operation, Barr planned a threefold attack—on distribution, retail outlets, and promotion. Wiping out the warehouse system, he opened three new distribution centers and integrated all merchandising with a leased truck operation, providing quick, economical warehousing and delivery. Ward had 1,100 outlets of all kinds by 1959—including stores, catalogue centers, and telephone services—and plans for 400 more. By 1960 Ward was distributing 45,000,000 catalogues.

In the promotion end of the business, by 1959 Ward was spending $60,000,000 annually, with newspaper and circular advertising taking 85 per cent and reaching up to 8,000,000 customers. Barr found a direct relation between circulars and sales. The remainder of the promotion budget put 5 per cent into broadcasting, 5 per cent into mail and related printed material, and the remaining 5 per cent into promotion programs in local stores.

Climbing sales appeared to prove that Barr had the right ideas in merchandising, and Ward continued making innovations to keep the revolution in retailing going. In 1959 sales hit $1,200,000,000, and Charles J. Kushell, Jr., financial vice-president, predicted that new income would rise to equal $2.30 a share for the fiscal year ending February 3, 1960. Barr set his sight on a $1,800,000,000 sales target for 1963. He introduced revolving charge accounts and saw them grow to more than 300,000 by 1960. In interviews for the press he is likely to brush aside questions about competition with Sears, Roebuck & Company, saying that his concern is with Ward's growth and profits. Profits were down, however, in the fiscal year ending February 3, 1961, and the company cut its dividends to $1.07 a share.

Barr's other business interests are in the Northern Trust Company and Swift & Company, of both of which he is a director. He is also a director of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry and the Evanston Hospital Association, a trustee of Northwestern University, and a member of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work and the Chicago chapter of the Red Cross. His clubs include the Economic, Chicago, Executive, Westmoreland Country, and Fin 'n Feathers. He also belongs to the Law Club, Phi Delta Phi, and the Chicago Bar Association. Indiana University has honored him with its distinguished alumni service award. His church is the Episcopal.

Affable, courteous, and almost imperturbable, Barr has brought an atmosphere of relaxation to Ward, where executive relationships formerly tended to be rigid. He and Louise Stentz of Gary were married on October 28, 1933 and have four children, John Robert, George Louis, Richard Allen, and Barbara Ann. Barr, who is six feet one inch tall and weighs 175 pounds, keeps trim by playing golf, hunting, and fishing. He also likes to spend his free time in his library and rose garden.

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BARRINGER, EMILY DUNNING Sept. 27, 1876-Apr. 8, 1961 Surgeon; gynecologist; former president of American Medical Women's Association; pioneer in opening field of medicine to women. See *Current Biography* (March) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p86 Ap 9 '61

BRUCE BARTON

BARTON, BRUCE Aug. 5, 1886- Advertising executive

Address: b. Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., 383 Madison Ave., New York 17

Bruce Barton, one of the patriarchs of the advertising business in the United States, is chairman of the board of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., a firm that he helped to found more than forty years ago. Its leadership among American advertising agencies is in no small measure due to Barton's creative skill as a writer of advertising copy and as a prime mover behind successful advertising campaigns. Barton has made himself better known outside the advertising agency field than perhaps any other executive by having written two best-selling books of the 1920's, *The Man Nobody Knows* and *The Book Nobody Knows*, and by having served two terms as a Republican member of the House of Representatives from 1937 to 1941. In November 1960 Barton was selected to receive *Printers' Ink* magazine's Advertising Gold Medal Award for 1960, to be presented to him on February 10, 1961.

Bruce Barton was born in Robbins, Tennessee on August 5, 1886 to the Reverend William E. Barton, a circuit-riding mountain preacher and biographer of Abraham Lincoln, and Esther Treat (Bushnell) Barton. While in high school in Oak Park, Illinois, Bruce edited the high school paper, was the sole reporter for the weekly town paper, *Oak Leaves*, and ran his own maple syrup business that netted him about $600 a year.

Like his father before him, Barton entered Berea College in Berea, Kentucky, where every student is expected to support himself with manual work. During his freshman year Barton worked in the printing office, learning to set type, reading proofs, and handling a press for 8 cents an hour. Transferring after his freshman year to Amherst College, Barton served as the head of the student council, belonged to the debating team, and was a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. In 1907 Barton graduated from Amherst with a B.A. degree, election to Phi Beta Kappa, and the prediction of his classmates that he was "the man most likely to succeed."

But the financial panic of 1907 was running its short but feverish course, and "the man most likely to succeed" was forced to take a job as a timekeeper in a railroad construction camp in western Montana for $65 a month, working ten hours a day. After six months, Barton was offered an editorial job in Chicago. When the superintendent of the construction company heard of Barton's imminent departure, he traveled from Spokane, Washington to western Montana to offer Barton the job of straw boss at $90 a month.

Entering magazine publishing in Chicago, Barton served as managing editor of the *Home Herald* from 1907 to 1909 and of another magazine, *Housekeeper,* in 1910-11. He was assistant sales manager for P. F. Collier & Son in New York City from 1912 to 1914. At P. F. Collier & Son, in 1913, Barton wrote his first piece of advertising copy. Promoting Dr. Eliot's Five Foot Shelf of Books, it seduced the reader's attention with the caption "This is Marie Antoinette Riding to her Death." From 1914 to 1918 Barton was the editor of *Every Week* magazine in New York City.

On January 1, 1919 Barton entered the advertising business with Roy S. Durstine. Alex F. Osborn joined them in August 1919, and Barton became president of the new company. (Barton had met both Durstine and Osborn as co-workers in a World War I publicity campaign.) Nine years later the three men

BARTON, BRUCE—*Continued*

joined forces with the George Batten Company to form Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc. (better known as BBDO), and Barton became chairman of the board. In 1939, when Durstine resigned, he again became president and seven years later, when Ben Duffy became president, Barton again became chairman of the board.

Bruce Barton is one of the few advertising men who can write mail order copy, institutional copy, and editorials with equal felicity. One of his most forceful early ads was for the Alexander Hamilton Institute, a correspondence school. Barton described the course as "A wonderful two years' trip at full pay—but only men with imagination can take it." For a campaign to promote the sale of electrical appliances, Barton wrote: "Any woman who is doing any household task that a little electric motor can do is working for three cents an hour; human life is too precious to be sold at a price of three cents an hour." His BBDO contributions have ranged from projecting the public image of the United States Steel Corporation to creating Betty Crocker as the kitchen familiar of the lonely American housewife.

Never having been contented with the writing of mere advertising copy, Barton has produced hundreds of articles and editorials for leading national magazines, including the *American, Collier's, Woman's Home Companion, Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping,* and *Reader's Digest.* He conducted a syndicated newspaper column for many years and wrote more than a score of books. The most successful of his books—*The Man Nobody Knows* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1925), a biography of Jesus Christ, and *The Book Nobody Knows* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1926), the story of the Bible—headed best-seller lists for more than two years in the United States and England.

According to James P. Wood in his *The Story of Advertising* (Ronald, 1958), Barton tried to prove that Jesus Christ had been both a salesman and an advertising man. In *The Man Nobody Knows* Barton wrote: "Jesus would be a national advertiser today . . . as he was the greatest advertiser of his own day and the most popular dinner guest in Jerusalem." Dilating on the theme, Barton went on to assert that, as a copy writer, Jesus was without peer. "Take any of the parables, no matter which," Barton urged his readers. "You will find that it exemplifies all the principles on which advertising texts are written. Always a picture in the first sentence, crisp, graphic language, and a message so clear that even the dullest cannot escape it."

The defense of advertising against its critics has been a major mission of Bruce Barton for more than three decades. When Stuart Chase and F. J. Schlink attacked the ethics and practices of advertising in *Your Money's Worth* (Macmillan, 1927), Barton countered with a remark that has since been much quoted: "If advertising is sometimes long-winded, so is the United States Senate. If advertising has flaws, so has marriage."

Elected to the Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Congresses from New York (1937-41), Barton was a vocal member of the House of Representatives who often assailed the policies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1940 Barton ran for the United States Senate from New York against James M. Mead, on the same ticket with Wendell Willkie. Roosevelt, who was then running for a third term, used the phrase "Martin, Barton, and Fish" to bracket the leading Republican opponents of the New Deal (New York *Times,* October 30, 1940). He was referring to Representative Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, Republican minority leader in the House; Representative Hamilton Fish, the isolationist Congressman from New York; and Representative Barton, who was defeated for the Senate seat and withdrew from politics.

On October 2, 1913 Bruce Barton married Esther Randall. She died in November 1951. They had three children: Randall, assistant publisher of the Phoenix (Arizona) *Republic-Gazette;* Betsy Alice, an author and painter; and Bruce, Jr., an associate editor of *Time* magazine. White-haired and blue-eyed, Barton stands six feet tall. His hobbies are books ("reading above all else") and golf. He is known as a highly quotable public speaker. He retains his membership in the First Congregational Church of Oak Park, Illinois, where his father held the pulpit. Active in many charities and educational enterprises, he serves as president of the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, national chairman of the United Negro College Fund, trustee of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, and trustee of Berea College. His New York clubs are the Blind Brook, Pinnacle Club, Dutch Treat, University, Amherst, Coffee House, and the Artists and Writers Association.

Often honored for his contribution to his profession, Barton won the 1957 Franklin Award for Distinguished Service, given by the New York Employing Printers Association, and the Advertising Gold Medal Award for 1960, sponsored by *Printers' Ink.* Juniata College in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania gave him an honorary Litt.D. degree in 1925 and his alma mater, Amherst, gave him an honorary LL.D. degree in 1957.

But both Barton and his agency have also been targets of criticism. Martin Mayer in his *Madison Avenue, USA* (Harper, 1958) charged that BBDO was "the worst offender" in enforcing "the notion that everyone in an agency must fit his personal consumption pattern to the agency's list of clients." When BBDO had the Lucky Strike account, for example, the vending machines in the company's office contained no brand except Luckies. Mayer contrasted this policy with Barton's well-publicized statement that "the people's right of free choice—in their food, their clothes, their books, their homes—is the very essence of democracy."

Despite this criticism, most advertising men agreed with Arthur Motley, chairman of the award jury for the Advertising Gold Medal Award for 1960, when he said, in announcing Bruce Barton as the recipient: "When judging the contributions a man has made during his lifetime, it is necessary to evaluate more than his achievements in his chosen business or profession. And like advertising itself, Bruce Barton has served more than the advertising industry. Both he and advertising have served well all the people of the United States. The public service which Mr. Barton has rendered in Washington and elsewhere makes him a logical choice" (*Printers' Ink,* November 11, 1960).

References

Ptr Ink 273:20 N 11 '60 por; 274:54+ F 10 '61 pors

Who's Who in America, 1960-61

BATCHELLER, HILAND G(ARFIELD) Dec. 5, 1885-May 19, 1961 Industrialist; president (1938-49) and chairman (since 1949) of the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation; vice-president in charge of operations of the War Production Board (1943-46); chairman of the Combined Steel Committee of the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States (1943-45). See *Current Biography* (April) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 My 20 '61

BATES, SANFORD July 17, 1884- Penologist; criminologist

Address: h. 12 Baldwin St., Pennington, N.J.

The dedicated efforts of Sanford Bates to improve prison conditions and parole methods during the thirty-five years that he served as administrator of state and federal prison systems rest upon his conviction that rehabilitation of offenders affords society the best protection against crime. Bates was director of the United States Bureau of Prisons from 1930 to 1937. He was also commissioner of correction for Massachusetts from 1919 to 1929, parole commissioner for New York State from 1940 to 1945, and commissioner of institutions and agencies for New Jersey from 1945 to 1954. Since his retirement in 1954, he has devoted much of his time to Federal Prison Industries, Inc., of which he has been president since 1937.

Sanford Bates, the son of Samuel Walker Bates, a salesman, and Sarah G. (Sanford) Bates, was born on July 17, 1884 in Boston, Massachusetts. Two of his brothers are still living. Sanford attended English High School in Boston, where he received the Franklin Medal and five scholarship prizes. He also held the rank of colonel in the school regiment and played on the baseball team. Persuaded by his mother to study law, he attended night classes at the Boston YMCA. After his graduation from high school in 1900, Bates matriculated at Northeastern University in Boston, and took his LL.B. degree *cum laude* in 1906.

Kelly & Gieyer

SANFORD BATES

Until 1929, Bates practised law in Boston, working for most of that period in partnership with Edgar O. Achorn. He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives (1912-14), in the state Senate (1915-16), on the Massachusetts constitutional convention (1917-18), and on the Republican state committee in 1917. After acting for a few months as street commissioner of Boston during 1918, Bates reluctantly assumed his first prison administration post as commissioner of penal institutions for Boston.

A prison school and partial self-government for inmates were two reforms that Bates introduced in city institutions under his care. He first gained insight into the effects of political maneuvering upon penal administration when a proposal to co-ordinate management of four Boston prisons was defeated by city council members because he refused to employ an unqualified political favorite on his staff. Despite this interference, he astounded city officials by returning, unused, some $25,000 of his department budget.

Impressed by Bates's performance, Governor Calvin Coolidge invited him to become commissioner of the state department of correction in 1919. Over the next ten years Bates sponsored many reforms, including a revised parole system, new prison industries like printing and foundry work, and a state wage for prisoners, university extension courses, and a merit pay system for prison employees. He supported legislation for examination of county prisoners by the state department of mental diseases, and helped to found two model institutions for male and female defective delinquents, as well as the first official crime prevention bureau in the United States to be connected with a prison department.

Bates was elected president of the American Prison Association in 1926 and he served on the executive committee of the American Crime Study Commission from 1928 to 1930. In 1929, with some misgivings about abandoning the major part of his private law practice, he went to Washington, D. C. to accept a post as superintendent of the five federal prisons then in existence.

In 1930 the United State Bureau of Prisons became a semiautonomous department responsible to the Attorney General. Bates vigorously supported legislation passed in May and June 1930 that embodied "a convinced policy of reform and rehabilitation," and he served continuously as director of the bureau from 1930 to 1937, under both Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"A prison system so contrived as to aid in the reformation of its inmates offers ultimately the best protection to society," Bates wrote in *Prisons and Beyond* (Macmillan, 1936). In this book he described the requisites for good penal and parole systems and outlined reforms that had been effected in federal prisons under his leadership. Over fifteen new institutions were added to the federal network during this period, including Alcatraz—a maximum security prison—and several minimum security detention farms for short-term and low-risk offenders. New facilities, like libraries and medical and social work care, were provided. A special school for prospective guards was established in 1930, and after it was discontinued in 1933, in-service training programs were established for prison employees. Bates has stressed the importance of impartial custodial treatment of inmates. "A warden who rules his prison with fairness, firmness, justice and impartiality can usually maintain discipline even among the most incorrigible of men," he wrote in the *Saturday Evening Post* (May 14, 1955).

While he was in Washington, in 1932, Bates was named sole United States commissioner on the International Prison Commission. He also served as president of the Washington Council of Social Agencies from 1934 to 1935 and as a trustee of the National Training School for Boys from 1929 to 1933. For three years following his resignation as director of the United States Bureau of Prisons in 1937, he was executive director of the Boys Clubs of America, Inc. In 1940 he became parole commissioner of New York State, a post he held until 1945.

In rehabilitating offenders, a necessary concomitant to prison reforms is an equitable parole system. According to Bates, the possibility of early release on parole inspires inmates to good behavior in prison. More important, parole provisions can prevent offenders from returning to their former crime-breeding environments, and help them to adjust to life after prison by aiding them with employment, housing, and personal problems. Bates has said that only through parole officers can society effectively supervise released offenders. A criminal who has served a full sentence may feel no compunction about returning to crime when released, unsupervised and unaided, into society.

Bates was president of the American Parole Association from 1940 to 1943. He has served as chairman of a national advisory commission on prisoners and parolees to the selective service system (1944), as consultant on the restoration of military prisoners to the War Department (1944), and as a member of the Army Clemency Board (1945). After heading the parole system of New York State for five years, Bates became commissioner of institutions and agencies for New Jersey in 1945.

Over the next nine years Bates led in establishing a model parole system and an experimental center for predelinquent adolescents in that state. He also transferred as many inmates as possible from the maximum security prison at Trenton to work farms. Bates believes strongly in the benefits that inmate labor yields in penal economy, discipline, and morale. He has therefore encouraged the expansion of prison industries and the use of inmate labor on public outdoor projects.

Politicians seeking favors for themselves, their friends, or voters constitute one of the most serious obstacles to good penal management, Bates has said. "In my own career there was hardly a period when I was not being subjected to the pleas, threats, or pressures of politicians who demanded that I should subvert the public's welfare to benefit their own petty, and sometimes sordid, schemes," Bates wrote in his article, "The Trouble With Prisons is Politics" (*Saturday Evening Post*, May 14, 1955).

Since his retirement in 1954, Bates has lectured and served as consultant in penology and public administration. He was a member of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention in 1951, and in 1955 was one of three United States delegates to the United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, held in Geneva. He attended the ninth International Prison Conference at London in 1925 and the tenth conference at Prague in 1930, and served as chairman of the American delegation at the eleventh conference at Berlin in 1935. Bates was president of the International Penal and Penitentiary Congress from 1946 to 1951, and he attended the twelfth meeting of this group at The Hague, Netherlands in 1950.

In connection with a five-year study of criminal justice initiated by the American Bar Foundation in 1955, Bates headed a survey of probation, sentence, and parole. He has been a consultant in penology to the American Bar Foundation and a vice-president of the Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. He was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court in 1933 and to the New York bar in 1940.

In 1942 Bates was chosen as the first recipient of the Herbert C. Parsons Memorial Award for outstanding work in the correctional field. In 1950 he was decorated by the Queen of Holland with the Order of Orange of Nassau for his contributions to the international penal field. Bates became an honorary member of the Institute of Criminology of the Republic of Argentina in 1952. He holds an honorary LL.D. degree from Northeastern University (1937) and an honorary L.H.D. degree from Rutgers University (1954).

He has taught at the New York School of Social Work, at Teachers College, Columbia University, and at the New York University graduate school. He is a past president (1949) of the American Association of State Parole Compact Administrators and of the New Jersey chapter of the American Society of Public Administrators (1948). He was director of the American Public Welfare Association from 1933 to 1938 and from 1946 to 1947, and vice president of the National Conference on Social Work in 1945. He is a trustee of the Vineland Training School and of the National Probation and Parole Association, and he belongs to many other professional organizations.

Sanford Bates married Helen S. Williams on October 3, 1908. They have two children, Mary Elizabeth Nichols and Sanford Loring Bates. The hazel-eyed, gray-haired penologist has been described as a "tall [six feet], heavy-set [187 pounds] man who is extremely vigorous for his age." His favorite pastimes are golf and bridge and, formerly, small-boat sailing. He was elected a lay moderator of the American Unitarian Association in 1937.

Bates belongs to the Town Hall Club in New York City; the Trenton (New Jersey) Rotary Club; the Lewis Bay Yacht Club in Massachusetts; and the Seaside Park Yacht Club. In *Prisons and Beyond*, he explains why he abandoned his private law practice: "The emoluments that go with government positions may not be great, but there is nothing in private practice or business that can quite equal the satisfactions of public service."

References

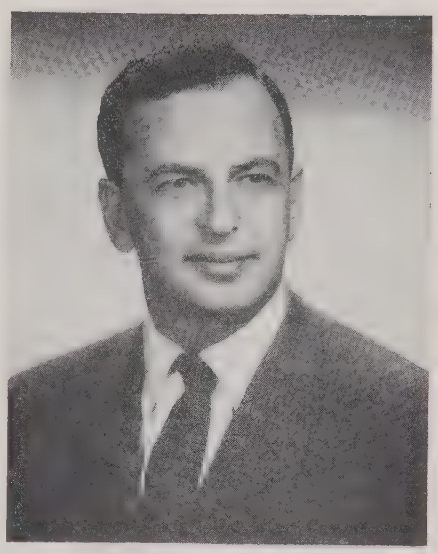
Sat Eve Post 227:22+ My 14 '55
Bates, Sanford. Prisons and Beyond (1936)
Who's Who in America, 1960-61

BECK, BERTRAM M(AURICE) Mar. 25, 1918- Social worker; organization official

Address: b. National Association of Social Workers, 95 Madison Ave., New York 16; h. 60 Gramercy Pk., New York 10

Since its founding in 1955, Bertram M. Beck has been associate executive director of the National Association of Social Workers, a professional organization with a membership of some 29,000 trained social workers. For three years before he accepted this post, Beck worked with the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare as director of a special juvenile delinquency project designed to promote improved state and local services for young offenders. Experienced in casework and community organization, Beck has combined an early interest in journalism with social welfare work by preparing public relations materials that increase the understanding of the problems and programs of combating juvenile delinquency.

Bertram Maurice Beck, the only son of Maurice M. Beck and his wife, the former Sarah Hollander, was born in New York City on March 25, 1918. His father, a self-taught hydraulic engineer, rose from a position of stenographer to that of vice-president of Viele, Blackwell and Buck, one of the important hydraulic engineering firms in the United States. His two sisters are Ruth (Mrs. Samuel H. Korn) and Alice (Mrs. Norman S. Simmons).



Arthur Avedon

BERTRAM M. BECK

Bert was reared in Rockaway Beach, Long Island and attended Far Rockaway High School, where he was president of the student organization, editor of both the school magazine and newspaper, and a member of the honor society, Arista. After his graduation in 1936 he enrolled at Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he majored in social science and took a B.A. degree in 1941.

Antioch is a co-educational college operating under the co-operative work-study program. Under this system, students study on campus half of the academic year and work at paid, full-time jobs related to their field of interest during the other half. At first interested in journalism, Beck spent his first work term in Cleveland. "As police reporter for [the] Cleveland *Plain Dealer,* [I] witnessed the misery of [the] depression, particularly relief strikes in Cleveland, and [the] hunger and destitution when relief funds ran out," he recalls. "[I] decided I was not fitted for [the] observer and reporter role, but more for [a] role as social actionist. This led to [my] choice of social work."

Beck next worked for the United States Office of Education in Washington, D.C., doing research in vocational guidance. By his third year of college Beck was definitely interested in social work, and he took a job as a parole interne at the United States Penitentiary in Louisberg, Pennsylvania. The following work term he was assistant to the director of a school for delinquent boys near Cincinnati, Ohio. What leisure time remained from his work-study duties, Beck devoted to extracurricular activities.

(Continued next page)

MILLS COLLEGE
LIBRARY

BECK, BERTRAM M.—*Continued*

He was president of the student union, chairman of the committee on standards of behavior, and a member of the editorial board of the school magazine and newspaper.

During his senior year, in the summer of 1940, Beck participated in a unique eight-week study tour sponsored by the Open Road Foundation for which Antioch gave full academic credit. He and eleven other students made detailed sociological studies of Lewiston, Maine, a northeastern textile city, and a Southern town, Anniston, Alabama, with regard to community organization in the areas of labor, religion, recreation, social welfare, city government, manufacturing, law enforcement and justice, and others. In January 1941, soon after his graduation from Antioch, he described the trip to President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.

In 1942 Beck took an M.A. degree from the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago. His thesis dealt with public provision for the control and treatment of tuberculosis in New York State. In March 1942 he received a temporary appointment as an intake worker with the Jewish Family Agency in Chicago. He left this job in June and three months later, in September, entered the United States Army Air Forces. He advanced from the rank of private to that of staff sergeant before he was discharged in February 1946.

As a psychiatric caseworker in the mental hygiene unit at Drew Field, Florida, Beck interviewed patients referred to the unit, prepared case histories, and determined the disposal of cases in consultation with psychiatrists. He conducted casework and group therapy and gave orientation lectures to new inductees. In addition, he wrote a weekly column, "What's Your Problem?" in the Drew Field *Echoes,* in which he applied mental hygiene principles to resolving the problems of soldiers.

From May 1946 to October 1947 Beck was a caseworker with the department of family service, Community Service Society, in New York City. In addition to working with clients, he supervised students of the New York School of Social Work. At this time he served as chairman of the East Harlem Council on Community Planning. The following year Beck worked in another section of the Community Service Society—the department of public interest—as a public relations associate. He organized a series of symposia to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the society and prepared press releases and pamphlets that interpreted the services of the agency to the public. He also carried out fund-raising projects.

As assistant director of the bureau of public affairs of the Community Service Society from October 1948 to March 1952, Beck developed agency social policy on public issues in the fields of health, welfare, and corrections. He studied the correctional treatment and detention facilities for youthful offenders in New York City, as well as provisions for temporary shelter for dependent and neglected children. Among the reports he prepared and distributed was one that called for an overhauling of the city's detention program for delinquent and dependent children, the establishment of a children's center for temporary care, and amendment of the Domestic Relations Court Act to enable a children's court judge to sit until midnight each day in order to hasten review of cases. Two Community Service Society pamphlets that Beck wrote at that time are *Youth Within Walls* (June 1950), a study of the correctional treatment of the sixteen to twenty-one-year-old male offender in New York State institutions with recommendations for future development; and *Simple Arithmetic About Complex Children* (January 1952), a study of New York City temporary shelter facilities for children.

While Beck was employed as assistant director of the Bureau of Public Affairs, he held several part-time positions. He was an instructor in the department of sociology at the City College of the City of New York from October 1949 to June 1950, teaching a preprofessional survey course in social welfare. From October 1950 to August 1951 he was a supervisor of research at the Smith College School of Social Work in Northampton, Massachusetts. From June 1950 to October 1951 he was "on loan" from the Community Service Society to the American Law Institute in Philadelphia, where he made a special study of the institute's program to set forth a model youth correction authority act. After having studied youth authorities in California, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Texas, and Massachusetts, he published a report, *Youth Within Walls* (American Law Institute, July 1951), a study of the youth authority program as promulgated by the American Law Institute.

Beck was a special consultant on juvenile delinquency with the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare from March 1952 to July 1952. He helped to develop a plan to counter the rising rate of juvenile delinquency and planned and conducted a conference of thirty-five state experts, who met to consider the program.

From July 1952 to October 1955 Beck was director of a special juvenile delinquency project, sponsored by the Children's Bureau and supported by voluntary contributions, among them some $175,000 raised from foundations and individual donors by Beck himself. The object of the project was to stimulate state and local action in improving services to delinquent children. Beck prepared many pamphlets and reports outlining optimum standards for youthful offender services and presenting information on juvenile delinquency to increase public understanding of the problem.

In addition, Beck organized ten conferences dealing with special problems like police services and civic group programs and with the over-all problem. He maintained contact with more than one hundred national voluntary organizations, including health, education, welfare, civic, labor, and fraternal groups, to marshal local efforts against juvenile crime. He fulfilled speaking engagements in twenty-five states, conferring with committees on youth, parent-teacher groups, and other state bodies on the best means for preventing and treating delinquency.

Beck has been associate executive director of the National Association of Social Workers since it was founded in 1955. His responsibilities include planning programs for improvement of social work practice, certification of social workers, improvement of social workers' working conditions, and development of informed public attitudes toward the profession. In addition to pamphlets, he has written many articles for professional social work, medical, correctional, education, and state welfare journals, and for popular magazines.

He has been a consultant to the United States Senate Judiciary Committee's subcommittee to study problems of juvenile delinquency (1953), the White House Conference on Children and Youth (1959-60), and the United States Office of Education (1959). In 1954 he received the *Parents Magazine* medal for outstanding service to children. Beck is a vice-president of the American Parents Committee, a member of the advisory committee to the New York City Commissioner of Health, and a member of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The green-eyed, brown-haired bachelor is six feet one inch tall and weighs 170 pounds. His hobbies include "snorkeling, sunning, traveling, walking, swimming, bird watching, reading, talking, and theater-going." He is a liberal in politics.

Reference

Parents Mag 30:19 Ja '55

BEECHAM, SIR THOMAS Apr. 29, 1879-Mar. 8, 1961 Considered the most important English conductor of the twentieth century; specialist in eighteenth-century music, especially Handel, Haydn, and Mozart; introduced the Diaghilev ballet and many operas to England; conductor of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra since 1945; known for his colorful personality and controversial views. See *Current Biography* (January) 1951.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Mr 9 '61

BEHAN, BRENDAN (FRANCIS) (bē' hăn) Feb. 9, 1923- Irish author

Address: b. c/o Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. 5 Anglesea Rd., Ballsbridge, Dublin, Ireland

The vibrancy and vitality with which Brendan Behan recaptures the spirit of Irish nationalism recall the early tradition of the Abbey Theatre, just as his understanding of the speech and the humor and despair of the Dublin working class recalls the work of Sean O'Casey, even to critics who think him unworthy of the comparison. All of Behan's major published works —his two plays, *The Quare Fellow* and *The Hostage,* and his autobiographical book, *Borstal Boy*—are for the most part more or less documentary recollections of an often-jailed rebel. Jig-dancing, ballad-singing Behan tempers his cynicism with good humor, his mockery with tolerance, and obscenity with occasional tenderness.

Dennis Hughes-Gilbey

BRENDAN BEHAN

Dublin and the Irish Republican Army, two of the principal subjects of his writings, were dominant influences in the life of Brendan Francis Behan from birth. He was born in Dublin on February 9, 1923 and reared in the slums of the north side of the city. His father, Stephen Behan, first saw Brendan from a cell in a camp for Republican prisoners. His mother, Kathleen (Kearney) Behan, also belonged to a traditionally anti-British family. One of Brendan's uncles, Peadar Kearney, wrote the "Soldier's Song," which became the Irish National Anthem. Another uncle, P. J. Bourke, was a well-known proprietor of a Dublin theater, which Brendan attended regularly, and other relatives on both his mother's and father's side were interested in the early work of the Abbey Theatre.

The Behan family lived in two rooms of a big Georgian house that had become a tenement. Brendan had one sister, Carmel; three brothers, Seamus, Brian, and Dominick; and two stepbrothers, Rory and Sean Furlong. The family was Roman Catholic, though somewhat anticlerical, and Brendan was educated in Catholic schools, first at the French Sisters of Charity (1928-34) and then at the Irish Christian Brothers School (1934-36). At home and on the streets of Dublin, meanwhile, he was learning the tricks of survival and the songs, dances, and racy argot of Ireland's working class.

After being expelled from the Christian Brothers School, Behan turned to the family trade of house painting. (His father is president of the House and Ship Painters Union of Ireland, and his uncle Peadar was also a house painter.) He went to a Dublin technical school in 1937 and for about two years worked as a painter's apprentice. At the same time he was

BEHAN, BRENDAN—*Continued*

advancing in the Irish Republican Army, to which he had been transferred in 1937 as a messenger boy after he had served since the age of nine in the Fianna Eireann, a youth organization that Behan calls the Republican Boy Scouts.

In 1939 the I.R.A. sent sixteen-year-old Brendan Behan to England, reportedly to help blow up the battleship *King George V* in the Liverpool harbor. But before he could accomplish his mission he was arrested on a charge of possessing explosives, and after spending about two memorable months in a Liverpool jail, he was sentenced to three years at Borstal. (In England juvenile criminals are sent to reform schools called Borstal institutions.) Some twenty years later Behan's record of his experiences of imprisonment in Liverpool and at Borstal was published in *Borstal Boy* (Knopf, 1958). In his prison memoir, which was banned in Ireland, Behan burst forth with much the same uninhibited dialogue, sordidness, laughter, song, and mingling of sorrow and comedy that characterized his plays.

Unreformed at Borstal, Behan was arrested soon after his release in 1942 and was sentenced by a Dublin military court to fourteen years in prison for the attempted murder of two detectives. A general amnesty freed him in 1946, but the following year he was arrested in Manchester and sentenced to a brief period of confinement, allegedly for having helped in the escape of an I.R.A. prisoner. With his next arrest, in 1952, he was deported to France, which he had first visited in 1947. Whenever he was out of jail, Behan worked as a house painter and as a free-lance journalist. He loves the sea and has spent intermittent periods on ships, becoming a certified seaman in 1949.

Behan used his prison experiences as the basis of his first play, *The Quare Fellow,* which creates the atmosphere of a Dublin prison with a poetic force that involves the audience in the feelings of the guards and convicts on the eve of an execution. The play takes its title from the term that the prisoners use in referring to the man sentenced to be hanged. Its production in London in 1956 was particularly topical since it came at a time when Parliament was in the midst of a prolonged debate over the abolition of capital punishment.

In New York, *The Quare Fellow* opened in November 1958 at the off-Broadway Circle-in-the-Square under the direction of José Quintero. Praising the play in the *Saturday Review* (December 13, 1958), Henry Hewes thought that Behan "promises to be the most exciting new playwright to come out of Ireland since Sean O'Casey." Other reviewers were struck by the freshness of Behan's dialogue, the authentic rhythm and texture of his Celtic speech.

Before *The Quare Fellow* reached New York, Behan's second play, *The Hostage,* had become a hit in London. He wrote *The Hostage* in Gaelic in about two weeks while he was living on Spain's Balearic Islands and doing a series of articles for a Spanish newspaper. It was first produced in Dublin, in Gaelic, during the summer of 1958. Joan Littlewood, who had directed the British production of *The Quare Fellow,* took *The Hostage* to her theater in Stratford in London's East End and later moved with it to the West End for a year's run. In September 1960 she presented it in New York, where it had a 127-performance-run before the lack of an available Broadway theater sent it on a tour of Canada and the United States.

Slightness of plot and a free-hand style allowed Behan to make frequent alterations in *The Hostage* as it moved from theater to theater, to add songs and dances to the originally serious play that had been presented in Dublin, and to introduce topical jokes and timely references for London and New York audiences. The hostage is a British soldier who is being held at a Dublin brothel in an attempt to keep the British from executing an I.R.A. prisoner. Behan seems mainly interested in the boisterous and ribald characters through whom he releases a satirical outpouring against the present Irish government, English snobbery, abstinence movements, newspaper columnists, and religious, political, and other forms of hypocrisy.

Many critics admired his theatrical sense and the shrewdness of his stagecraft, and found his unconventional dramatic form a refreshing change. Reactions to the frankness of his dialogue varied: in *Catholic World* (November 1960) Stephen P. Ryan deplored "an inexcusable amount of absolute obscenity and blasphemy"; but Richard Watts, Jr., commented in the New York *Post* (October 2, 1960), "There is something so gay, frank and downright healthy, so completely lacking in prurience in Mr. Behan's delight over his Rabelaisian streak that it seems to me not only without offense but oddly engaging."

As in his plays, Behan appears to express his whole personality in his Spoken Arts record, "Brendan Behan Sings Irish Folksongs and Ballads" (1960), a series of musical reminiscences. Some of the songs are of his own composition, and the record includes, along with Behan's commentary, such asides as the singer's nose blowing.

Brendan Behan's fondness for stout and Irish whisky accounts in part for his public image as a clown. Several times in London and once in New York he boisterously interrupted performances of *The Hostage* to joke with the audience. On one of his television appearances, on CBS's *Small World* in November 1959, his songs, jokes, and other outbursts led to "operational difficulties" that discontinued his part in a transatlantic conversation. Even when he is "off the gargle" as a health measure, as he was in New York during much of his visit for the American première of *The Hostage,* Behan enjoys the hobby of talking in pubs.

In his interviews with the press, Behan's obliging discourses in English, French, and Gaelic are as rollicking as the dialogues of his plays. Soon after his arrival in New York, Arthur Gelb remarked in the New York *Times* (September 18, 1960), "He is already as much of a public pet here as he is in Europe." Gelb and others have suggested, however, that Behan is also a well-read man of considerable erudition and sensitivity, sincere about making fun of taking things too seriously. Alfred Kazin, who calls Behan "the clown of his own Irishness," believes that "the major reason for his present significance lies in the detached sense of himself as a professional young Irishman surrounded by the ghosts and corpses of old causes" (*Atlantic Monthly,* June 1959).

Behan is Falstaffian in portliness as well as buffoonery. He stands five feet eight inches tall, has green-gray eyes, and usually tousled dark-brown hair. His laugh shows several upper front teeth missing. He has been married since February 1955 to Beatrice ffrench-Salkeld, a painter and the daughter of a noted Dublin artist. Behan says that they have no children but himself.

According to Behan, some of the thousands of articles written about him in many languages are either libelous or, worse, boring, but he does not care to correct misstatements or wrong impressions, saying, "It all helps to sell tickets."

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BELL, DAVID E(LLIOTT) Jan. 20, 1919- United States government official; economist; educator

Address: b. Bureau of the Budget, 17th & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

As director of the Bureau of the Budget in the Kennedy administration, David E. Bell watches over the spending of $80 billion or more a year in what has been called Washington's "least-understood power center." At the time of his appointment, in December 1960, he was teaching economics at Harvard University and directing the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration. Bell had acquired considerable experience in the Bureau of the Budget and the White House in earlier Democratic administrations, and he has been termed a practical economist rather than a theoretician. He is moderate in his approach to government. His likely role as a strong right arm of the President will be to spur some projects while slowing others for the maximum efficiency of government during the Kennedy administration.

David Elliott Bell was born in Jamestown, North Dakota on January 20, 1919 to Reginald and Florence Bell. His father was a teacher and David Bell grew up in an academic atmosphere. When he was five, the family moved to California, where his father took a position as instructor at Stanford University (he is now dean of instruction at San Francisco State College).

During his boyhood David Bell lived in Palo Alto, California and was educated in public schools. He then enrolled at Pomona College in Claremont, California, where he became a three-year letterman on the basketball team. When he received his B.A. degree in 1939, graduating with highest honors, he also had a Phi Beta Kappa key. He chose Harvard University for graduate study, was awarded the M.A. degree in economics in 1941, and remained at Harvard for a year as a teaching Fellow and tutor in the economics department.

Wide World

DAVID E. BELL

Bell's first government position was in the Bureau of the Budget, where he worked briefly in 1942 as a junior, then assistant, administrative analyst in the war organization section. Commissioned in the Marine Corps before the end of the year, he served first as instructor in combat tactics at Quantico, Virginia and later as an intelligence officer in Pearl Harbor. After his discharge in 1945, he rejoined the Bureau of the Budget in the post of associate budget examiner in the estimates division, later becoming budget examiner.

Through his work in the bureau Bell came to the attention of President Harry S. Truman, who made him an executive assistant at the White House in 1947. The bureau borrowed his services in 1948 to help prepare President Truman's 1949 budget message, in the post of assistant to the chief of the fiscal division. He returned to the White House as executive assistant again in 1949 and in the final year of Truman's administration (1952) held the important office of administrative assistant to the President. Besides working on the annual budget messages to Congress, he wrote some of the President's speeches on economic affairs. He also helped in the preparation of speeches during the 1952 Democratic campaign as head of Adlai E. Stevenson's research staff.

After the Republican administration took over in Washington, Bell returned to Harvard to spend the 1953-54 year as a Rockefeller Public Service Fellow. For the next three years he served as the adviser on general economics to

BELL, DAVID E.—*Continued*

the planning board of the government of Pakistan and as project field supervisor of the Harvard Advisory Group in Pakistan, a team of economists from Harvard's Graduate School of Public Administration (informally known as the Littauer School) that worked in Pakistan to assist the government in its fiscal policies. Bell became a specialist on the economic problems of underdeveloped countries, wrote several articles on that subject, and at the time of his appointment to his present position he was working to complete his Ph.D. dissertation on the Pakistan aid program.

On his return from Pakistan in 1957, Bell rejoined the department of economics at Harvard as a lecturer and was also made a research associate at the Littauer School. He became secretary, or chief administrative officer, of the school in 1959. He continued to lecture in economics, teaching a course on theory and problems of economic development. In January 1959 he testified before the House of Representative's Foreign Affairs Committee on the economic situation in Pakistan.

Although Bell did not take part in the campaign for Kennedy's election, he was brought to the President-elect's attention early, reportedly recommended by Clark McAdams Clifford (then Kennedy's aid for liaison with the White House), and became the third man to be chosen for the new administration. When Kennedy announced the appointment on December 2, 1960, he pointed out that the Bureau of the Budget is primarily concerned with three vital areas: the field of foreign spending, the task of preparing the budget itself, and the relation of the White House to the administrative machinery. He emphasized that Bell had experience in each of these areas.

The Bureau of the Budget had been made an important agency of the President under Franklin D. Roosevelt. For both Roosevelt and Truman it was a creative office that helped to spur programs and sponsor legislation. Under President Eisenhower the bureau often acted as a deterrent to legislative programs in order to keep the budget in balance. Bell replaced Maurice H. Stans, an accountant who served as director in the Eisenhower administration from March 1958 through 1960.

The post of budget director is recognized as one of the most responsible in the government. The bureau is the central point where all the far-flung federal programs meet, where estimates of needs and resources are studied and adjusted, and often where allocation of resources are decided. Bell works under the President, and although he is not of cabinet rank, he sits in on cabinet meetings—a practice started during Eisenhower's administration.

Just after his appointment was announced, Bell told newsmen that "as a general proposition" he agreed with Kennedy's campaign statements favoring a balanced budget except in periods of recession or national emergency. In one of his first major actions as budget director, Bell directed his bureau in late January 1961 to follow closely the budget proposal for fiscal 1962 (beginning July 1, 1961), which was prepared by the Eisenhower administration and presented to Congress in January 1961. He instructed his department heads to "deliberately refrain" from proposing budget changes unless they felt that they could not avoid modification. He noted that they would later have an opportunity to review all programs when preparing the 1963 budget.

The Kennedy administration's amended version of Eisenhower's budget estimates, however, showed that for the 1962 fiscal year there would be a government expenditure of $84,259,000,000, making a $2.8 billion deficit. Bell told the Congressional Joint Economic Committee in late March 1961 that the deficit would "be the consequence of the overestimation of revenues and underestimation of expenditures" in the Eisenhower budget. Bell also explained to the committee the Kennedy administration's concept of the budget, which, in effect, is regarded as an instrument of national policy rather than a bookkeeping device to discourage expenditure. He described the Kennedy spending programs as "an important part of a national effort to close the gap between our actual and our potential output and to achieve adequate economic growth."

David E. Bell has been married for seventeen years to Mary Barry, a former teacher from Altoona, Pennsylvania. They have two children, Susan and Peter, and the family has traveled considerably. Bell's church is the Presbyterian. He is a rangy man, standing six feet four inches tall, and he has light-brown hair. Both spectator sports, such as professional football, and active sports, such as bowling, provide his principal recreation. He has been characterized as unassuming and publicity-shy, a considerate supervisor, and a man with a vigorous drive who seldom becomes ruffled. His colleagues have said that he "has a knack for getting along with people in practically every job he's held, a major attribute for a budget director" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, December 2, 1960).

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BENDER, GEORGE H(ARRISON) Sept. 27, 1896-June 17, 1961 United States Representative from Ohio (1939-49, 51-55); United States Senator (1955-57); Republican. See *Current Biography* (January) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 Je 19 '61

BENNETT, JOHN C(OLEMAN) July 22, 1902- Theologian; educator; clergyman

Address: b. Union Theological Seminary, 3041 Broadway, New York 27; h. 666 W. 122d St., New York 27

Dean of the faculty since 1955 and Reinhold Niebuhr Professor of Social Ethics since May 1960 at Union Theological Seminary in New

York City, the Reverend Dr. John C. Bennett is widely known for his leadership in the ecumenical movement and for his refusal to keep theology in an ivory tower. Typical of his political and social engagement was his outspoken part in the Presidential election campaign of 1960, when he defended John F. Kennedy, the Democratic candidate, against some other Protestant spokesmen on the issue of religion.

John Coleman Bennett was born at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, on July 22, 1902, to William Russell Bennett and Charlotte (Coleman) Bennett. His parents were United States citizens. He studied at Phillips Exeter Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire from 1918 to 1920 before enrolling in Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he took his A.B. degree *cum laude* in 1924. Mansfield College of Oxford University, England awarded him the B.A. degree in theology in 1926 and the M.A. degree in 1930. Meanwhile, he also attended Union Theological Seminary, where he earned the B.D. degree *magna cum laude* in 1927 and the Master of Sacred Theology degree *summa cum laude* in 1929.

While studying for his S.T.M. degree, Bennett had been an assistant in systematic theology and philosophy of religion at Union Theological Seminary (1927-29). He moved in 1930 to Auburn, New York, where he was assistant professor of Christian theology at Auburn Theological Seminary until 1935 and an associate professor from 1935 to 1938. Auburn Seminary is a Presbyterian institution founded in 1821. Its work became associated with that of Union in September 1939.

In 1938 Bennett went to Berkeley, California to become professor of Christian theology and philosophy of religion at the Pacific School of Religion. The following year he was ordained a minister in the Congregational Christian Churches at the First Congregational Church in Berkeley. He remained on the faculty at Pacific until 1943.

Appointed professor of Christian theology and ethics at Union Theological Seminary in February 1943, Bennett was formally installed as a member of the faculty in September of the same year. He retained the position until 1957, when he was appointed William E. Dodge, Jr., Professor of Applied Christianity. In January 1955 he became dean of the faculty, succeeding the Reverend Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, who had been raised to the vice-presidency of Union Theological Seminary.

When the establishment of the Reinhold Niebuhr Professorship of Social Ethics at Union Theological Seminary was announced on May 27, 1960, Bennett was named as the first incumbent. About 500 persons had contributed to the fund that made the chair possible. It was presented to the seminary by seventy poets, politicians, philosophers, and other internationally known sponsors. Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, president of the seminary, in accepting the chair, said: "This professorship will continue the main lines of Dr. Niebuhr's work and influence. It is altogether appropriate that its first incumbent should be Dr. Niebuhr's lifelong friend and most intimate associate, Dean Bennett."

REV. DR. JOHN C. BENNETT

Union Theological, founded during the first half of the last century and located in the Morningside Heights section of New York City, is the largest and most cosmopolitan interdenominational seminary in the world. Its students (about 250 men and women pursuing B.D. degrees, 100 in the School of Sacred Music, fifty in religious education, ninety candidates for advanced theological degrees, and seventy in graduate programs administered jointly by the seminary and Columbia University) represent some seventy denominations and faiths and some thirty-five countries. The faculty consists of forty-five full-time and forty part-time teachers.

The "ideal of the larger Church-to-be" which Union Theological Seminary symbolizes in its life and work finds a mirror in the life and work of John C. Bennett. He was a member of the study staff of the World Council of Churches which met in Geneva, Switzerland from June to December of 1946. At the first assembly of the World Council, held at Amsterdam in 1948, he was secretary of the section on the church and the disorder of society. He was vice-chairman of the responsible society section at the second assembly, held at Evanston, Illinois in the summer of 1954. He is a member of the department in church and society, division of studies, World Council of Churches.

On the national level, he was in 1950 a member of the Federal Council of Churches' commission to study moral implications of wartime use of mass destructive weapons. The Federal Council has since merged with twelve other agencies into the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Within the latter he has been a member of the policy committee of the department of international affairs, the com-

BENNETT, JOHN C.—*Continued*

mittee on the Christian approach to communism, and the department of the church and economic life.

Within his own denomination, he was one of the leaders in the fight for merger of the Congregational Christian Churches and the Evangelical and Reformed denomination into a United Church of Christ during the 1940's and early 1950's. The merger was effected in 1957.

Social Salvation (Scribner, 1935) was the first of his many books. There followed *Christianity—and Our World* (Association Press, 1936), which was the first of the Hazen Books on religion; *Christian Realism* (Scribner, 1941); *Christian Ethics and Social Policy* (Scribner, 1946), which comprised the lectures he gave at the University of Virginia in 1945; *Christianity and Communism* (Association Press, 1948), a Haddam House book which has been reprinted several times and of which there is a 1960 edition entitled *Christianity and Communism Today; The Christian as Citizen* (Association Press, 1955); and *Christians and the State* (Scribner, 1958). He was one of the authors of *Christian Values and Economic Life* (Harper, 1954) and has contributed to several other books. A co-chairman of the editorial board of *Christianity and Crisis,* he has also written articles for *Christian Century* and other magazines. He edited the World Council of Churches' pamphlet *Man's Disorder and God's Design* (1946).

In *Christians and the State* Bennett had displayed an understanding of both the possible roles of Roman Catholics in American politics and of some Protestant fears regarding the same roles. In the lead editorial in the March 7, 1960 issue of *Christianity and Crisis* he had pointed out some of the possible advantages a Roman Catholic President might bring to the White House. It was no surprise therefore when the Reverend Dr. Bennett played a prominent part in clearing the air about the religious issue in the Presidential election campaign of 1960. In answer to statements by two Protestant groups on the subject of a Roman Catholic President—Citizens for Religious Freedom and Protestants and Other Americans United for the Separation of Church and State—Bennett and Reinhold Niebuhr in September 1960 issued a joint statement in which they declared that "the implication that no Roman Catholic should ever be President, no matter what his views on the essential issues, is an affront to 40,000,000 of our fellow citizens."

Bennett, who believes in Christian engagement on the social, political, and economic levels, has carried his belief into personal practice. He was one of forty-six prominent Americans who petitioned President Eisenhower in 1955 to grant amnesty to sixteen imprisoned Communists. At the eighth assembly of the International Congregational Council, held at Hartford, Connecticut in the summer of 1958, he called for a less rigid attitude toward Communism. He explained to an interviewer for *Newsweek*: "We need a shift, not a reversal in priorities. We should put the prevention of a general war ahead of the defeat of Communist power, and a real acceptance of coexistence ahead of a victory in the cold war" (July 21, 1958).

He headed the committee which prepared the "Message to the Churches" approved by Protestant leaders at the World Order Study Conference sponsored by the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. and held at Cleveland in November 1958. The message favored recognition of Communist China and its admission to the United Nations. By such views Bennett does not mean that the Christian must be a hopeless cynic. "It is God's world," he has said, "and the Church exists to meditate the grace and truth of Christ to all men at the point of their darkest sin and their most perplexing problems."

John Coleman Bennett married Anna Louesa McGrew on October 30, 1931, in Auburn, New York. They have three children: Elizabeth McGrew, born in 1933; John McGrew, born in 1935; and William McGrew, born in 1939. Bennett has lectured and participated in discussions extensively in the United States as well as in England and Asia. He has received honorary doctorates in divinity from the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, Berkeley, California; the Pacific School of Religion; and Williams College. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He was one of the founders of Christian Action and is vice-chairman of the Liberal party of New York.

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BERELSON, BERNARD (REUBEN)

June 2, 1912- Sociologist; educator

Address: b. Bureau of Applied Social Research, 605 W. 115th St., New York 25; h. 7 Ardsley Terrace, Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.

The sociologist and educator Dr. Bernard Berelson who is now the director of the Bureau of Applied Social Research and professor of sociology at Columbia University has been concerned with problems of communication throughout his professional career. This concern has led him to investigate, among other matters, the development of higher professional standards for librarians, the improvement of education, the social effects of reading, and the causes of shifts in public opinion.

Dr. Berelson returned to Columbia on January 1, 1960 after an absence of thirteen years, during which time he was associated with the University of Chicago. He was a professor of library science and the social sciences, dean of the Graduate Library School, and chairman of the committee on communication. He was also a professor of behavioral sciences in the School of Business and the Division of Social Sciences. From 1944 to 1946 he was research director of the Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia University.

Bernard Reuben Berelson was born on June 2, 1912 in Spokane, Washington to Max and

Bessie (Shapiro) Berelson. His father was a local merchant. He has two brothers, William and Louis, and two sisters, Sarah and Esther. In 1930 he graduated from Spokane's Lewis & Clark High School. Away from the classroom he had found time to edit the school newspaper and to play tennis.

At Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington, Berelson majored in English. When he graduated in 1934 with a B.A. degree, he was the commencement marshal and won a Phi Beta Kappa key. Because he had liked a job that he had held as an undergraduate in the library of Whitman College, Berelson undertook his graduate work in librarianship at the University of Washington, where he received a B.S. degree in library science in 1936 and an M.A. degree in English in 1937. He was a member of the library staff at the University of Washington from 1936 to 1938.

In 1941 Bernard Berelson received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago after having written a thesis on "Content Emphasis, Recognition, and Agreements: An Analysis of the Role of Communication in Determining Public Opinion." His early interest in communication has determined the direction of much of his subsequent research in the social sciences.

After he left the University of Chicago in 1941, Dr. Berelson was appointed a Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation for research work on a special project. When the United States became involved in World War II, he joined the foreign broadcast intelligence service of the Federal Communications Commission, and from 1941 to 1944 analyzed and interpreted enemy broadcasts. On leaving government service in 1944, he became associated with Columbia University as research director of the Bureau of Applied Social Research. He worked in that capacity from 1944 to 1946.

In 1946 Dr. Berelson became assistant professor of library science and the social sciences at the University of Chicago, with responsibilities both in the Graduate Library School and the School of Education. During his years in Chicago he was promoted to associate professor, then to full professor, and was finally named dean of the Graduate Library School.

Joining the Ford Foundation in 1951, Dr. Berelson was first a senior staff officer, then served as director of the behavioral sciences division until 1957. While he was director, the foundation announced that a fund had been set up for improving the competence of behavioral scientists and proposed the establishment of a center for the advanced study of behavioral science. In a statement to the New York *Times* (August 9, 1953), Dr. Berelson defined these sciences as denoting all "intellectual activities that contribute more or less directly to the scientific problems of individual behavior and human relations."

Late in 1957 the Carnegie Corporation of New York announced its sponsorship of a two-year $100,000 study of graduate education in the United States, to be headed by Bernard Berelson. Returning to the University of Chicago as professor of behavioral sciences, Dr. Berelson remained at the University of Chicago as director of the study of graduate education through 1959. On January 1, 1960 he returned to Columbia University as director of the Bureau of Applied Social Research and professor of sociology.

Blackstone Studios
BERNARD BERELSON

Graduate Education in the United States (McGraw, 1960) was the published report that resulted from the Carnegie Corporation study conducted by Dr. Berelson. Agreeing that many reforms are needed in graduate education, Dr. Berelson believes that there is no cause for alarm. He disagrees with Dr. Earl J. McGrath, executive officer of the Institute of Higher Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, who fears an acute shortage of teachers in American colleges and universities in the near future. Berelson feels that the present rate of doctorates may increase, and if 60 per cent of the Ph.D's continue to enter academic life, the supply should be sufficient.

In the report Dr. Berelson criticized the products of the educational system in the United States for their poor writing habits, lack of logical thinking, and inferior background in foreign languages. He defended the amount of time that students spend on learning the mechanics of research; research, he contended, is an essential tool in both academic life and industry. He suggested that dissertations in the humanities be shortened to a maximum of 100 pages and recommended that an "intermediate degree" be created for undergraduate teachers for the smaller liberal arts colleges.

Very early in his career Dr. Berelson had shown his concern with the problems besetting the library profession. He has long believed that librarians have a more vital role to perform in the community than the clerical and administrative routines of running a library, and that the library should be an active rather than a passive educational force. As early as 1938 he advanced the opinion that the library is

BERELSON, BERNARD—*Continued*

morally and socially obliged to be positive in its approach to basic social problems and to direct readers to affirmative solutions to these problems. He has always taken a vigorous stand against censorship and in 1953 was one of the signers of "The Freedom to Read" manifesto issued under the auspices of the American Library Association and the American Book Publishers Council.

The results of Dr. Berelson's research on librarianship, communications, public opinion, and higher education have been published in many professional journals and in books. With Douglas Waples and F. R. Bradshaw he wrote *What Reading Does to People* (University of Chicago Press, 1940), a study that summarized evidence on the social effects of reading and stated problems for further research. With Paul Lazarsfeld and H. Gaudet he wrote *The People's Choice* (Columbia University Press, 1944), edited *Education for Librarianship* (ALA, 1949), and co-edited (with M. Janowitz) a *Reader in Public Opinion and Communication* (Free Press, 1950). He also wrote *The Library's Public* with Lester Asheim (Columbia University Press, 1949) and *Content Analysis in Communication Research* (Free Press, 1952). He contributed to *Voting* (University of Chicago Press, 1954).

Public opinion research has been a special interest of Dr. Berelson and his colleagues. In investigating voting behavior in the United States, they discovered that most voters make up their minds about their choice of candidates before the campaign begins. They also found that the vacillating and immature voter is constantly swayed by the promises of candidates and social pressures during the campaign period.

In 1941 Dr. Bernard Berelson married Elizabeth Durand, by whom he had a son, David. They were divorced in 1945. Three years later he married Rosalind Kean, but the marriage ended in divorce in 1953. In August 1953 he married Ruth Rappeport; they have four children: Alice, Lois Ann, William Max, and Jenny Bess. Berelson stands five feet eight and one-half inches in height, weighs about 160 pounds, and has blond hair. For recreation he plays tennis. Dr. Berelson belongs to the American Sociological Society and to the American Association for Public Opinion Research (of which he was president, 1951-52). He is a member of the Jewish faith.

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BERGEN, JOHN J(OSEPH) Aug. 7, 1896-
Corporation executive; financier

Address: b. Graham-Paige Corp., 410 Park Ave., New York 22; h. Hotel Pierre, 2 E. 61st St., New York 21

With the daring and foresight that have helped to make him successful in the field of corporate management, financier and sports enthusiast John J. Bergen became in 1960 the prime mover in plans to build a spectacular new Madison Square Garden in New York City. The projected $38,000,000 sports center is an undertaking of a subsidiary of the Graham-Paige Corporation, an investment firm of which Bergen is chairman. He is chairman, as well, of the Hotel Corporation of America and the Royal American Corporation. As a financier, he has specialized in taking control of likely looking companies and building them into blue-chip businesses. He has also had a distinguished career in the United States Naval Reserve, in which he holds the rank of rear admiral (retired).

John Joseph Bergen was born on August 7, 1896, in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, the son of a mine owner, Thomas D. Bergen, and his wife, Ellen Bergen. In his father's mine in the fields near Pottsville, he whiled away the time in boyhood picking slate from coal during summer months on vacation from school. After trying odd jobs and running a neighborhood newspaper, he learned early that private enterprise could be profitable when he found an especially rewarding endeavor in manufacturing and sales.

Using a formula from a chemist friend, Bergen made and bottled a furniture polish that he pushed in neighborhood door-to-door sales. It showed profit, and he organized a youthful sales corps, hiring schoolmates to peddle the polish at 25 cents a bottle. With production costs at 5 cents a bottle, he sold his salesmen their supply at 15 cents a bottle, giving himself a wide profit margin that produced his first fortune, $5,000, by the time he was sixteen.

Bergen's next business experience turned him toward the financial world where he would make his mark and real fortune in later years. He entered the early automobile industry by way of an odd combination of circumstances: his father owned a 1908 Buick and the president of General Motors made a practice of visiting Buick owners in those days. The motorcar magnate, W. C. Durant, met young Bergen and decided to make a place for him at General Motors. "I guess W. C. took a liking to me then," Bergen recalled years later (New York *Times*, July 27, 1958). "He took me with him to Flint, Michigan, where I worked one summer as his office boy. When I went into the Navy he gave me 500 shares of his General Motors stock as a present. When I came out it had increased to 1,000."

On June 3, 1918 Bergen enrolled in the United States Naval Reserve as chief machinist's mate and after training for several months was sent to the United States Naval Air Station in Brest, France, where he piloted flying boats (seaplanes). He was ordered to return to the United States a few days after the Armistice in November 1918, was soon released to inactive status, and was discharged from service in the Navy in September 1921, with the rating of aviation machinist's mate. When he had enlisted during the war, he had been a student at the University of Pennsylvania, and he later attended courses at Villanova College in Pennsylvania and at Columbia University under a Navy study program.

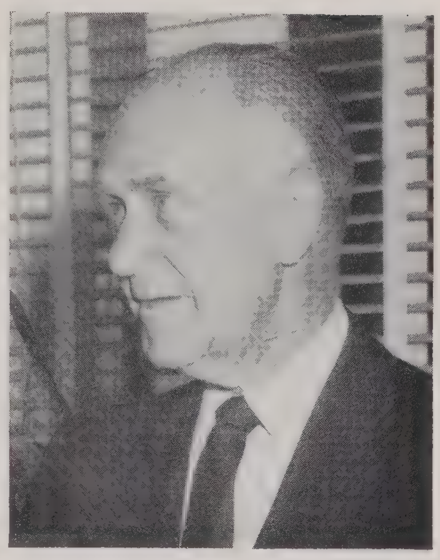
Returning to the automobile business, Bergen was president of Flint Motor Company of New Jersey and Locomobile Company of New Jersey from 1922 to 1925. Then after a year, 1925-26, as vice-president of Durant Motors in New Jersey, he formed an investment banking firm, John J. Bergen & Company Ltd., and handled Durant's trading. Among his important underwritings were those of the Bank of America and the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation. His work for Grumman helped put the aircraft company on a strong financial basis before World War II and enabled it to carry out development work on the Wildcats and Hellcats, which became the famous Navy fighter planes in the Pacific, and the Avenger torpedo planes. As a director of Grumman from 1937 to 1941, Bergen encouraged production of these planes.

Since 1926, when Bergen was appointed a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve, he had participated in the regular training periods of reserve officers. He was called to active duty in May 1942 and assigned to the office of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox as liaison officer with the White House. In November 1942 he reported for instruction at the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, and upon completing the course in June 1943, he was appointed chief of staff of the Naval Air Center at Espíritu Santo in the New Hebrides.

In the Guadalcanal campaign Bergen contracted malaria, returned to the United States for hospitalization, and from December 1943 to August 1944 served at the Naval Air Center in Seattle, Washington. Among his decorations are the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal and the World War II Victory Medal. His rank since 1942 had been commander; he was promoted to captain in 1951 and to rear admiral in the Naval Reserve in 1954.

Throughout the war years Bergen retained many of his business interests. He was chairman of the executive committee of United Aircraft Products Company from 1939 to 1946 and chairman of the executive committee of Gar Wood Industries, Inc., from 1941 to 1945 and of its board of directors from 1945 to 1947. He remained the head of his investment firm, but in the postwar years became more interested in corporate reorganization than in underwriting. In 1949 he assumed control of Graham-Paige Corporation, which at one time was an automobile manufacturing company but had sold its properties to the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation.

After Bergen and his partner, Irving Mitchell Felt, reorganized the company, it paid its first dividend in thirty-two years by distributing one share of the Royal American Corporation for each ten shares of Graham-Paige. With Bergen as board chairman, the company improved its financial stature by investing in special situations that ranged from a steel-rolling mill to a real-estate firm with control over three city office buildings and almost 1,500 acres in Los Angeles. Explaining the method of operation, Bergen said in an interview for the New York *Times* (July 27, 1958), "We believe firmly in special situations. We like to buy a company with possibilities, build it up and sell it when someone thinks it's worth more than we do."



U.S. Navy

JOHN J. BERGEN

The Royal American Corporation, of which Graham-Paige holds 80 per cent of the outstanding stock, is itself the owner of the R. Olsen Oil Company, an oil and gas producer, and the M. J. Crose Manufacturing Company, producer and distributor of pipeline supplies. Graham-Paige also holds more than 200,000 shares of Botany Mills, Inc. Bergen and Felt took control of the Childs Company in 1950, and after completing a "rehabilitation program" they merged the restaurant chain with A. M. Sonnabend's hotels to form the Hotel Corporation of America, one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the nation. Other companies of which Bergen is chairman are Louis Sherry, Inc., in Brooklyn; M. J. Cross Manufacturing Company in Tulsa, Oklahoma; and United Supply and Manufacturing Company in Tulsa. He is vice-president and director of Real Property Owners, Inc., in New York.

Bergen met with one of his few failures when he and New York associates, with $5,000,000 to invest, tried to get the American League franchise for Washington, D.C. after the old Senators club moved to Minneapolis-Saint Paul. Air Force Lieutenant General E. R. Quesada, then Federal Aviation Agency administrator, outbid Bergen before the American League club owners and won the franchise on November 17, 1960.

Graham-Paige obtained control of Madison Square Garden, the famous New York City sports palace, in January 1959, and Bergen became board chairman. In November 1960 Bergen and Felt revealed their plans for the relocation and replacement of the center devoted to the "perspiring arts." They planned to erect a three-block center near the old Garden site

BERGEN, JOHN J.—*Continued*

with completion date set for the opening of the World's Fair in 1964 in New York. Charles Luckman Associates got the architectural contract for the $38,000,000 structure.

In order to build the new Madison Square Garden, Bergen and Felt organized the New York Sports & Entertainment Center, Inc., which is owned by Graham-Paige. According to plans outlined in 1960, the center will include a major arena with 25,000 seats; two smaller arenas, one atop the other for 2,000 and 1,000 persons; a theater and auditorium; two restaurants; an indoor swimming pool and two outdoor pools; skating rink; bowling alleys; and indoor parking for 3,000 cars. A plastic retractable roof will shield the outdoor pools and skating rink in bad weather. The pillar-less main arena will be convertible from hockey rink to horse show ring to basketball court to fight stadium.

Bergen's favorite spectator sport is baseball, and he was chairman of the board of governors of the Yankee Stadium Club. Interested also in hockey, he was appointed president of the New York Rangers and a member of the board of governors of the National Hockey League, representing New York, in May 1960. He plays golf at the Deepdale Golf Club in Manhasset, New York and the Baltusrol Golf Club in New Jersey. Among his other clubs are the Wall Street, Lotos, Economic, and Skeeters. He is a member of the International Rescue Committee and a former president of the Navy League of the United States.

John J. Bergen married Mary Estelle Vander Roest on May 15, 1920; they have a daughter, Jacquelyn, and a son, John J. Bergen, Jr. Since 1932 Bergen has been an honorary Kentucky Colonel. He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree by Villanova College and the Commendatore Medal of Italy.

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BERGQUIST, KENNETH P(AUL) Nov. 21, 1912- United States Air Force officer

Address: b. Hdqrs., Air Force Command and Control Development Division, Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass.; h. 5 Circle Rd., Bedford, Mass.

One of the important steps that the Air Force has taken to help meet the "crises in command" produced by recent advances in missiles and weapons development was the creation in January 1960 of the Command and Control Development Division at Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts. Major General Kenneth P. Bergquist is the first commander of the new division, which has the task of providing electronic systems for command and control of "aerospace" forces. With other units of the Hanscom complex, it is making, as Bergquist has explained, "a collective Air Force-Industry approach to problems of management, integration, and control of communications and weapons in the missile and space age."

Bergquist began working on air defense techniques as early as 1938. During World War II he established air defense systems in Hawaii and New Caledonia and also made a distinguished record as a combat pilot. From 1951 to 1955 he was Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations of the Air Defense Command.

Kenneth Paul Bergquist, born on November 21, 1912 in Crookston, Minnesota, is the fourth of the five children of the late Carl Wiktor Bergquist and his wife, the former Anna Elizabeth Olson, both natives of Sweden. His three older brothers, Earl, Laurence, and F. C. Bergquist are, respectively, a retired Army general at present military liaison officer for the National Foundation; the vice-president of the Iricon Agency in London, England; and a civil service employee in the Department of the Army. Their younger sister, Doris, is the wife of Carl C. Madsen of Menlo Park, California. Carl Bergquist had migrated to the United States from Värmland in 1898 and was working out of Crookston as a Great Northern Railway locomotive engineer when Kenneth Paul was born. The boy received his public grade schooling in Crookston and also attended high school there for two years. During the summer he and his brothers went to a Swedish school in Minnesota because their father wanted them to have some contact with the Swedish way of life.

The family moved in 1928 to Grand Forks, North Dakota, where Kenneth Bergquist was graduated from the Central High School two years later. After one year (1930-31) at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and there on June 12, 1935 received his B.S. degree and a commission as second lieutenant in the Field Artillery.

In boyhood Bergquist had caught an enthusiasm for flying from barnstormers who often visited rural districts during the 1920's. At West Point he had been the first in his class to train for the physical examination given to applicants of flying school. In September 1935 he was detailed to the Air Corps as a flight student and entered the Primary Flying School at Randolph Field, Texas. He later attended the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas and after his graduation in October 1936 was officially transferred to the Army Air Corps.

Bergquist's work on air defense techniques began at his first station, Langley Field, Virginia. As assistant operations officer of the 8th Pursuit Group there, he helped develop methods of controlling fighter aircraft (pursuit planes) in intercepting bombers. Before leaving Langley in June 1939 he also served as assistant operations officer in headquarters, 2d Wing of the GHQ Army Air Forces.

Transferred to Wheeler Field, Hawaii in July 1939, Bergquist served there with the 18th Pursuit Group and the 44th Pursuit Squadron until March 1941. Then, in the rank of captain, he was sent briefly to Mitchel Field, Long Island for a special three-week course of instruction on air defense based largely on British experience in the blitz. While serving as operations officer of the 14th Pursuit Wing (later renamed the 7th Fighter Command) through the twelve months beginning April 1941, Bergquist developed an air warning system that just fell short of being ready for operation at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack.

On December 8, 1941 he established an air defense and fighter control system on the island of Oahu. For this he was later awarded the Legion of Merit, with a citation noting that "his services in this connection were so outstanding that he was chosen by the Department Commander to install a similar system in another area (i.e., New Caledonia) vital to the allied war effort." He accomplished his assignment in the four months beginning May 1942.

Returning to the United States in the rank of lieutenant colonel, Bergquist took a brief course at the Fighter Command School in Orlando, Florida before he reported, in October 1942, to Army Air Forces headquarters in Washington for a series of important operations duties that lasted until October 1944. He had been promoted to colonel in August 1944 and two months later was sent to the Pacific for duty on Saipan with the 73d Heavy Bomb Wing and later on Iwo Jima with the 7th Fighter Command. While he was with the 73d Wing he took part in several combat missions against the Japanese, for which he received the Air Medal and the Bronze Star Medal.

At the end of the war Bergquist went back to Army Air Forces headquarters in Washington as deputy to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations. In March 1947 he became military air attaché at the American mission in Athens, Greece, where he remained through the Greek-Communist war. When he returned to Washington in the summer of 1949, he entered the National War College for a year's study.

Air defense again became Bergquist's principal concern in the summer of 1950 when he began taking part in the development of the air defense system for the continental United States. From July 1950 to January 1951 he was director of plans and requirements under the deputy for operations at Continental Air Command Headquarters at Mitchel Air Force Base in New York. After a part of CONAC was made into the Air Defense Command, Bergquist moved to Colorado Springs, Colorado and for the next four and a half years helped plan the present air defense system. In September 1951 he had advanced from director of plans and requirements to Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations of the Air Defense Command; in October 1951 he had been promoted to brigadier general and in October 1954, to major general. Besides operating the United States air defense system, he helped to develop systems for Canada, Alaska, and Greenland and was a consultant for the establishment of the NATO air defense system.

U.S. Air Force

MAJ. GEN. KENNETH P. BERGQUIST

In June 1955 Bergquist was sent to Washington for the fourth time. He served as director of operations at Air Force headquarters until August 1957 when he was appointed Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations. He returned to the air defense field in May 1958, becoming the first commander of the new Air Defense Systems Integration Division at Hanscom Field in Bedford, Massachusetts. The purpose of the division was to form a combined military-scientific-industrial management team to integrate operations in the research and development of air defense systems.

The Air Defense Systems Integration Division grew into the Command and Control Development Division, and on January 12, 1960 Bergquist became the first commander of the new organization, one of four major field divisions of the Air Research and Development Command. His division, which is responsible for research and development management, has been assigned electronics systems testing and development.

C Square D Square, as Bergquist's organization is called for short, is part of the Hanscom complex. Among other units of the complex are the Air Matériel Command's Electronics Systems Center as the logistic member of the team; the Air Defense Command's Command and Control Defense System Office; the Rome Air Development Center at Rome, New York; and the MITRE Corporation, a nonprofit organization of scientists. A separate supporting agency is the Lincoln Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which specializes in the electronics sciences.

Kenneth P. Bergquist has blue eyes and brown hair, and is five feet eleven inches in height and about 165 pounds in weight. He names boating, swimming, and skiing as favorite outdoor recreations. He enjoys classical

BERGQUIST, KENNETH P.—*Continued*

music, historical novels, and TV westerns and likes to cook, particularly several Swedish dishes. Mrs. Bergquist is the former Alice Starke Porterfield, daughter of the late Admiral Louis B. Porterfield. The Bergquists were married on May 21, 1937 and have one daughter, Linda Elizabeth, now the wife of Air Force Captain William E. Roth, and one son, Kenneth Paul, Jr. Major General Bergquist is a Protestant. He has received, among other decorations, the Order of the Phoenix, degree of Knight Commander, awarded by the King of Greece.

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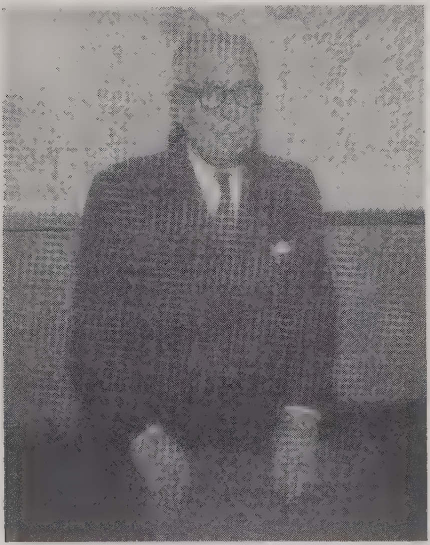
BERLE, ADOLF A(UGUSTUS), JR. (bĕr'lē) Jan. 29, 1895- Lawyer; author; diplomat

Address: b. Berle, Berle & Brunner, 70 Pine St., New York 5

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1940.

A lawyer, teacher, diplomat, writer, and corporation expert, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., was named in late January 1961 by President John F. Kennedy as chief co-ordinator of Latin American policies in his New Frontier administration. Berle, who has been concerned throughout his life with Latin American problems and who was Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American affairs from 1938 to 1944 and Ambassador to Brazil in 1945-46, prepared a report on inter-American problems for Kennedy before his inauguration. Many of the report's proposals were incorporated in Kennedy's ten-year program for the Western Hemisphere. Berle resigned from his position as chief co-ordinator of Latin American policies on July 7, 1961.



Dept. of State—Herbert J. Meyle

ADOLF A. BERLE, JR.

While acquiring a distinguished record as a statesman, Berle practised law in New York and taught corporation law at Columbia University. His books have become standard works in law, finance, and economics. He was one of Franklin D. Roosevelt's brain trusters and has made himself available for advisory service in municipal, state, national, and international affairs. He has been honorary state chairman of the Liberal party in New York and has been called the party's chief theoretician. The New York Newspaper Guild presented him with its Page One Award in Public Affairs in 1960.

Adolf Augustus Berle, Jr., was born on January 29, 1895 in Boston, Massachusetts, one of the four children of Dr. Adolf Augustus and Mary Augusta (Wright) Berle. He is descended from the German family of von Berlebergs, and his grandfather Protas Berle was a German liberal who fled to America from his homeland in the 1850's. His father was a Congregational clergyman, a sociologist, and an author. His mother, the daughter of George Frederick Wright, a theologian and geologist at Oberlin College, had worked as a missionary among the Sioux Indians in North Dakota before her marriage.

His father started the education of the four children (Lina, Adolf, Miriam, and Rudolf) early, and by the time Adolf was fourteen years old, he entered Harvard College. He graduated *cum laude* in 1913, after majoring in history, and received his M.A. degree in 1914. Two years later he was awarded the LL.B. degree from the Harvard Law School; he was then twenty-one years old and the youngest man ever to receive this degree at Harvard. While a student he had earned extra money by being campus correspondent for the Boston *American*, by tutoring during summer vacations, and by doing research work for Edward Channing and Frederick Turner.

At the completion of his formal education, Berle joined the law office of Louis D. Brandeis in Boston as an apprentice. When the United States entered World War I in 1917, he enlisted as a private. He was sent to the West Indies, where he began to acquire his firsthand knowledge of Caribbean problems. He served as an Army intelligence officer and became a first lieutenant. He then worked in association with a staff of experts on Russia, Poland, and the Baltic nations with the American delegation at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. He resigned in protest against the settlement made in the Treaty of Versailles.

Moving to New York City, Berle began to practise law with the firm of Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham, & Debevoise. He became a volunteer worker with the Henry Street Settlement House and volunteered his legal services in cases involving protection of American Indians.

In 1924 he became a member of the firm of Lippitt & Berle, and in 1933 he organized with his brother Rudolf the firm of Berle & Berle. This firm later, as Berle, Berle & Brunner, specialized in corporation law and Latin American affairs.

Meanwhile, Berle had started his teaching career. From 1925 to 1928 he lectured occasionally at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. In 1927 he began his long association with Columbia University in New York City as a professor of corporation law. He became a lecturer at the Air War College in 1951.

Berle's association with Franklin D. Roosevelt began during the campaign for the Presidency in 1932. When Roosevelt was elected President, Berle refused appointment to an official position, but was one of the original brain trusters. He helped to write a section of the Bankruptcy Act, assisted the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in railroad reorganizations, and was a special counsel for the RFC from 1933 to 1938. During the bank holiday in March 1933 he worked in the Treasury Department on plans for the reopening of banks, and he is credited with laying the groundwork for the Securities and Exchange Act. Later in 1933, at a time of revolutionary chaos in Cuba, he was assigned as financial adviser to the American Embassy in Havana.

In 1934 Berle became city chamberlain of New York City. He used his position as an official berth from which he could help Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia strengthen the finances of the city. With Samuel Seabury he prepared in 1935 a plan for the acquisition and unification, under public ownership and control, of rapid transit railroads in the city. Berle proposed to the mayor that his office of city chamberlain be abolished as useless, and this action was taken in the new city charter in 1937. Berle then became the temporary head of the New York City Planning Commission, a member of the City Housing Authority, and chairman of a committee to study New York's substitute teacher system.

President Roosevelt appointed Berle in 1938 as Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American affairs. Serving until 1944, he took an active part in carrying out the Good Neighbor Policy and initiated various forms of economic aid, which, although limited in scope, set an important precedent for later United States action. As a United States delegate, he attended inter-American conferences in Buenos Aires in 1936-37, Lima in 1938, Havana in 1940, and others. He helped draft the Act of Chapultepec, adopted by twenty republics in 1945, which called for joint action in repelling aggression against any American state, whether the aggressor were American or non-American.

Berle's other duties in the Department of State included studying problems that would confront the postwar world; evaluating trends in international finance; negotiating with the Allied governments in exile; and, as drafting officer, writing first drafts of many government statements on the international situation. He was president of the International Conference on Civil Aviation in Chicago in 1944 and the chairman of the United States delegation. He served as the United States Ambassador to Brazil in 1945-46 and was reported to be one of the most popular representatives the United States has sent there.

After he had returned to his law practice and teaching in New York, Berle continued to develop his associations in South America. When John F. Kennedy was running for the Presidency in 1960, he asked Berle to be chairman of a six-man task force to study Latin American problems. Its report recommended that the United States support social reform in the Western Hemisphere, but not Communist invasion; provide easier loans for the southern republics; and lower trade barriers for their products.

On January 31, 1961 President Kennedy appointed Berle the head of an interdepartmental task force to co-ordinate "all policies and programs of concern to the Americas." He was directly responsible to Secretary of State Dean Rusk and to President Kennedy. Berle in his early weeks in this position made trips to Colombia, Venezuela, and Brazil.

Berle has written a number of books and articles on economics, the law, and foreign affairs, beginning with *Studies in the Law of Corporation Finance* (Callaghan, 1928) and *Cases and Materials in the Law of Corporation Finance* (West, 1930). One of his most influential books, *The Modern Corporation and Private Property* (Commerce Clearing House, 1932), was written in collaboration with Gardiner C. Means. Based on elaborate studies of the growth of the American corporation, it argued that the modern corporation has become almost independent of its stockholders and can compete on equal terms with the modern state.

His later books were *Liquid Claims and National Wealth; An Exploratory Study in the Theory of Liquidity* (Macmillan, 1934), written with Victoria J. Pederson; *New Directions in the New World* (Harper, 1940); *Cases and Materials on the Law of Business Organization* (Foundation Press, 1948), edited with William C. Warren; *Natural Selection of Political Forces* (University of Kansas Press, 1950); *The 20th Century Capitalist Revolution* (Harcourt, 1954); *Tides of Crisis; A Primer of Foreign Relations* (Reynal, 1957); *The Bank that Banks Built; The Story of Savings Banks Trust Company, 1933-1958* (Harper, 1959); and *Power without Property; A New Development in American Political Economy* (Harcourt, 1959). He has contributed to other books and to numerous magazines and periodicals.

The government of Brazil has honored Berle with the decoration of the Southern Cross, and he holds an honorary doctor's degree from the University of Brazil. Queen's University in Canada and Oberlin College have also awarded him honorary doctorates. The New York Newspaper Guild presented him with its Page One Award in Public Affairs in 1960 "for his persistent fight for freedom in the world." He is chairman of the board of directors of the American Molasses Company, of the Twentieth

BERLE, ADOLF A., JR.—*Continued*

Century Fund, and of the École de l'Europe Libre in France. He is a member of the superior education council of the University of Puerto Rico and of the board of directors of the Free Europe Committee. He has been a member of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund for special studies on international economics and politics.

Adolf Augustus Berle, Jr., married Beatrice Bend Bishop on December 17, 1927. His wife is a doctor and an author. They have three children Alice Bishop (Mrs. Clan Crawford), Beatrice van Cortlandt (Mrs. Dean Winston Meyerson), and Peter Adolf Augustus. Berle is about five feet six inches tall and has graying hair. His recreations are gardening, fishing, swimming, and reading, and his clubs include the Century, Players, and Anglers.

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BETTELHEIM, BRUNO (bĕt′tĕl-hīm) Aug. 28, 1903- Psychologist; educator; author

Address: b. Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School, University of Chicago, 1365 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; h. 5725 S. Kenwood Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.

As teacher, writer, and educational administrator, Austrian-born Bruno Bettelheim has made his central concern the application of psychoanalysis to social problems, particularly to the rearing of children. He has based his books and numerous articles describing his work with psychologically disturbed children largely on his experiences at the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School of the University of Chicago, of which he has been principal since 1944. Another area of firsthand experience from which Bettelheim has drawn in his writings is the year (1938-39) that he spent in German concentration camps, as in his well-known essay "Individual and Mass Behavior in Extreme Situations" (1943) and his more recent *The Informed Heart* (Free Press, 1960).

Bruno Bettelheim was born to Anton and Paula (Seidler) Bettelheim on August 28, 1903 in Vienna, Austria. As a child he attended schools in Germany and Austria, and in 1921 he graduated from the Reform Realgymnasium in Vienna. He thought that in music, art, and literature he could find the answer to the problem of creating a stable and free society.

As Bettelheim pointed out in *The Informed Heart,* World War I made a profound impact on the formative years of Viennese intellectuals of his generation, whose "personal crisis of adolescence" was aggravated by the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian empire, as well as the postwar social and economic chaos. "Since this adolescent crisis took place in Vienna," he explained, "against a family background of assimilated Jewish bourgeoisie, the influence of Freud and his teachings soon made itself felt." For several years he underwent psychoanalysis, mainly for help with personal problems, not intending at first to practise analysis. He specialized in psychology and philosophy at the University of Vienna, from which he received his Ph.D. degree in 1938.

After the Germans annexed Austria in 1938, Bettelheim was arrested by the Nazis and transported to Germany, where he spent a year in the concentration camps at Dachau and Buchenwald. Released in 1939, he moved to the United States and for the next two years was employed as a research associate for the Progressive Education Association at the University of Chicago. From 1942 to 1944 he held the position of associate professor of psychology at Rockford College in Illinois.

During his incarceration in Germany, Bettelheim had made a deliberate effort to try to find out "what went on in the prisoners." Before writing about his experiences and observations, however, he waited for about three years to gain as much objectivity as possible. In October 1943 his article "Individual and Mass Behavior in Extreme Situations" appeared in the *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology.*

The now famous article was a pioneer study of the adaptation of the human mind and spirit to the stresses of life in concentration camps and the effects of totalitarian terrorism on the personality. Its purpose, in Bettelheim's words, was to examine *"the concentration camp as a means of producing changes in the prisoners which will make them more useful subjects of the Nazi state."* Reprinted in the magazine *Politics,* and then in pamphlet form, this report received widespread recognition and evoked international comment. It became required reading for all United States military government officers in Europe by order of General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In 1944 Bettelheim left Rockford College to become assistant professor of educational psychology at the University of Chicago. In 1947 he was made associate professor, and since 1952 he has been a full professor there. At the same time that he joined the faculty of the University of Chicago, Bettelheim was appointed head of its Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School. This laboratory school is a residential institution devoted to the education and treatment of a small group of children possessing normal or above-normal intelligence. All are free of physical handicaps, but suffer from severe emotional disorders that have not responded to treatment in child analysis, psychotherapy in child guidance clinics, and by private physicians. The children range in age from about six to fourteen and usually remain at the school for two or more years.

Several of Bettelheim's articles deal with the work of the Orthogenic School in treating and educating disturbed children, including "Harry—a Study in Rehabilitation" *(Journal of*

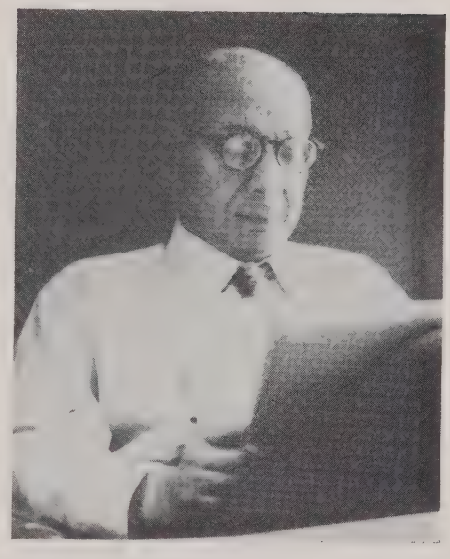
Abnormal and Social Psychology, April 1949) and "Feral Children and Autistic Children" (*American Journal of Sociology,* March 1959). His books *Love Is Not Enough* (Free Press, 1950) and *Truants From Life* (Free Press, 1954) are part of his projected three-volume series on the school.

In *Love Is Not Enough,* Bettelheim indicates in a lively, easy-to-read narrative that in addition to loving their children, parents must make deliberate efforts to "create a setting in which both their own legitimate needs and the needs of their children can be satisfied with relative ease," a task made increasingly difficult by modern living conditions. He shows how his school handles everyday occurrences with each child as they happen, attempting to indicate some of the things that are needed in addition to love in order to bring up children successfully. He feels that the study of abnormal psychology teaches a great deal about the functioning of the normal mind and, similarly, the way the disturbed children react to the shortcomings in their upbringing throws light on the less-serious mistakes made in the rearing of normal children. He concludes with the hope that "the experience gained at the school, which we are making available to parents, teachers, social agencies and public, may contribute to the greatest art of all—how to live a socially useful and emotionally satisfying life."

Truants From Life presents the stories of four children so emotionally disturbed that they were completely unable to function in life. Bettelheim describes in detail how the therapy used at the Orthogenic School enabled them to return to the normal world of children. Some reviewers of the book found the case histories inspiring success stories that held out the promise of adjustment for thousands of similarly suffering children.

Although child psychology is perhaps Bettelheim's major concern, he has also written extensively about social problems and racial prejudice. In an article entitled "The Victim's Image of the Anti-Semite" (*Commentary,* February 1948) he warns against the creation of dangerous stereotypes of the anti-Semite, cautioning that "if we are to fight anti-Semitism effectively, the struggle must be based on the realities of human character and behavior rather than on fictitious group stereotypes. It must concern itself with the living individuals on both sides of the fence, seen fully as human beings, and not as stock figures in a melodrama or a cartoon."

In collaboration with Morris Janowitz, he wrote *Dynamics of Prejudice* (Harper, 1950), a psychological and sociological study of prejudice based on interviews with veterans in the Chicago area. Bettelheim's *Symbolic Wounds; Puberty Rites and the Envious Male* (Free Press, 1954) points up the need for a revised approach to Freud that would incorporate more recent knowledge. *The Informed Heart* gives reassurance that individual self-realization can be achieved even in modern mass society: "Our hearts must know the world of reason, and reason must be guided by an informed heart."



BRUNO BETTELHEIM

Bruno Bettelheim has contributed to popular magazines as well as professional journals. He is a Fellow and diplomate of the American Psychological Association and a Fellow of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. He belongs to the Chicago Psychoanalytic Society, the American Philosophical Society, the American Sociological Society, the American Association of University Professors, and the Quadrangle Club.

On May 14, 1941 Bettelheim married Gertrud Weinfeld, a social worker, and they have three children, Ruth, Naomi, and Eric. Bettelheim is a gray-haired, gray-eyed man who weighs 170 pounds and stands five feet seven inches tall. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1944.

A Democrat, Bettelheim firmly believes in the liberal position, feeling that social and political equality are issues of ethical concern rather than psychological utilitarianism. "Whether we shall ever be able to find unequivocal scientific evidence in favor of tolerance, I do not know," he has stated. "But we must recognize from the start that the issue is a moral one, to be decided on moral grounds, regardless of whether present methods of investigation can provide the supporting scientific arguments or not" (*Commentary,* April 1956).

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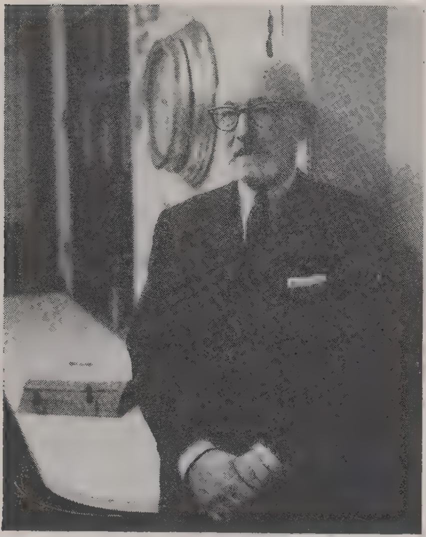
BETTMANN, OTTO L(UDWIG) Oct. 15, 1903- Picture archivist; art historian

Address: b. The Bettmann Archive, Inc., 136 E. 57th St., New York 22; h. 25 Sutton Place South, New York 22

The unique Bettmann Archive, probably the largest and best collection of prints and photo-



Victor Laredo

OTTO L. BETTMANN

graphs to be found anywhere in the world, constitutes a pictorial history of man's achievements from prehistoric times up to the jazz age of the 1920's. This mine of source material for art directors, historians, publishers, writers, advertising men, and commercial artists represents the lifetime labors of Dr. Otto Bettmann, an art historian and archivist, who brought the nucleus of the collection with him from Berlin to the United States in 1935. The 25,000 pictures that he packed into steamer trunks for the voyage reflected his three major avocational interests of art, music, and medicine. Today the Bettmann Archive, consisting of more than a million pictures, reposes in row after row of filing cabinets indexed under more than 2,000 categories.

In March 1961 the Bettmann Archive moved from two crowded basement rooms at 215 East 57th Street in New York City to a spacious suite at 136 East 57th Street. Dr. Bettmann thus inaugurated the sixteenth year of a remarkable enterprise that will probably continue to be indispensable to the researcher in the years to come.

Otto Ludwig Bettmann was born on October 15, 1903 in Leipzig, Germany, the son of Dr. Hans and Charlotte (Frank) Bettmann. His father, an orthopedic surgeon, was a bibliophile and collector of limited editions who encouraged his son's early interest in books and subsequent career. His brother, Dr. Ernst Bettmann, formerly professor emeritus in orthopedic surgery at the University of Leipzig, is now practising medicine in White Plains, New York.

A pioneer in X-ray diagnosis and owner of a private thirty-bed clinic in Leipzig, Dr. Bettmann had amassed a large library of medical books and belles-lettres of which the child took full advantage. By the time that he was ten, Otto was working in the darkroom of the clinic and taking a lively interest in the reproductions that appeared in the books and calendars distributed by medical firms in Germany. At the age of thirteen he presented his father with a pictorial history of medicine as a birthday present, compiled from clippings that he had salvaged from the doctor's wastebasket.

Bettmann attended secondary school at the Oberreal Gymnasium in Leipzig, where he studied music, especially piano and organ. He graduated in 1923. At the University of Leipzig and the University of Freiburg im Breisgau he majored in history, and received his Ph.D. degree from the philosophical faculty of the University of Leipzig in 1927. His doctoral thesis, "The Development of Professional Ideals in the Book Trade of the Eighteenth Century," bore an obvious relationship to what was later to become his life work.

From May 1927 to May 1928, Bettmann was an assistant editor in the music publishing house of C. F. Peters in Leipzig. He entered the library school of the University of Leipzig, and received his diploma as master librarian in October 1932. From that time until he left Germany in 1935 he was an assistant in the State Art Library (Staatliche Kunstbibliothek) in Berlin, where he began to formulate his ideas on the relationship between art and history. One day the director of the library came to him with the suggestion that he make a collection of prints illustrating the role of the book in art, as a tribute to Book Day. Confronted with the task, Bettmann realized that works of art can document historical events and social life through the ages.

More and more, Bettmann began to look at works of art with the subject approach or, as he says, "through subject eyes." From Rembrandt's painting of Tobit he learned about the emotional and medical state of the blind in seventeenth-century Amsterdam; from Dürer's etching about the Prodigal Son he learned about life on a poverty-stricken German farm in 1510. He set up his own system of categories, specializing in art, medicine, and music, and trying to abide by the Aristotelian theory of "the well-designed balance of things."

To this day Bettmann insists that he had no intention of turning his print collecting into a business, but looked around for an academic position. In 1935 he arrived in New York City in the depths of the Depression, a virtually penniless refugee from Nazi Germany, with a few boxes and trunkloads of prints. From a friend he obtained the use of a back office, where he unpacked his files. For a time it looked as if he would be without customers until one day a subscription books publisher asked him for 300 pictures for a history of the world, to be supplied within three weeks. The order set the Bettmann Archive on its feet. His first commercial sale outside of the publishing field was to the Columbia Broadcasting System. He furnished CBS with a picture of a primitive intercom system that was later reproduced in an advertisement in *Fortune* magazine.

Since 1935 the Bettmann Archive has grown from a collection of a few thousand prints to over a million, a growth that, according to Dr. Bettmann, has not been indiscriminate. The demand for his prints has increased proportionately. Much of this he attributes to what he calls "the culture explosion," a phenomenon that he regards with mixed feelings. "There is a certain sanctity to the fine arts," he has said, "which should not be invaded; on the other hand, there are certain aspects of the fine arts that lend themselves to the field of mass communications." Dr. Bettmann sees in the increased interest of American business executives in culture a hopeful sign.

The books that Dr. Bettmann has written reveal a talent for combining visual aids with a distinguished literary style. With Van Wyck Brooks he produced *Our Literary Heritage* (Dutton, 1956), a pictorial condensation of Brooks's five-volume work, *Makers and Finders: a History of the Writer in America, 1800-1915.* Preserving the main theme, Dr. Bettmann recast the work and condensed the narrative to less than one-sixth of the original text without sacrificing continuity and flow. For the book he assembled more than 500 pictures. Of the much praised *A Pictorial History of Medicine* (C. C. Thomas, 1956) with its more than 1,000 pictures, a *New Yorker* reviewer wrote: "This review of man's pertinacious attempts to understand the infinite complexity of his body is one of the scant handful of picture-and-caption books whose visual impact, intellectual stature, and entertainment value fully justify this so often debased form."

Dr. Bettmann has also written *As We Were; Family Life in America, 1850-1900* (Whittlesey House, 1946) with Bellamy Partridge, a pictorial history; *A Pictorial History of American Sports* (A. S. Barnes, 1952) with John Durant, a chronicle of sports from colonial times to the present; and *A Pictorial History of Music* (Norton, 1960), with Paul Henry Lang, the musicologist and music critic.

Pictures added to the Bettmann Archive reflect the new interests and fads of the American public. Currently, colored prints are in much demand. In 1961, the centennial year of the outbreak of the American Civil War, pictures about the conflict between the states are often requested; one glove manufacturer, for example, asked for a print showing the kinds of gloves worn during the Civil War.

To track down some of the more valuable items for his collection, Bettmann has to be something of a detective. It is often more difficult, he points out, to find prints about commonplace things than it is to hunt down prints about the exotic or the bizarre. A client once asked for a picture of an ancient Egyptian putting a tie on a child, a request that was promptly filled. Dr. Bettmann maintains contacts all over the world and often goes on picture-hunting expeditions both in the United States and abroad. The five members of his New York office staff are so efficient that within twenty-four hours after any request, they mail a group of captioned glossy photographs on the desired subject.

Dr. Bettmann prefers publishers to advertising executives as clients, both because he finds their requests more interesting and because he remains a bookman at heart. Contrary to rumor, he does not intend to sell the Bettmann Archive within the foreseeable future. As a matter of fact, he welcomes the onslaught of new clients, including those in television and advertising, as an opportunity to give his collection "a more universal application."

Dr. Otto L. Bettmann married Anne Clemens, a former Boston antiques dealer turned interior decorator, on March 4, 1938. She recently created the décor for the new offices of the Bettmann Archive. A slight man, five feet nine inches in height and about 150 pounds in weight, Dr. Bettmann wears a neatly trimmed Van Dyke beard and hornrimmed spectacles that make him look something like a fatherly psychoanalyst from Vienna. His favorite hobby is music. He belongs to the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the Special Library Association, and the French Institute. He is Jewish in religion and a Democrat in politics.

"Enormous strides in visual communication have made possible the accelerated presentation of facts and the broadening, if not the deepening, of knowledge," Dr. Bettmann has said. "On the negative side, increased reliance on visual aids raises the danger of relegating into the background serious reading (notwithstanding glowing statistics of book sales) and the exposure of the young to the character-forming influence of the literary classics."

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BIMSON, CARL A(LFRED) Mar. 15, 1900- Banker; organization official

Address: b. Valley National Bank, Phoenix, Ariz.; h. 1254 E. Thomas Rd., Phoenix, Ariz.

During 1960-61, in a one-year term as president of the American Bankers Association, Arizona banker Carl A. Bimson headed a national organization that was founded in 1875 to promote the usefulness of banks in the public interest. Today it represents more than 96 per cent of the banks in the United States, with a total membership of 17,371 banks and branches, including 132 members in foreign countries. As an officer of the Valley National Bank of Phoenix, Arizona for many years (president since 1953), Bimson has had a major part in making the bank the largest in the Rocky Mountain states area and in financing much of Arizona's industrial development. Bimson succeeded John A. Remington as president of A.B.A.

Born on March 15, 1900 in Berthoud, Colorado, Carl Alfred Bimson is one of the grandsons of an English metal worker who settled in the United States during the 1850's. His father, Alfred George Bimson, was a blacksmith and the inventor of a beet harvester, plowshare, and other implements; his mother was the former Margaret Eichman. "Believing in physical fitness," as related in an article on Carl Bimson in the New York *Times* (September 21, 1960), "the father encouraged his son

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CARL A. BIMSON

to exercise to build his body. By the time the boy reached Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, he was able to entertain classmates by bending horseshoes and pushing nails through planks with his bare bands."

After leaving Colorado A. and M. (now Colorado State University) at Fort Collins with the M.E. degree in 1923, Bimson took a position with the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company in Denver. From 1924 to 1930 he worked as a district cashier, first at Colorado Springs and afterward at Pueblo, Colorado. For three years beginning in 1930 he was occupied with property management, real-estate sales, and the investment business at Denver.

During these years Carl Bimson's older brother, Walter, had held a number of responsible though subordinate positions with the Harris Trust & Savings Bank at Chicago, but had been unable to persuade his superiors to carry out his ideas for increasing the bank's business. Annual visits to Arizona in the fall to set up credits for cotton growers made him familiar with the Valley National Bank in Phoenix and the state's potential in economic development. In January 1933 Walter Bimson accepted the position of president of the Valley Bank and called in his brother Carl to handle property improvement loans. At that time, at the low ebb of the Depression, the bank had fewer than 15,000 customers and only eleven branches and ninety-one employees.

When Carl Bimson joined the Valley Bank, the United States government had just launched its Federal Housing Administration home building and modernization program. Within a year he took a leave of absence from the bank to work for the federal government as manager of financial relations for FHA in Arizona. To "sell" the program to the people of the state, he set up community meetings in city parks and schools and at service clubs to explain to homeowners how FHA loans would help them to finance home improvements. He also visited businessmen who sold building materials to tell them in person about the program and to urge them to stimulate community interest through advertising.

By the end of his first year Bimson's campaign had begun to show results: the Valley Bank ranked fifth among all banks in the United States in FHA loans. Later, Arizona held first place among the states in the number of home improvement loans, even though at that time it was nearly the smallest in population.

Soon after he had returned to the Valley Bank in 1936, Bimson began organizing a single department to handle installment loan activities. Several procedures that he introduced in making certain types of FHA loans and automobile, appliances, and equipment loans became standard practices in numerous other banks. In the 1930's many bankers frowned on making installment loans, but Carl Bimson and his brother have felt that the bank should be a "financial department store" offering monetary service of whatever size and type will meet the customer's need. The Valley Bank was among the banks that early introduced drive-in banks, no-minimum-balance checking accounts, crop-production loans, and other popular innovations.

Bimson advanced to assistant vice-president of the Valley Bank in 1939, vice-president in 1940, a director in 1941, and senior vice-president in 1947. By that time the bank had made upwards of 198,000 installment loans with losses of only two-tenths of one per cent. He was further promoted to executive vice-president in 1949 and was elected president in 1953, when his brother Walter became chairman of the board.

With its sixty-five offices and assets of more than $639,000,000, the Valley Bank is the largest in the Rocky Mountain states and the forty-second among the national banks of the country. At the end of June 1960, as the bank's monthly newsletter, *Arizona Progress*, reported, its deposits totaled $575,001,280. (The newsletter is part of the Valley Bank's advertising campaign, which is intended, Bimson has said, "to help destroy any possible image of stuffiness.") Bimson's other business affiliations are with the Valley National Company-Insurance as a member of the executive committee, the Valley National Building Corporation as president, and the Arizona Bancorporation as vice-president and director.

Particularly interested in the section of the American Bankers Association that is concerned with installment credit, Carl Bimson was a member of the association's consumer credit committee (now the installment credit commission) from 1947 to 1950 and was a member of the installment credit commission from 1955 to 1958. While serving on the commission, in March 1956, he warned bankers against easing installment loans and urged the setting up of minimum standards. He was a member of the small business credit commission in 1958-59 and vice-president of the American Bankers Association in 1959-60. On September 20, 1960 at the association's eighty-sixth annual convention, in New York City, he was elected president of the A.B.A.

In his inauguration address on the following day Bimson placed particular emphasis on the "increasingly acute" problem of management succession. "Our manpower needs—especially in the field of management and supervision—are almost staggering to contemplate," he noted. "It is estimated, for example, that during the next ten years we will have to replace over one-half of our present 110,000 bank officers. . . . Further complicating an already acute problem is the fact that our replacements in future years will have to be with men and women who are better trained, in more specialized fields, than we may now contemplate."

Among the other organizations in which Bimson has been prominent are the Arizona Bankers Association (president, 1952), Phoenix Clearing House Association (past president), and Financial Public Relations Association (vice-president, 1952-53, and director, 1953-57). He is also a past president of the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, the Maricopa County Better Business Bureau, and the Phoenix Credit Bureau. He has served as a director of the Retail Credit Men's National Association and is one of the original members of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation Banker Advisory Council.

Carl A. Bimson is six feet two inches tall and weighs over 200 pounds; his impressive build seems appropriate to the directness and vigor of his personality. His activities in Phoenix civic affairs include serving on the executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Red Cross. He belongs to the Kiwanis, the Phoenix Thunderbirds, the Paradise Valley Country Club, and the Kiva and other clubs. His fraternity is the Sigma Chi. In 1952 the Future Farmers of America made him an Honorary State Farmer. Bimson and his wife, the former Irene M. Hildreth, were married on October 25, 1927.

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BINGHAM, MILLICENT TODD Feb. 5, 1880- Geographer; conservationist; author; editor

Address: h. 1661 Crescent Place, N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

Throughout her long career as geographer, conservationist, author, editor, and educator, Dr. Millicent Todd Bingham has successfully divided her time between the competing interests of geography and literature. At the turn of the twentieth century she was forced to decide where her chief interest lay. Choosing geography, she became the first woman to receive a doctorate in the department of geology and geography of Harvard University.

Since the early 1930's, as the result of inheriting a Chinese camphorwood chest full of Emily Dickinson manuscripts, she has devoted herself to the editing of the poems and letters of Emily Dickinson. All her life Dr. Bingham has been concerned with the preservation of the wilderness areas in the United States, and in August 1960 she presented to the National Audubon Society the Todd Wildlife Sanctuary, a forest-covered island off the Maine coast, as a perpetual preserve.

Millicent Todd Bingham was born in Washington, D.C. on February 5, 1880, the daughter of David Peck Todd, an astronomer who specialized in the study of eclipses, and Mabel (Loomis) Todd, a writer and lecturer. Her maternal grandfather, Eben Jenks Loomis, a poet and astronomer, was an intimate friend of Henry David Thoreau. The year after she was born her family moved to Amherst, Massachusetts, where her father taught astronomy at Amherst College.

Millicent Todd Bingham received her preparatory education at Mrs. Stearns' School in Amherst and Miss Hersey's School in Boston. Entering Vassar College, she majored in biology, served as president of the freshman class, and edited the college yearbook, *The Vassarion*. When she graduated with a B.A. degree in 1902, she had been elected to Phi Beta Kappa and had been named commencement speaker.

Her early interest in geography was encouraged by her father, whom she accompanied on four astronomical expeditions. The first of these took place in 1901 when she observed the total eclipse of the sun at Singkep in the Dutch East Indies, an expedition followed by a tour of the Philippines. The second expedition that she accompanied was to Tripoli in 1905, and in 1907 she went along on the Percival Lowell Expedition, organized by her father, to observe the opposition of Mars in the nitrate desert of Tarapacá, Chile. The last expedition took place in 1914 with Kiev, Russia as the destination, but the outbreak of World War I interrupted the trip, and the party had to travel overland through Finland, Sweden, and Norway before reaching an open port.

Between these expeditions Millicent Todd Bingham taught French at Vassar College (1902-04) and Wellesley College (1906-07). She pursued postgraduate studies in France at the University of Grenoble and the University of Paris and in South America and Germany. In 1917 she received an M.A. degree in geography from Radcliffe College. In 1918 she joined the YMCA base hospital No. 27 in Angers, France and the next year was transferred to the United States Army Education Corps as a lecturer to American soldier-students on the geography of France at the University of Grenoble.

Returning to the United States and Radcliffe College, Millicent Todd Bingham qualified for her Ph.D. degree in geography from Harvard University in 1923. Her thesis was entitled "An

Harris & Ewing

MILLICENT TODD BINGHAM

Investigation of the Geographic Controls in Peru." She lectured on urban geography at Columbia University (1928-29) and on geography at Sarah Lawrence College (1929). Once asked in an interview the reason why she became a geographer, Dr. Bingham replied: "Because I had grown up with a feeling of wonder at the mysteries of nature, earth, sea, and sky. It came straight from Henry Thoreau, friend of my grandfather, Eben Jenks Loomis, astronomer, naturalist, and poet."

In addition to her dissertation, Millicent Todd Bingham's writings on geography included *Peru, Land of Contrasts* (Little, 1914); *The Geography of France,* with Raoul Blanchard (Rand, McNally, 1919); *La Floride du sud-est et la ville de Miami* (Institut de Geographie Alpine, Grenoble, 1932); and a translation of Vidal de la Blache's *Principles of Human Geography* (Holt, 1926). She wrote the article on Peru in the fourteenth edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1929), to which she also contributed shorter notes on Peruvian cities. Earlier, she had also written two biographical studies, *Life of Mary E. Stearns* (1909) and *Eben Jenks Loomis* (1913), the latter dealing wth her maternal grandfather.

In 1932 Mrs. Bingham asked her mother about the editorial work that she had undertaken in the 1890's with Thomas Wentworth Higginson. The two had collaborated in preparing the first editions of Emily Dickinson's poems, which were published in 1890, 1891, and 1896. Mabel Loomis Todd showed her daughter a Chinese camphorwood chest containing manuscripts that she had been preparing for publication when a controversy with the Dickinson family had forced her to stop working. Mrs. Bingham promised her mother that she would help to prepare the material for publication and "set the record straight."

The first task that mother and daughter set themselves was the preparation of a new edition of the 1894 *Letters* of Emily Dickinson. This was published as *Letters of Emily Dickinson* (new and enlarged edition) (Harper, 1931). They began to prepare the unpublished poems for publication, but in 1932 Mabel Loomis Todd died suddenly, leaving her daughter the camphorwood chest full of Emily Dickinson manuscripts.

Remembering the vow that she had made to her mother, Mrs. Bingham looked over the material. She soon realized that she would have to abandon her geographical studies and devote herself to the task of preparing the manuscripts for publication. This was the moment that she herself describes as the "point of no return" in her life.

The bulk of Emily Dickinson's hitherto unpublished poetry appeared in *Bolts of Melody* (Harper, 1945), edited by Mrs. Bingham and Mabel Loomis Todd. The introduction to the book details the difficulties of editing the poetry because of variations in handwriting that appear in the manuscripts and the variant readings of words and phrases that Emily Dickinson supplied throughout her work. The problems caused by the handwriting were discussed by Millicent Todd Bingham in an article "Emily Dickinson's Handwriting—A Master Key," which appeared in the *New England Quarterly* (June 1949).

Family letters still remained in the camphorwood chest. From them Mrs. Bingham decided to quarry a reconstruction of the Dickinson family life and background, showing Amherst as it had been one hundred years ago. She traveled extensively to collect material for this publication, and pieced together her observations, the letters, court records, and old newspaper accounts to form *Emily Dickinson's Home; Letters of Edward Dickinson and his Family, with Documentation and Comment* (Harper, 1955).

The final selection of letters from Emily to her father's best friend, Otis Phillips Lord, was published in *Emily Dickinson—A Revelation* (Harper, 1954), and the remaining fragments of Dickinsoniana appeared in *New England Quarterly* as "Prose Fragments" (September 1955). As a tribute to her mother, Mrs. Bingham also wrote *Mabel Loomis Todd; Her Contribution to the Town of Amherst* (privately printed, 1935).

When all the contents of the camphorwood chest had been published, Mrs. Bingham decided to present the manuscripts to Amherst College. She completed the presentation in 1957, including among the material the daguerreotype that is the only known likeness of Emily Dickinson as an adult. Mrs. Bingham also transferred to Amherst her copyright on the material, which expires in 1983.

Mrs. Bingham had also inherited on her mother's death Hog Island off the coast of Maine, which Mabel Loomis Todd had acquired in 1909 to save its forests of spruce, birch, and white pine from the loggers. Mrs. Bingham wanted the island to become "an outdoor research laboratory where scientific investigations could be carried on to add to man's knowledge."

The island was renamed the Todd Wildlife Sanctuary in 1935, and the next year the first Audubon nature camp for instruction in the principles of conservation was held by the National Association of Audubon Societies. By 1960 over 6,000 persons had attended these two-week courses, and in a ceremony marking the fiftieth anniversary of Mabel Loomis Todd's acquisition of the island, her daughter handed it over to the National Audubon Society.

Honorary Litt.D. degrees were conferred on Mrs. Bingham by Dickinson College in Pennsylvania in 1952 and by Amherst College in 1957. In 1958 she was honored by the University of Oslo with Universitetets Venner. Mrs. Bingham is a member of the National Audubon Society, of which she is an honorary vice-president, the Society of Women Geographers, the Washington Literary Society, and the Cosmopolitan Club of New York City.

Millicent Todd married Walter Van Dyke Bingham on December 4, 1920. She took an active interest in his work as a psychologist until his death on July 7, 1952. In his memory she wrote *Beyond Psychology* (National Audubon Society, 1953). A petite woman of five feet three inches, Mrs. Bingham has gray hair and serene brown eyes. Her tasteful Washington apartment is lined with books and decorated with objects of art from her world travels. She is an Episcopalian and a Democrat.

Her major concern these days is the conservation of natural resources in the United States. Her warning is urgent and heartfelt: "Man can now be ranked with earthquakes and tidal waves as a geological agent of destruction, one potentially even more powerful now that the atom is at his disposal. The people in this country must realize what is happening, for the hour is late."

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BLAIR, DAVID July 27, 1932- British ballet dancer

Address: b. c/o Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London W.C. 2, England; c/o Hurok Attractions, 730 5th Ave., New York 19; h. 47 Abbotsbury Close, London W. 14, England

A dancer of enormous versatility, David Blair has dazzled audiences and critics of ballet with his virtuosity in all of the male classical roles and many of the leading dramatic roles in the repertory of England's Royal Ballet. Aside from his unquestioned technical proficiency, he displays an intelligence in interpretation that often gives character and credibility to "cardboard" parts. Blair, whose ballet training has been entirely English, gained his stage experience with the Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet and in 1953 became a member of the Sadler's Wells Ballet, which is now the Royal Ballet. He has ranked as a premier dancer since September 1955 and has partnered Alicia Markova, Margot Fonteyn, Svetlana Beriosova, Nadia Nerina, and other ballerinas of the Royal Ballet.

Born David Butterfield in Halifax, Yorkshire, England on July 27, 1932, David Blair is the son of John Butterfield and Zetti Caroline Elizabeth (Green) Butterfield. He has a sister, Judith. His early schooling was at the Trinity School in Halifax. When David was eight years old he saw a performance of the Anglo-Polish Ballet, and after insisting that his sister teach him the steps she had learned at ballet school, he was sent to ballet school also. At Madame Amy Ibbetson's school in Halifax, he was given groundwork in technique and taught perseverance. Within a year he was performing in the Sunshine Dancing Competitions, held as charity benefits throughout England. By the time he was fourteen, he had won six silver cups and forty-five gold medals for his dancing.

In 1946 David Blair was awarded a scholarship to the Sadler's Wells School and subsequently had the opportunity to appear with the Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet as a vagabond in Phillip Burke's *The Vagabonds*. But because he was that time somewhat short and stocky and too young-looking for the large beard he wore, the audience laughed at him in the role and he had to relinquish it. After his sixteenth birthday, David grew taller and was given not only the part of a vagabond, but the lead as well. In February 1948 he joined the Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet (the junior company of the Sadler's Wells Ballet). His first created roles were in Alan Carter's *The Catch* and John Cranko's *Children's Corner*.

By the fall of 1949 David Blair had begun to attract the attention of audiences and critics alike. Richard Buckle praised him in *Ballet* magazine for his technique, fine carriage, handsome appearance, and pleasing stage personality. He took *pas de deux* classes with Anton Dolin and also studied with Vera Volkova and Audrey De Vos. During the season of 1950-51 choreographers John Cranko and Frederick Ashton gave David Blair show-stopping variations that exercised his technical facility to the full. He danced the role of Damon in *Pastorale,* Franz in *Coppélia,* and the prince in *The Nutcracker*.

Blair's biggest success in that season was in John Cranko's *Pineapple Poll* as Captain Belaye. John Percival wrote in *Dance and Dancers* (June 1958), "No one who saw him as Captain Belaye can have forgotten the superb arrogance with which he commanded his crew nor the smooth finish he imparted to the vigorous hornpipe." He noted that Blair had "developed from a promising young dancer into an artist of genuine interpretative ability."

On the American tour of the Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet in 1951-52, David Blair was the company's principal male dancer. When he appeared with Svetlana Beriosova in *Assembly Ball* in New York City in April 1952, Walter Terry of the New York *Herald Tribune* commented upon the *élan* and physical skill with

Baron, London

DAVID BLAIR

which he performed his virtuosic sequences in the part of a breezy and gallant master of ceremonies.

During the summer of 1953 David Blair was transferred to the Sadler's Wells Ballet, the senior company, and shortly afterward went on tour with the company. He later said that he was fortunate to go on tour so soon after his arrival because being thrown together with members of the company on tour gave him a better opportunity to become acquainted with the other dancers than he would have had in London.

Hard work and exceptional talent soon raised Blair from his relatively minor position in the senior company. Among his leading roles were the Red Knight in *Checkmate* and the Caricaturist in *Mam'selle Angot*. In March 1954 he took the part of Franz in the Sadler's Wells Ballet's first performance of its new production of *Coppélia* and in the fall of the year was cast as the Miller in Léonide Massine's *The Three-Cornered Hat*. The reviewer for *Dance and Dancers* (November 1954) found fault with his interpretation of the latter role, while describing his footwork as superb.

Returning to the United States with the Sadler's Wells in the fall of 1955, Blair appeared as Franz in *Coppélia* at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. After seeing his performance in John Cranko's *The Lady and the Fool*, the critic for *Musical America* (October 1955) wrote: "Mr. Blair . . . is now one of the best male dancers in the Sadler's Wells company. . . . But it will do him no harm to make haste slowly in rising to the high position to which his talents entitle him. He still needs to develop greater confidence, which in turn will bring more warmth and courtly grace into his work—the only elements lacking to make him a splendid classical partner."

Full recognition that Blair deserved the title of *danseur noble* came during the 1956 season. For the first time with the Sadler's Wells company he danced the leading male roles in *The Sleeping Beauty, Le Lac des Cygnes (Swan Lake), Giselle,* and *Cinderella,* and was one of seven male dancers in Frederick Ashton's *Birthday Offering.* In December 1956 *Dance and Dancing* magazine chose Blair as Dancer of the Year.

Ashton had created *Birthday Offering* to celebrate at Covent Garden the twenty-fifth birthday of the Sadler's Wells Ballet in May 1956. The following year, in February, in order to insure the survival of the national ballet, Queen Elizabeth II granted a royal charter wherein the company was created the Royal Ballet. As David Blair once explained in giving his interpretation of the meaning of a royal charter, "The theatre can burn, the sets can be destroyed, the dancers can leave—but now there'll always be a Royal Ballet."

The role of a salamander that turns out to be a handsome prince is one of Blair's most notable interpretations. He created the part in Cranko's first full-length ballet, *The Prince of the Pagodas,* which had its première at Covent Garden on New Year's Day in 1957. This difficult ballet was one of several, including *Sylvia* and *The Sleeping Beauty,* in which Blair was seen during the American tour later in the year. Dancing the leading role in almost all the Royal Ballet's major ballets, as American critics pointed out, he not only stopped the show with his bravura variations but also proved himself to be an effective actor.

Ashton's revival of *La Fille Mal Gardée* in London in February 1960 gave Blair an excellent opportunity as Colas to display his prowess in solos and several *pas de deux* with Nadia Nerina that were described as breath-taking. *Time* magazine (February 15, 1960), calling the ballet the hit of the London stage, reported that Blair "managed a singlehanded portage not rivaled at Covent Garden since Ulanova was toted out of Juliet's tomb."

In both England and the United States, Blair has appeared on television as well as on the stage. He has also performed in Canada and France, was a guest artist at Teatro alla Scala in Milan in May 1957, toured Australia with the Royal Ballet in 1958, and visited Turkey and Spain in 1959.

David Blair and Maryon Lane, also a member of the Royal Ballet, were married on June 22, 1957. Their twin daughters were born in January 1960. Blair is about five feet ten inches tall and has dark hair and dark eyes. He enjoys going to movies (except for historical epics), the opera, and the circus and likes to cook. The dancer told Sonia Roberts *(Ballet Today,* July 1956) that a dancer is not happy unless he is working at top pressure: "If one drops training, muscles soon get slack, and feeling out of condition is the way to feel miserable." Commenting on his fast ascent, John Percival wrote in *Dance and Dancers* (June 1958): "In ballet there is a physical basis for classification of dancers into types. . . . Blair transcends rules and remains unclassifiable. He has tackled, with success, every type of role in the repertory. . . . For this rise, as for his amazing range of parts there is only one explanation: a combination of unusual natural ability with sheer hard work."

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BLOCK, JOSEPH L(EOPOLD) Oct. 6, 1902- Industrialist

Address: b. Inland Steel Co., 30 W. Monroe St., Chicago 3, Ill.; h. 1325 N. Astor St., Chicago 14, Ill.

The chairman of the board of the Inland Steel Company is Joseph L. Block, who from his office in the new nineteen-story Inland building of steel and glass in Chicago's Loop, directs one of the most stable and prosperous corporations in the American steel industry. Founded in the panic of 1893, Inland Steel started to make profits in 1894 and, with the exception of 1932, has continued to do so ever since. Its stability and prosperity is in large part due to the fact that the Inland Steel Company serves the Chicago area, one of the soundest steel markets in the world. It lies in an agricultural area, close to raw materials and diversified industries, and includes within its scope the biggest transportation center in the United States.

Block was elected president of Inland Steel in April 1953, succeeding Clarence Randall, who became chairman of the board. When Randall retired three years later, Block took over his duties as chief executive officer. In January 1959, when Block was made chairman of the board, he was succeeded as president by John F. Smith, Jr.

Joseph Leopold Block was born in Chicago on October 6, 1902, the elder son of Leopold E. and Cora (Bloom) Block. His father was chairman of the board of Inland Steel from 1919 to 1940. He has a brother Leigh, who is Inland Steel's vice-president in charge of purchasing. After graduating in 1920 from the Harvard School for Boys in Chicago, Block entered Cornell University. There he achieved the distinction of being appointed one of the editors of the college newspaper, an honor usually reserved for upper classmen. (Block, who dispenses with the services of ghost writers, often contributes to the publications of the Inland Steel Company.) By the end of his sophomore year at Cornell he wanted to get married, and in the summer of 1922 left college to enter Inland Steel's Indiana Harbor mill for training.

Originally chartered in October 1893 as an Illinois corporation and rechartered under Delaware laws in February 1917, the Inland Steel Company had been formed by a small group of young men who wanted to reactivate the scrap rail-rolling business of the bankrupt Chicago Steel works at Chicago Heights, Illinois. The $65,000 in initial capital was largely raised by Joseph D. Block, senior partner and general manager of the Block-Pollak Iron Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, which had supplied rails to Chicago Steel. Block brought with him a son, Philip D. Block, who became chief executive officer. Another son, Leopold E. Block, joined the business in 1897, and a third son, E. J. Block, joined the Inland Steel Company in 1901. That year the company erected a $1,000,000 plant at Indiana Harbor, Indiana. By the time of Joseph Block's death in 1914, the ingot capacity of the Indiana Harbor plant had risen from 60,000 to 600,000 tons. From 1919 to 1940 Leopold E. Block served as chairman of the board of Inland Steel; Philip D. Block served as president from 1919 to 1941. E. J. Block was a vice-president from 1919 to 1939.

JOSEPH L. BLOCK

Although in ingot capacity the Inland Steel Company is the smallest of the eight major steel producers in the United States, it has, during every economic slump since the early 1920's, excelled the others in averages in every important respect. By the end of December 1959, Inland Steel had a steelmaking capacity of 6,500,000 net tons of ingots annually and employed about 30,680 persons.

In 1923 Joseph L. Block joined the sales department of the Inland Steel Company. He was named an assistant vice-president in 1927 and in 1930 was advanced to a vice-presidency and a directorship. By this time a number of specialized mills had been added at the Indiana Harbor works. In 1932, in the depths of the Depression, Inland Steel erected the largest and widest continuous sheet and strip mill in the United States. It cost $15,000,000.

(Continued next page)

BLOCK, JOSEPH L.—*Continued*

By 1935 the new mill was earning a profit and all the other Inland mills were running at capacity. Inland Steel, however, found itself faced with the need of finding a connection with steel warehouses as a safeguard against the competition of larger companies. In 1935 Inland Steel effected a merger with Joseph T. Ryerson and Son., Inc., the largest steel warehouse organization in the world. As a result of the merger, Edward L. Ryerson became vice-chairman of Inland Steel, and in 1936 Joseph L. Block was advanced to vice-president in charge of sales. He remained in that position until 1951, during which period he helped to push annual sales from $99,000,000 to $519,000,000. In 1941 he took a leave of absence to join the steel division of the War Production Board at Washington as chairman of its production directive committee. He was named assistant director of the steel division in 1943 and deputy director in 1944. The three annual paychecks he earned as a "dollar-a-year" man he has framed and hung on his office wall.

When Clarence Randall succeeded Wilfred Sykes in 1949 as president of Inland Steel, Block became vice-chairman of the board of directors. In 1952 he was made executive vice-president and chairman of the finance committee. When Joseph L. Block became president of Inland Steel in 1953, the company's outlay for expansion had for two years been the least among the major steel-producing corporations. In the same year, however, the Caland Ore Company, Inland's Canadian subsidiary, launched a seven-year program for exploitation of the iron ore resources in the Steep Rock Lake region of Ontario.

In an address before the New York Society of Security Analysts on November 3, 1955, Block announced further plans for expansion. These included construction of a new nineteen-story headquarters office building in Chicago; the erection of a huge new blooming mill at Indiana Harbor; a land-filling project there that would give Inland Steel 426 additional acres of what was then Lake Michigan; and room for three huge open-hearth furnaces and three new mills. Block predicted that, as a result of this program, Inland Steel's ingot capacity would rise from 5,200,000 tons in 1955 to 6,000,000 by January 1959. Actually, by the end of 1959 it amounted to 6,500,000 net tons.

In April 1956 Block assumed the duties of chief executive officer of Inland Steel. He told the American Iron and Steel Institute on May 24, 1956 that the customary procedure in wage negotiations in the steel industry was for labor to "shoot for the moon" and for industry to offer nothing, while both sides hoped to settle somewhere between these extremes. It had not, in his opinion, succeeded as a method. Asked in an exclusive interview for *U.S. News & World Report* (June 7, 1957) when he thought the wage-and-price spiral in the steel industry would end, Block replied: "I wish I knew. Your labor costs have gone up substantially more than your steel prices, with the result that the steel prices are not adequate to the new costs." During the costly strike in the fall of 1959 Block was chosen by the major steel producers to state their position.

In January 1959 Joseph Block was elected chairman of the board of Inland Steel, a post that had not been filled since the retirement of Clarence Randall. Block has continued as chief executive officer of the company, which, in the first quarter of 1960 achieved a record in earnings, sales, and shipments exceeded only in the pre-strike quarter of the previous year. Inland Steel's 1,000-acre Indiana Harbor plant is now the fourth-largest steel-producing unit outside the Soviet Union. The Chicago area uses about one-third of the steel produced in the United States, and 60 per cent of Inland's output is sold within a radius of 100 miles from Indiana Harbor.

Joseph L. Block is chairman of Joseph T. Ryerson and Son, Inc., and of the subsidiary Inland Steel Products Company, as well as of the parent corporation. A director of the American Iron and Steel Institute, he is also a director of the Commonwealth Edison Company and the First National Bank of Chicago, a trustee of the Committee for Economic Development, and a trustee of the Illinois Institute of Technology. His many civic interests include the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, of which he was president from 1957 to 1959, the Chicago Community Fund, and the Chicago central area committee. Long active in the Jewish Federation of Chicago, he was one of its directors from 1931 to 1952 and its president from 1947 to 1950. Honorary degrees have been conferred on him by St. Joseph's College in Collegeville, Indiana and by Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois.

Joseph L. Block married Lucille B. Eichengreen on January 19, 1924. They have one daughter, Susan (Mrs. Myron E. Rubnitz) and three grandchildren. Their son, Joseph Leopold, Jr., is deceased. Block, who is five feet four inches in height, has brown hair and brown eyes. Herbert Solow described him in *Fortune* magazine (July 1958) as "pint-sized and folksy." Since his youth he has collected Lincolniana and he has rebuilt the library in his home to house and exhibit his collection. He plays golf at the Lake Shore Country Club at Glencoe, Illinois. His other clubs are the Standard, Mid-Day, Tavern, Commercial, Executives, and Economic in Chicago and the Pinnacle in New York City. He is a Republican.

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BOESCHENSTEIN, HAROLD (bĕsh'ĕn-stīn) July 21, 1896- Manufacturing executive
Address: b. Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., National Bank Bldg., Toledo 1, Ohio; h. E. River Rd., Perrysburg, Ohio

The pioneer and unquestioned leader of the fast-growing fiber-glass manufacturing industry in the United States is the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation of Toledo, Ohio. Since it was organized in November 1938, its president has been Harold Boeschenstein, who as an officer of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company had promoted much of the long and expensive research that made possible the use of glass fibers first for insulation and textile strengthening and later for thousands of other purposes. Boeschenstein has also been prominent in government service, having held high positions on the World War II War Production Board and on postwar committees concerned with national and international economic problems.

Descended on his father's side from a German Swiss who had come to the United States from Stein-am-Rhein in the nineteenth century, Harold Boeschenstein is the eldest of the three children of Charles and Bertha (Whitbread) Boeschenstein. He was born on July 21, 1896 in Edwardsville, Illinois, where his father was publisher of the local daily newspaper, the *Intelligencer,* and founder and president of the Edwardsville National Bank & Trust Company.

Boeschenstein attended the Edwardsville grade and high schools before entering the School of Journalism at the University of Illinois in Urbana. He worked for the Chicago City News Bureau in the summer of 1916, decided against a career in journalism, and transferred to the College of Commerce and Business Administration. His course was interrupted in the following year by World War I service in the Army, which commissioned him a second lieutenant of ordnance in January 1918. He received his discharge in March 1919 and, having returned to the University of Illinois, was awarded his B.A. degree in 1920.

After working as a teller in his father's bank for a number of months, Boeschenstein felt that there was not enough action for him in banking. Early in 1921 he joined the operating department of the Illinois Terminal Railroad, a subsidiary of the Illinois Glass Company of Alton, Illinois, of which his friend William Levis had become the head. Later in 1921 Boeschenstein was sent to Chicago as trouble shooter and manager for an Illinois Glass chemicals-producing subsidiary.

In 1924, at the end of two years' experience in the manufacturing and administrative departments of the Illinois Glass Company of Alton, Boeschenstein was assigned to reorganize its subsidiary Western Company, now Weco Products Company. He was made assistant sales manager in 1926 and a vice-president of Illinois Glass in 1927. When Levis brought about the merger of the Owens Bottle Company with Illinois Glass in 1929, Boeschenstein was named vice-president and general sales manager of the new Owens-Illinois Glass Company, with headquarters in Toledo. He advanced to assistant general manager in 1933 and to general manager in 1935.

HAROLD BOESCHENSTEIN

Meanwhile, by 1931, chemical engineer Games Slayter (now a vice-president of Owens-Corning) had begun working on ways to make wooly glass fibers that could be used as insulating material. Research programs entailing expenditures of more than $7,500,000 were undertaken at both Owens-Illinois and the Corning Glass Works in Corning, New York; and by 1935 a fine, flexible fiber sufficiently strong to be woven into cloth had been developed.

Within another three years pilot plants had demonstrated that manufacturing of fiber glass products for commercial use would be economically practicable. On November 1, 1938 Owens-Illinois and Corning Glass jointly organized the present Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, with headquarters in Toledo. Amory Houghton of Corning became chairman of the board; and Harold Boeschenstein, who had fostered the research at Owens-Illinois, became president. The latter is at present also the chairman of the board of Fiberglas Canada Ltd.

By the beginning of World War II the output of glass fibers was already climbing sharply. During the war the manufacturers of fiber glass concentrated on military products, putting it to use as insulating material in bomber planes and ships. From fiber-glass yarn, cloth was made to line the wings of aircraft and to reinforce armor.

Boeschenstein entered government service in November 1942 when he was appointed director of the controlled materials division of the War Production Board. In April 1943 he became head of the WPB production controls bureau (dealing with steel, copper, aluminum, and other materials), in August was also named acting director of the WPB forest products bureau (with authority over paper and news-

BOESCHENSTEIN, HAROLD—*Continued*

print quotas), and before the end of the war had been appointed WPB deputy vice-chairman for operations. For his WPB work he was awarded the Medal for Merit in September 1946.

Originally the entire stock of the Fiberglas Corporation was held by the Owens-Illinois and Corning companies and a group of Fiberglas executives, but in February 1952 some 630,000 shares were placed on the market with the result that the corporation became 23.8 per cent publicly owned. Since the year of its founding, sales had risen from $3,800,000 to $97,400,000 and profits to $6,064,750 per annum. Fiber glass was being put to more than 4,000 different uses by 1952, including, in addition to insulation, the manufacturing of textiles and flameproof draperies, surgical dressings, bulletproof vests, various kinds of plastics, and even fishing rods. Although an antitrust consent decree in 1949 had forced the Fiberglas Corporation to license its patents to certain competitors, in 1952 it still accounted for 81 per cent of the country's fiber-glass output.

The building of a new Fiberglas plant at Camden, New Jersey was started in the winter of 1955-56, and sales in 1956 rose to $173,000,000. A new Fiberglas Fabric Center, described by Boeschenstein as "culminating twenty years of pioneering research in developing a wide range of beautiful curtain fabrics" was opened on Fifth Avenue in New York City in May 1959. Demand for fiber glass in textiles and building materials was so great in 1960 that manufacturers found it difficult to expand fast enough to meet the market.

The postwar public service of Harold Boeschenstein includes membership in the business advisory council of the United States Department of Commerce since 1951 and the chairmanship of the council in 1954 to 1956. In the late summer of 1953 he was appointed to the five-member Advisory Committee on Army Organization, which in the following January urged reorganization of training and supply and the grouping of seven technical services under a supply command.

Another committee on which Boeschenstein served, as chairman, was made up of nine business experts chosen in July 1958 to study world economic practices and advise President Eisenhower on how to cope with the Soviet trade offensive. One of their recommendations was the establishment of a United States office of private participation to plan for greater use of private capital in the country's economic aid program. Boeschenstein is also a member of the Committee for Economic Development. His business affiliations include directorships in the International Paper Company, the Ford Motor Company, Dow Jones & Company, the National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, the Ohio Bell Telephone Company, and two banks.

Cited in May 1940 as the "most distinguished alumnus" of the College of Commerce and Business Administration of the University of Illinois, Boeschenstein was also the recipient of the Distinguished Citizen Citation of Denison University at Granville, Ohio in 1956. He has been awarded honorary degrees by the Bowling Green State University (Ohio), Defiance College (Ohio), Juniata College (Pennsylvania), Clemson College (South Carolina), and the University of Toledo. Active in civic, philanthropic, and cultural organizations, he is vice-president and a trustee of the Toledo Museum of Art and a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, the Rutherford B. Hayes Foundation, and the Midwest and Southwest Research Institutions. In March 1959 he was elected a trustee of the American Heritage Foundation.

Harold Boeschenstein and Mary Elizabeth Wade, daughter of an Alton banker, were married on March 30, 1922 and have two sons, William Wade and Harold, Jr., and one daughter Nancy Ann (now Mrs. Hart Fessenden). Outdoor sports are Boeschenstein's favorite recreations. He belongs to the Sigma Chi and the Sigma Delta Chi fraternities and to several clubs in New York, Washington, and other cities. His church is the Episcopal. "I'm excessively impatient by nature," is Boeschenstein's self-description quoted in *Fortune* (July 1952). "I don't like anything that stands still." But he gives "an impression of equanimity and good sense," according to the *Fortune* article. "He is, in fact, an illustration of [one] of his favorite phrases, 'the balanced point of view.'"

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BOLAND, FREDERICK H(ENRY) Jan. 11, 1904- Diplomat; Irish Representative to the United Nations

Address: b. Permanent Mission of Ireland to the United Nations, 333 E. 46th St., New York 17; h. 1 East End Ave., New York 21

Representing an independent approach to international relations, Frederick H. Boland of Ireland was the president of the turbulent fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly. His skill as a diplomat, economist, and parliamentarian and his dexterity in steering Ireland's policies in the United Nations on an even keel between the power blocs of the cold war made him the right choice for the chairmanship of the largest gathering of heads of state ever assembled in one place. A member of Ireland's foreign service since 1929, with some experience in African affairs, Boland has represented Ireland in Paris and London, at the League of Nations, and at various political and economic conferences.

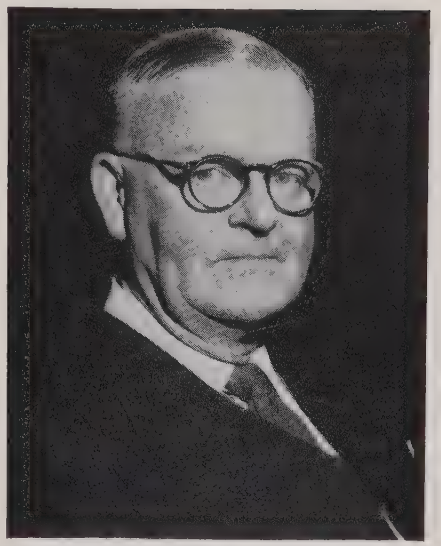
Since 1956 Boland has been Ireland's permanent representative at the United Nations. In 1958 he was elected chairman of its Trusteeship Committee, a position in which he demonstrated his finesse as a moderator. When the fifteenth session of the General Assembly opened on September 20, 1960, Boland predicted that it might well rank in history as "the greatest diplomatic gathering the world has ever seen," and also as "the most momentous."

Frederick Henry Boland was born in Dublin, Ireland on January 11, 1904 (one source gives November 11), the second son of Henry Patrick and Charlotte (Nolan) Boland. He was educated at Clongowes Wood College, County Kildare, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1925 with a gold medal for oratory and first class honors in ancient classics and legal and political science. After having studied law at King's Inns, Dublin, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he lectured in economics in 1925-26, he received his Bachelor of Laws degree from Trinity College in 1926. A Rockefeller research fellowship in the social sciences in 1926 enabled him to visit the United States. He did graduate work from 1926 to 1928 at Harvard University, the University of Chicago, and the University of North Carolina. He roved the country in his free time in a jalopy, financing his wanderings by playing ragtime piano in a dance band.

One of the original cadets of Ireland's foreign service, Boland entered the Department of External Affairs as third secretary in 1929. He served as first secretary with the Paris legation from 1932 until 1934, when he was appointed head of the department's League of Nations section. In 1936 he entered the Department of Industry and Commerce as head of the foreign trade division. There he coped with problems engendered by the Depression.

Boland returned to the Department of External Affairs in 1938 and served as assistant secretary during the war years, when Ireland was struggling to maintain her neutrality. In 1946 he was appointed permanent secretary of the Department of External Affairs, one of the youngest men ever to hold the post. From 1950 until he was appointed permanent representative to the United Nations in 1956, he served as Ambassador at London.

From 1930 to 1935 Boland belonged to the Irish delegations at the League of Nations Council and Assembly. In 1932 he attended the Commonwealth Economic Conference in Ottawa, Canada. In 1947 he represented Ireland at the Commonwealth Conference on Nationality in London and the Conference on European Economic Cooperation in Paris. He attended the first session of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris in 1948 and the Conference on the Council of Europe in London in 1949. He has also taken part in other political and economic conferences and negotiations.



United Nations

FREDERICK H. BOLAND

Ireland was admitted to the United Nations late in 1955. Frederick H. Boland took his seat as permanent representative at the beginning of the eleventh session in 1956, just before the Hungarian and Suez crises. He served on the General Assembly's First (Political and Security) Committee, and in 1958 he was elected chairman of the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee, dealing mainly with African problems. Although he stressed Ireland's anticolonial stand, Boland favored neither the colonial powers nor the anticolonial nations on the committee. An admiring colleague at the United Nations referred to Boland as "the finest chairman the Trusteeship Committee ever had."

As guided by Ambassador Boland and Foreign Minister Frank Aiken, Ireland's policy in the United Nations strikes most observers as being independent rather than neutral. To Boland and Aiken the word "neutral" has a negative connotation, and they hope to make the uncommitted nations a more positive moderating force, an antidote to the rigid thinking found among the members of the power blocs.

From time to time the Irish delegates disagree with the United States and other Western nations on problems arising from the cold war. When Soviet suppression of the Hungarian revolt came under discussion, Boland warned United States Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge that the Western obsession with defining the issue in terms of the cold war might antagonize the neutrals. He proposed that the condemnation be cast in the more traditional terms of a large country attacking a small one.

When, in 1959, Ireland co-sponsored a resolution requesting that the discussion of Chinese Communist action in Tibet be included on the agenda, Aiken declared that his delegation was concerned only with the violation of human rights and was "not motivated by any desire to provoke an acrimonious debate in the spirit of

BOLAND, FREDERICK, H.—*Continued*

the cold war." On the question of representation of Communist China in the United Nations, the Irish delegates since 1957 have opposed the United States policy of continually postponing debate on this issue. They believe that any important questions affecting international relations should be freely and openly discussed at any time.

During the Suez Canal crisis, Ireland voted against Britain and France at the same time that it criticized Nasser for provoking the attack. Although Boland has endorsed self-determination for Algeria, he believes that the issue could best be solved by negotiations outside the United Nations. The Irish delegation has favored the improvement of Arab-Israeli relations, unification of Germany, and the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons. In general, Irish policy seeks to enhance the stature of small nations, and the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, no matter where and by whom they may be violated.

The fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly opened on September 20, 1960 in an atmosphere made tense by the cold war. The U-2 and RB-47 incidents, the problem of Berlin, the explosive state of affairs in the Congo, and the mounting friction between the United States and Cuba had widened the rift between the two great power blocs of East and West. Backed by the Western powers and a number of neutral nations, Frederick H. Boland was elected president by a vote of forty-six against twenty-five cast for the Soviet-supported Czechoslovakian candidate Jiri Nosek and nine votes for Thor Thors of Iceland. In his acceptance speech Boland voiced the hope that "above the clamor of our differences there will also be heard in our debates the voice of reason and justice." He then welcomed fourteen former colonial nations as new members and prepared to take up the remaining items on the agenda during the succeeding weeks.

In keeping with his policy of freedom of debate, Boland declared that he would not limit the length of speeches. He also ruled that all delegates, no matter what their rank or nationality, had an equal right to be heard. Occasionally, Boland called speakers to order. He exercised this authority toward Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and Cuban Premier Fidel Castro when their speeches exceeded the limits of parliamentary decorum. Once Boland lost his temper and adjourned a meeting with a "gavel-splitting bang" when a Romanian delegate accused him of harboring sympathy for the colonial powers. The gavel flew through the air over Boland's head. George Dixon of the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (September 23, 1960) described Boland as an "international ringmaster" trying to "keep the clowns in their place."

Frederick Henry Boland married Frances Kelly, a landscape and portrait artist, in 1935. They have one son, Fergal, and four daughters: Jane, Nessa, Mella, and Eavan Boland. Freddie Boland is gray-haired, squarely built, ruddy in complexion, and speaks in a low, clipped voice with an accent he calls "Dublin English." He likes to read the classics, especially Thucydides in Greek, play ragtime piano, and go fishing. Boland often wears the blue pin-striped suit favored by diplomats. He is fluent in French and German. His wit, good humor, coolness, rationality, fine-honed mind, and skill in dialectic have helped make him a master of the parliamentary art of running meetings and moderating discussions. Fond of good food and Irish whisky, he likes to relax in Tim Costello's bar on New York's Third Avenue—the home of Irishmen away from home.

Boland is a Knight Commander of the Order of Saint Gregory. He holds the Grand Cross of the Order of the Northern Star, bestowed on him by Sweden for his work in postwar European relief. In 1950 the University of Dublin awarded him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. His club memberships include the Athenæum in London, Stephen's Green in Dublin, and the Knickerbocker in New York.

Fordham University early in 1960 asked Boland to be a member of the examining board for freshmen studying Latin. As a keepsake for services rendered, he received a book inscribed with a Latin quotation from Horace. Translated into English, it read: "Remember to preserve a balanced mind in difficult circumstances." The advice served him well at the United Nations in 1960 and 1961.

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BOOTH, ARCH N(EWELL) July 9, 1906-

Organization official

Address: b. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; h. 3520 Overlook Lane, N.W., Washington, D.C.

As the executive vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Arch N. Booth is the top administrative official of the world's largest voluntary association of businessmen. After having begun his career in banking, Booth served for thirteen years with the Chamber of Commerce of Wichita, Kansas, first as assistant general manager and later as general manager. He entered the service of the national Chamber of Commerce of the United States as assistant general manager in 1943 and became manager in 1947. Since September 1950 he has been executive vice-president in charge of the general operations of the Chamber. He directs a staff of more than 750 employees, including experts in the various fields of economic endeavor, who serve an underlying membership of 2,750,000 business and professional men.

One of a family of three boys and six girls, Arch Newell Booth was born in Wichita, Kansas on July 9, 1906 to Winfield Milton Booth, a farmer and educator, and Laura Belle (Parker) Booth. He attended high school at Derby, a few miles south of Wichita, where he was active in debating, dramatics, student government, basketball, football, and track. He graduated in 1923.

Since his early boyhood days, when he worked on his father's farm, Arch Booth had a strong desire to broaden his knowledge and to expand his horizons. This drive motivated him to go to college, although his financial resources were limited. At the University of Wichita, where he majored in economics, he supported himself by working at various jobs, including news writing, editorial work, and serving as assistant to an instructor in the public speaking department. He was elected to the men's honor group and received the B.A. degree with honors in 1927.

For two years after graduation from the university, Arch Booth was employed by the Wheeler-Kelly-Hagny Trust Company of Wichita as a special representative. He thought of eventually teaching or studying for the Methodist ministry, but decided in 1929 to accept the position of assistant general manager of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce. His decision was influenced by what he has called "liking for communications, human relations, public relations, and public service work, plus a desire to manage project development in economic improvement."

Booth undertook additional studies at the Institute for Organization Management at Northwestern University, from which he graduated in 1934. In 1937 he advanced to the position of general manager of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce. During the next six years he demonstrated an incisiveness of thought, clarity of expression, and gift for inspiring teamwork that aroused the interest of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. When in 1943 the national Chamber needed a man to fill the position of assistant general manager, Booth was the first choice of its board of directors, and he subsequently moved to the national headquarters in Washington, D.C. upon accepting the position.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States was founded in 1912 at the suggestion of President William Howard Taft, to enable Congress to keep itself informed on commercial affairs. The Chamber's functions consist of studying and defining national economic problems and current issues, determining and formulating the views of business on these questions, and presenting these views of the public and the government. The policies of the Chamber of Commerce represent the majority opinion of the membership.

In 1960 the national Chamber had a membership of 3,600 trade and professional associations, and state and local chambers of commerce, as well as 25,000 business firms and individuals. Through these affiliates the Chamber has an underlying membership of about 2,750,000 persons. The Chamber publishes the monthly magazine *Nation's Business* (circulation about 750,000) and it releases several other publications, including newsletters and research reports. Its fifty-member board of directors is elected by the affiliated organizations, and the president is elected for a one-year term by the board of directors. The president for 1961-62 is Richard Wagner.

ARCH N. BOOTH

When Arch Booth joined the national Chamber in 1943 the top administrative official was his immediate superior, general manager Ralph Bradford, who was responsible for maintenance of the various division offices and for the carrying out of staff activities by a number of specialized departments. In 1947 Bradford's title became executive vice-president in order to reflect his executive responsibilities. Arch Booth was at the same time promoted to general manager with direct charge of management and operation of the Chamber. Three years later, on September 16, 1950, when Bradford was appointed to the new post of international vice-president, Arch Booth was named to succeed him as executive vice-president.

In the first ten years after Arch N. Booth took office as executive vice-president the underlying membership of the national Chamber more than doubled, largely because of his achievements. He has set up a nationwide field staff to counsel affiliated organizations, and he has sought to bring the national Chamber into closer touch with the local organizations. He has increased the effectiveness of the work of the Chamber's twenty-two specialized service departments, covering such fields as agriculture, urban and civic development, domestic distribution, finance, foreign commerce, foreign policy, insurance, legislation, manufacture, national resources, transportation and communication, economic research, education, and labor re-

BOOTH, ARCH N.—*Continued*

lations. Booth has strengthened the Chamber's entire committee structure, and has formulated the plan under which all committee members meet in Washington for an annual legislative conference.

Since 1943 Booth has been lecturing on organization management and personal leadership at the six regional Institutes for Organization Management sponsored each summer by the national Chamber on university campuses. More recently, in co-operation with the American Society of Association Executives and American Chamber of Commerce Executives, he has undertaken the reorganization of these six institutes for the training and upgrading of staff personnel for organization work.

Other projects that have been put into operation largely through the efforts of Booth are the Local Chamber Leaders Workshops, dealing with community problems; the Aircade for Citizenship Action, an open forum on current national issues; and the Action Course in Practical Politics, which trains businessmen and others to work in support of qualified political candidates within the framework of the major parties. Booth has brought about a considerable improvement in the quality of the national Chamber's meetings and conferences, and in its various publications.

Booth has gained a reputation as an excellent and highly adaptable public speaker, and he has written a number of articles on organization work, economics, and other subjects. In his public statements he has criticized excessive government planning as a trend toward socialism. On the other hand, he believes that one of the prime functions of private enterprise is to contribute to the welfare of mankind, and that any activity of business which is not in the public interest is not in the interest of business itself. In a speech before the American Society of Association Executives on August 28, 1960, he declared that it was the task of voluntary organizations "to search intelligently for broader and higher purposes through which we can help our country reach its goals."

In June 1953 Hillsdale College in Hillsdale, Michigan conferred upon Arch N. Booth an honorary LL.D. degree. He received the Alumni Achievement Award from the University of Wichita in 1957. In August 1960 he was named Voluntary Leader of the Year by the American Society of Association Executives. He was awarded the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge Gold Medal in 1952, and again in 1961. He is a member of Pi Kappa Delta (the forensic honor society) and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D.C. He is a Mason and Shriner, a Republican, and a trustee and steward of the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church of Washington. His business associations include service on the board of directors and the executive committee of the Union Trust Company of Washington, D.C.

On February 2, 1929 Arch Newell Booth married Wilma Grace Harrison of Great Bend, Kansas. They have one daughter, two sons, and three grandchildren. The daughter, Laura Joan, is Mrs. John D. Kelly of Washington, D.C. The elder son, Robert Harrison Booth, is on the staff of the Charlotte, North Carolina, Chamber of Commerce. The younger son, Donald Arch Booth, is a Marine Corps lieutenant.

Booth is five feet, eleven and one-half inches tall, weighs 167 pounds, and has brown hair and hazel eyes. A student of history, philosophy, economics, and government, he is interested in the social and economic problems affecting the lives of individuals. He has an alert and practical mind and a keen power of observation. He believes that an organization leader should keep himself in as good a physical condition as a professional athlete, and he lists football, basketball, baseball, hiking, and gardening as his favorite recreations.

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BOYD, STEPHEN July 4, 1928- Actor
Address: b. c/o Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., Beverly Hills, Calif.

The Irish-American actor Stephen Boyd, who became best known to motion-picture audiences for his performance as the knavish Messala in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's spectacular remake of *Ben-Hur,* is regarded by some observers as "a sure bet for stardom." Director William Wyler has described Boyd as "one of the most colorful stars the screen has known in some years." After experiencing considerable hardship in his earlier career, Boyd succeeded in obtaining prominent roles in several films before he was chosen for the role of Messala. Since *Ben-Hur,* Boyd has appeared in *Woman Obsessed* (1959), *The Best of Everything* (1959), and *The Big Gamble* (scheduled for release in 1961).

Stephen Boyd was born William Millar (one source gives Stephen Miller) on July 4, 1928, in Belfast, Ireland. He was the youngest of the nine children of James Alexander Millar, a truck driver of Canadian birth, and Martha (Boyd) Millar, a native of Ireland. Stephen Boyd (who continued to be known under his real name until about 1953) grew up in Belfast, where he attended elementary school and high school.

By the age of ten, Stephen Boyd had felt the lure of the theater and, claiming to be sixteen, he joined a semiprofessional acting troupe called the University Players. His first experience on the stage put his theatrical versatility to a severe test, for he was called upon to make his debut in the role of a sixty-year-old man. At sixteen, Boyd became a member of the Ulster Group Theatre.

Stephen Boyd was eighteen when, in 1946, he migrated to his father's native Canada, where he appeared on radio and with summer stock companies. In 1959 he toured the United States as a member of a Clare Tree Major group.

Among his assignments was a leading role in Tennessee Williams' *A Streetcar Named Desire.* In the same year, Boyd returned to Ireland.

The next few years marked the bleakest period in Stephen Boyd's career. Settling in London, he landed an understudy job in a play called *The Passing Day* and he also appeared in several radio dramas. But eventually the lack of theatrical work forced him to support himself through odd jobs, including attendant in a cafeteria and commissionaire in a movie theatre.

At one point during this period, Stephen Boyd also attempted to raise money by singing folk songs and playing the guitar on the street, his audience consisting of queues of movie fans awaiting admission to the Empire Theatre in London's Leicester Square. Ironically, this is the same theater where, several years later, queues formed to see Stephen Boyd perform in *Ben-Hur.*

Boyd's struggle for theatrical recognition came to an end with the help of the English actor Michael Redgrave, who arranged for him to audition with the Windsor Repertory Company. The audition led to an invitation to become a member of the troupe and, beginning in 1952, Stephen Boyd returned to repertory, first with the Windsor group and later with the Midland Theatre Company of the Arts Council of Great Britain. About 1954 Boyd decided to stop touring the English provinces and to try his luck in London once again. This time he managed to support himself with small parts in West End plays and in British films and television.

After scoring impressively in a television drama, *Barnett's Folly,* Stephen Boyd was awarded a movie contract by London Films. This contract was soon turned over to Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation. Boyd's first major film role was in a 1956 Fox release called *The Man Who Never Was,* which starred Clifton Webb. According to critics, Boyd was a success as an Irish-born Nazi spy in this account of a true incident of British Naval Intelligence in World War II.

Stephen Boyd appeared in several other British-made films, released after *The Man Who Never Was.* He played an English soldier in *A Hill in Korea* (British Lion, 1956), a cinematic treatment of the actual events that befell a small patrol during the Korean war. In *Seven Waves Away* (Columbia, 1957) he supported Tyrone Power and Mai Zetterling in still another picture based upon a factual incident, this time concerning the wreck of a luxury cruise liner in the South Atlantic. Boyd also appeared in a smaller role in a J. Arthur Rank Organization comedy, *An Alligator Named Daisy,* released in the United States late in 1957.

Set in Barbados, *Island in the Sun* (Twentieth Century-Fox, 1957) struck some reviewers as more noteworthy for its visual loveliness than for the drama of racial conflict that it highlighted. As a member of the large cast (which also included James Mason, Joan Fontaine, Dorothy Dandridge, and Harry Belafonte), Stephen Boyd was not exempted by the unfriendly reviewers from his share of the blame. Bosley Crowther of the New York *Times,* for example, thought Boyd and Joan Collins played their "vapid" scenes "wanly" (June 13, 1957).

STEPHEN BOYD

Boyd fared generally better with his performance in a western called *The Bravados* (Twentieth Century-Fox, 1958), in which Gregory Peck and Miss Collins also appeared. Reviewer Archer Winsten reported that Boyd, cast as a murderous rapist, produced "the kind of evil that makes stars" (New York *Post,* June 26 1958). Boyd also appeared in a film called *Seven Thunders* and in a French-made Brigitte Bardot vehicle entitled *The Night Heaven Fell.*

Before its release, late in 1959, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's *Ben-Hur* was preceded by a avalanche of publicity centering on its awesome length and unparalleled production costs. When the film was finally placed on view, some reviewers felt that size, length, and spectacle were its only virtues, while others were of the opinion that director William Wyler had succeeded in infusing much valid psychological and religious interest into its three and one-half hours.

Those critics who admired the film were also well disposed toward its players. Stephen Boyd received much praise for his enactment of the Roman tribune Messala, the nemesis of the Judean prince Ben-Hur (played by Charlton Heston). The reviewer for *Variety* wrote that Boyd "is not the standard villain, but succeeds in giving understanding to his position in his dedication to the Roman Empire" (November 18, 1959).

The role of Messala in *Ben-Hur* was played by Francis X. Bushman in MGM's original silent version of General Lew Wallace's novel. Before attempting his own interpretation, Stephen Boyd studied Bushman's performance with great interest, and was quoted by Sidney Skolsky as proclaiming: "Bushman is great. Impressive. Handsome. I look forward to meeting him" (New York *Post,* February 8, 1959).

(Continued next page)

BOYD, STEPHEN—*Continued*

Following the completion of his duties in *Ben-Hur,* Stephen Boyd was without a film assignment—but by his own choice. The role of Messala, he commented to Irene Thirer (New York *Post,* January 12, 1961), "was so great for me that I was out of work for nine months after, though I never felt so happy as when making the picture. But I felt I couldn't and wouldn't follow with anything inferior—so I held my head high and my belt in." He explained to Miss Thirer that eventually he acceded to the demands of Twentieth Century-Fox and appeared in two pictures, *Woman Obsessed* (opposite Susan Hayward) and *The Best of Everything,* both released in 1959. But, lukewarm towards both these films, Boyd said adamantly, "I never saw either of them."

For his next Twentieth Century-Fox film, *The Big Gamble,* Boyd journeyed to French Equatorial Africa in 1960 for location shooting, and nearly lost his life as a result. Actor David Wayne barely rescued Boyd from drowning after Boyd had fallen into a river during the filming of one sequence.

On August 30, 1958, during the filming of *Ben-Hur* in Rome, Stephen Boyd married Mariella di Sarzana (one source gives her name as Mariella de Graziani), an executive with the Music Corporation of America. The marriage ended in divorce. Boyd is six feet one inch tall, weighs about 180 pounds, and has blue eyes and wavy brown hair. His genial, open face (usually covered by a scowl in *Ben-Hur*) is marked by a deeply cleft chin.

Rugged and athletic, he enjoys various sports, especially sailing. For his role in *Ben-Hur* he learned to drive a chariot within about three weeks. Boyd also likes to read extensively. One of his favorite pastimes is folk-singing while strumming a guitar, and he has a repertoire of about 2500 songs. Hollywood columnist Hedda Hopper once wrote of Boyd that he "is disarmingly frank, has a keen sense of humor, and, while claiming to be shy, which he says is why he blushes so easily, has none of the British Isles reserve."

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BOYLE, WILLIAM M(ARSHALL), JR. Feb. 3, 1902-Aug. 30, 1961 Former chairman of the Democratic National Committee (1949-51); called chief architect of Harry S. Truman's election to the United States Presidency in 1948; lawyer. See *Current Biography* (June) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p17 S 1 '61

BRADY, WILLIAM T(HOMAS) Mar. 12, 1896- Business executive

Address: b. Corn Products Co., 717 Fifth Ave., New York 22; h. 15 E. 63d St., New York 21

When Corn Products Company named its president, William T. Brady, as chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer in August 1960, it honored a man who had advanced within the ranks of the concern. Brady, who started with Corn Products Company as a student trainee in 1919, became its fifth president in 1956. Working with a corporation noted for its arch-conservatism, Brady brought a liberal approach and an international outlook to the top management of Corn Products Company and awoke it out of its lethargy.

By 1960 Corn Products was one of the world's leading processors of food and the most rapidly growing of food companies, second in volume only to General Foods. It is now the world's leading manufacturer of corn-derived starches, syrups, dextrose, dextrines, and oils. Marketing everywhere, the company has some seventy-five factories and packing plants, and some 118 sales offices, scattered around the free world.

The second son in a family of six children of a prosperous gentleman farmer and country schoolteacher, William Thomas Brady was born on March 12, 1896 to Albert Augustus and Mary Ellen (Sabra) Brady in Anna, Illinois. His paternal grandfather, a general contractor, had migrated from Pennsylvania to Illinois to help in the building of the Illinois Central Railroad. William's father eventually settled in Anna, a small town in Union County. He wanted his second son to become a judge, but like his four brothers, William sidestepped a professional career.

After he finished his elementary and secondary schooling in Anna, Illinois, Brady entered the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana to study ceramic and mechanical engineering. He eventually switched to the study of chemical engineering, but when the United States entered World War I, he joined the United States Army Air Service without having earned a degree. During the war he won his pilot's wings and a commission as a second lieutenant. After he was discharged from the Army Air Service, he obtained a job as a student trainee with the Corn Products Refining Company in New York in 1919.

Starting out as an operator of a feed dryer in the company's plant at Argo, Illinois, Brady advanced to the position of supervisor in less than a year. He then took a year's leave of absence to study advanced chemistry at the University of Chicago from 1920 to 1921. When he returned to the Corn Refining Company, he was singled out for an assignment to help set up its plants in Germany. Before he returned to take over as superintendent of the Edgewater, New Jersey plant in 1925, he worked as an efficiency engineer in its plants in Italy and Germany.

Brady's work at Edgewater in the company's original plant led to his promotion as manager of its North Kansas City plant in 1929. Two years later the company sent him back to Edgewater as the plant manager, and in 1936 he became manager of the world's largest food-manufacturing plant at Argo. There he demonstrated his skill in personnel relations when he instituted advanced personnel programs at a time when the CIO was determined to organize the workers at Argo and the top management was equally determined to resist the intrusion of unionization from the outside. The workers were organized, but without a single strike, lockout, or interruption of production, thanks to policies that Brady adopted. These policies are still followed by the company.

By 1945 Brady had advanced to the position of assistant to Morris Sayre, who was then president, and in 1947 he became vice-president and director. He moved up to the post of first vice-president in 1955 and became the fifth president and chief executive officer of the Corn Products Refining Company in 1956, when the concern was celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. On succeeding Dr. Ernest Reid as president, Brady sustained Reid's interest in chemical research, and continued his policy of diversifying Corn Products Refining Company's non-corn production and supply. He looked for products that could be integrated with the company's own products, yet enable it to broaden the base of its raw materials.

Brady continued to diversify the company's output when he helped to obtain a cane sugar company and a dehydrated soups concern. Under his guidance, Corn Products bought Refined Syrups and Sugars, Inc., a former competitor, and C. H. Knorr Company, a German producer of dehydrated soups. He introduced the *Kuffeeklatsch* or coffee period as a conference for top management and brought in other innovations that changed faces around the conference tables, and liberalized the company's philosophy. A newly designed trademark for Corn Products' packaging and correspondence symbolized the new directions in which the company was moving.

Until Brady became its president, Corn Products had been known as a successful, but conservative and somewhat somnolent enterprise. Within the first two years of Brady's administration as chief executive, the company underwent some fundamental changes: younger executives were introduced at the higher echelons of management; an increased emphasis was placed on consumer products, especially on grocery goods; and a campaign was begun to win public recognition through an ambitious program of public relations. The company also greatly expanded its operations overseas.

When the board of directors chose Brady as chairman of the board, it retained him as chief executive officer of the company. John R. Rhamstine, who succeeded Brady as president of Corn Products, was one of the few top executives over fifty years of age who remained active when Brady became president. Rhamstine had served as executive vice-president under Brady, and their executive staff consisted of men almost all of whom were under fifty years of age.

Fabian Bachrach

WILLIAM T. BRADY

In diversifying to increase sales, Brady brought about the company's merger with Best Foods in September 1958. The move made Corn Products Company the second in size among the giants of the food processing business. Dropping the word "refining" from its name, the company brought into its fold such famous household non-corn products as Hellmann's mayonnaise, Skippy peanut butter, Presto cake flour, and H-O oats. But Brady had no intention of playing down the role of corn as the basis of the company's operations.

Already the largest corn processor when Brady consummated the merger with Best Foods, Corn Products afterwards moved up behind the leading food processor, General Foods, in the domestic market and became a bigger factor abroad. The merger pushed Corn Products over the $600,000,000 annual sales mark, up from its former level of almost half a billion dollars a year. Brady simply explained: "Outside of our by-product lines, we want to eventually get two thirds of our sales from consumer products." To develop new items, he favors buying them along with their producers, and in his acquisition program, he prefers to pay with stock.

In retaining most of its old name, the company revealed that it intended to continue its basic corn milling business. An ear of corn produces no less than 500 basic products for use in sixty industries. Brady says: "You can't weave a piece of textile without using one of our products. We supply the paper industry alone with over 200 products."

Stable corn prices provide a solid launching platform for Brady's expansion ventures. With his earlier experience abroad and recent success with foreign investments, Brady envisages a great overseas expansion for Corn Products. In recent years, its products have been elbowing

BRADY, WILLIAM T.—*Continued*

their way to store shelves all over the world. As it entered the 1960's, the company's foreign business yielded almost a third of its sales volume. Brady reinvests much of the company's foreign products, preferring to build up Corn Products' position abroad to quickly realizing profits at home.

Although Brady believes in acquiring established products and their firms, he does not overlook the research laboratory. Corn Products has recently undertaken its most ambitious research program, aimed at the baby food market and the food needs of the nation's aged. Brady also foresees the development of more products in oils and fats and in resins and in high-powered adhesives—possibly in chemical and ethical and proprietary drugs.

William T. Brady is married to the former Jeanne Cox. During most of the year they live in their town house in New York's East Sixties; they winter in Palm Beach, Florida. Of medium height, Brady is bulkily built, with a pleasant round face topped with graying hair. He wears old-style, broad-lapeled and double-breasted suits with conservative ties. He is known for his ability to relax. For recreation he goes fishing and hunts for duck in Illinois. Until recent years he used to drive an old Cadillac and he also used to pilot his own plane, but he gave up his aviation "to be fair to the company." The low-voiced and gentle Brady has been called a "master of delegation" by his associates. One of them has said: "He'll turn a project over to you, confident you'll do the job, and you do, because God help you if you don't."

Brady is a director of the Marine-Midland Trust Company, Carrier Corporation, American Reciprocal Insurers, and the Grocery Manufacturers of America; chairman of the Corn Industries Research Foundation executive committee, Food Law Institute, and Foundation for American Agriculture; and member of the advisory board of the Institute of Nutrition Sciences of Columbia University, and board of lay trustees of Fordham University and executive committee of the American Management Association. He belongs to the American Chemical Society, Phi Delta Theta, the Military Order of World Wars, and the Newcomen Society. His social clubs are the Turf and Field Club, Deepdale, Manhattan, Whitehall, and New York Athletic Club in New York, the Chicago Club and Chicago Athletic Association, the Everglades Club in Palm Beach, and the Essex Country Club in Manchester, Massachusetts.

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BRAZZI, ROSSANO (brät'zĭ) Sept. 18, 1916- Italian actor

Address: b. c/o MGM Studios, Culver City, Calif.; h. Via Sistina 57, Rome, Italy

In twenty-two years of acting Rossano Brazzi has performed in 135 stage plays and ninety motion pictures and has won several best actor awards in his native Italy and other European countries. He was a screen idol in Italy for many years before he made his first picture in Hollywood, *Little Women,* in 1949. Brazzi, however, did not win a following in America until 1954, when he appeared in *Three Coins in the Fountain.* Since then he has starred in *Summertime, South Pacific,* and other Hollywood hits. Generally cast as a lover, he has been called—at times over his objections—"the male Gina Lollobrigida" and "the New Valentino."

Rossano Brazzi was born on September 18, 1916 in Bologna, Italy, the son of Adelmo Brazzi, a wealthy leather goods manufacturer, and Maria (Ghedini) Brazzi. He has a brother, Oscar, and a sister, Franca. The family moved to Florence when Rossano was two years old, and there he attended the Rossini Elementary School, Galilea High School, and the University of San Marco, where he studied law, played football, and boxed.

As a law student in Florence, Brazzi also performed with a theatrical group of university students and other amateurs, the Teatro Sperimentale dei Guf. In 1937 he left the university to become an apprentice to a lawyer in Rome. He joined a repertory company in Rome but seemed more eager for success in the theater than in law, taking a leave of absence from his office to go to Florence to rehearse and perform in an annual festival show. Scalera Film offered him a three-year contract and launched him on a motion-picture career in 1939 with *Processo e morte di Socrato* (The Trial and Death of Socrates).

Within the next three years, Brazzi completed twenty-four more motion pictures, mainly in swashbuckling roles that established him as a Latin Douglas Fairbanks. An important exception was his part in *Noi vivi* (1942), a screen version of Ayn Rand's novel *We, the Living,* in which he appeared with Alida Valli. Brazzi won the Silver Ribbon (the Italian equivalent of the American Oscar) for the best performance of the year. By 1942 he was among the highest-paid Italian film stars.

When motion-picture production ceased in Italy during World War II, Brazzi, whose father had been strongly anti-Fascist, worked with resistance groups to help supply food for escaped prisoners of the German forces in Rome. After the war he continued his career in films with *L'Aquila nera* (1946), *Il Diavolo bianco* (1947), and others, but he did not regain the popularity he had enjoyed before. Influenced by directors like Roberto Rossellini and Federico Fellini, postwar Italian movie-goers had acquired a taste for realism. Brazzi, still offering his derring-do, saw his popularity as a film idol decline steadily. On the stage he starred in a large number of plays, many of them Shakespearean. His favorite stage role was the husband in Eugene O'Neill's *Strange Interlude,* for which in 1948 he won the Italian best stage actor award for the seventh time.

In 1948 the American motion-picture producer David O. Selznick saw a composite film of parts of some of Brazzi's pictures, found him "an extraordinary photogenic type," and signed him to a Hollywood contract. At that time Brazzi was practically unknown to American audiences even though a few of his films, including *Furio* (1946), had preceded him to the United States.

After several months of inactivity, Brazzi was loaned out to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for an appearance in a remake of *Little Women* (1949), starring June Allyson and Elizabeth Taylor. Brazzi was cast as Professor Bhaer, the piano teacher, a part that required him to wear a beard and glasses and to pad his stomach. His knowledge of English was so meager that he did not fully understand the script. Critics generally saw Brazzi's performance as stiff and rather humorless.

Brazzi returned to Italy at the end of a little more than a year in Hollywood, an obviously disappointed actor. Producer William Dieterle cast him as the flirtatious, evil-looking Donato in *Vulcano* (1950), which starred Anna Magnani and attracted considerable attention in Italy and abroad, though only limited critical praise. Most of his pictures during the next few years were hastily made, contributing little to his box-office standing. When he turned to producing, he soon found himself in debt.

Then Jean Negulesco, a director whom Brazzi had met in America, offered him a part in *Three Coins in the Fountain* (Twentieth Century-Fox, 1954). Brazzi was the third male lead, playing the Italian romantic interest of a young American girl, played by Jean Peters. This film, shot partially in Rome and partially in Hollywood, helped bring Brazzi to the attention of American audiences as a "Latin lover" type.

The success of *Three Coins in the Fountain* changed Brazzi's attitude toward Hollywood producers, who in turn raised their opinion of his acting ability. For writer-director Joseph Mankiewicz' *The Barefoot Contessa* (United Artists, 1954) he took the part of the Italian count who marries a movie actress-dancer, played by Ava Gardner. He then co-starred with Katharine Hepburn in *Summertime* (United Artists, 1955) as the debonair Venetian shopkeeper who shares a brief affair with an American tourist.

As Venice was to *Summertime,* Munich was to *Interlude* (Universal-International, 1957), another film in which Brazzi, this time as a noted German-Italian conductor, makes love to an American lady abroad, this time portrayed by June Allyson. Brazzi made a very convincing villain in his next two pictures: *The Story of Esther Costello* (Columbia Pictures, 1957), with Joan Crawford, and *Legend of the Lost* (United Artists, 1957), with Sophia Loren.

One of Brazzi's most important roles was that of Emile de Becque, the romantic French planter, in the film version of *South Pacific* (1958), in which he co-starred with Mitzi Gaynor. The picture was produced by Buddy Adler for Twentieth Century-Fox. Although Brazzi had studied singing during his teens and was eager to sing in *South Pacific* (he has a baritone voice), director Joshua Logan, together with Oscar Hammerstein 2d and Richard Rodgers, felt that the songs required a strong, operatic voice, and Giorgio Tozzi was engaged to sing some of the songs for Brazzi.

ROSSANO BRAZZI

With *South Pacific* a hit at box offices throughout the nation, Brazzi went on to star as the middle-aged Lothario in *A Certain Smile* (Twentieth Century-Fox, 1958), based on Françoise Sagan's novel about a college girl's affair with an older, married man. He also played the part of a philandering husband in *Count Your Blessings* (MGM, 1959), the film version of Nancy Mitford's novel *The Blessing,* in which he co-starred with Deborah Kerr and Maurice Chevalier.

Brazzi's competence in roles of this type has earned him the reputation of being a great screen lover. He does not completely accept this characterization and once told Mike Wallace in an interview: "I hate to be called a lover. I got seven academy awards playing Othello on the stage, and Hamlet. I am considered among the best four or five actors in Europe" (New York *Post,* April 3, 1958).

In recent years Brazzi has made films in Germany, Spain, France, England, and Africa, as well as Italy and America. Besides Italian he speaks French, Spanish, and English and has played roles in all four languages. He has also appeared frequently on Italian radio and television, winning the Golden Microphone (the equivalent of the United States "Emmy" awards) for his poetry readings on television and the Golden Star as the most popular radio performer of the year.

Rossano Brazzi met Countess Lydia Bertolini in an amateur theatrical group in Florence, and they were married on January 25, 1940. He credits his wife with having greatly encouraged him and helped guide his career. Brazzi has graying, reddish-brown hair and blue eyes. A natural athlete, he stands five

BRAZZI, ROSSANO—*Continued*

feet eleven inches tall, weighs about 170 pounds, and keeps in trim by swimming, boating, and playing tennis. Soccer is his favorite sport, both for playing and for watching. His other hobbies are hunting and automobile racing. He plays the piano and enjoys classical music—Beethoven and Mozart and Italian opera.

To Italians, Brazzi combines the attractions of a romantic idol and a foremost practitioner of classical drama. If he had to choose between them, he probably would choose the classics, for he has often gone on record as favoring the "heavy" role to the "light" role, tragedy to comedy. Brazzi has also expressed some interest in eventually retiring from acting to try his hand at directing. "But I'm not going to force anything," he says.

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Who's Who in Italy, 1957-58

BRIDGMAN, P(ERCY) W(ILLIAMS)

Apr. 21, 1882-Aug. 20, 1961 Physicist; winner of Nobel Prize in 1946 for invention of machinery producing very high pressures; Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Harvard University (1926-50); author. See *Current Biography* (April) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p24 Ag 21 '61

BRITTEN, (EDWARD) BENJAMIN

Nov. 22, 1913- Composer

Address: b. c/o Boosey & Hawkes Ltd., 295 Regent St., London W. 1, England; 30 W. 57th St., New York 19; h. Aldeburgh, Suffolk, England

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1942.

After having made an early reputation as an *enfant terrible* of the musical world, the British composer Benjamin Britten has gone on to establish himself securely as one of the leading composers of the twentieth century. Early in 1960 the firm of Boosey & Hawkes Ltd., which publishes most of Britten's compositions, issued a catalogue crediting Britten with sixty-three opus numbers and many volumes of unnumbered compositions. It included music for the theater, works for solo instruments, with or without orchestral accompaniment, and compositions for solo voice and chorus.

Despite his fecundity and versatility, Benjamin Britten has reached his widest audience through one musical medium, that of opera. One of his operas, *Peter Grimes* (1945), has been performed in a variety of languages in virtually all the major opera houses of the world. His more recent *A Midsummer Night's Dream* is already finding its place in the repertory of the leading opera houses of several countries.

Edward Benjamin Britten was born in Lowestoft, Suffolk, England, on November 22, 1913, the son of Dr. Robert Victor Britten, a dental surgeon, and Edith Rhoda (Hockey) Britten, an amateur singer. Britten, who has one older brother and two older sisters, was brought up in the town of his birth, where his musical talents were soon recognized and encouraged by his parents.

Benjamin Britten's earliest music teachers included Harold Samuel for piano and Audrey Alston for viola. In 1926 he began to study composition with Frank Bridge, the English composer. Britten embarked upon his composing career at the age of five; he had to his credit several full-scale symphonic, choral, and instrumental works before his seventeenth birthday.

Britten attended Gresham's School in Holt from September 1928 to July 1930, before winning a composition scholarship to London's Royal College of Music. There he studied piano with Arthur Benjamin and composition with John Ireland. In 1933 he earned the title of A.R.C.M. (Associate of the Royal College of Music) as a solo pianist, after having also won the Ernest Farrar Prize for composition.

The first public performance of music composed by Benjamin Britten took place on December 12, 1932 at the Ballet Club Theatre, where the MacNaghton-Lemare concert series presented his *Phantasy for String Quintet* and Three Two-Part Songs for female voices (with text by Walter de la Mare).

In 1935 Britten joined the Government Post Office Film Unit, and until 1939 he composed incidental music for sixteen documentary films produced by this concern. During this period Britten also provided music for two documentary films made by other organizations and for the feature film *Love from a Stranger* (Trafalgar films).

By the middle of the 1930's, Britten's music had begun to attract much attention. Among the organizations that sponsored his compositions was the International Society for Contemporary Music, which performed his works at three of its music festivals, beginning in 1934. Britten's *Variations on a Theme of Frank Bridge* received its first performance at the hands of the Boyd Neel String Orchestra on August 27, 1937 at the Salzburg Festival. Written in homage to the composer's teacher, the *Variations* soon proved one of Britten's most popular instrumental works.

In 1939 Britten began a three-year sojourn in the United States, where he quickly established himself as a figure to be reckoned with on the American musical scene. Important American musical organizations, including the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, performed his compositions. Although he decided not to remain permanently in the United States, Britten expressed the opinion that the country offers many opportunities to the composer in commissions and fellowships.

In the spring of 1941 Britten collaborated with the poet and playwright W. H. Auden (for whose dramas he had earlier provided incidental music) in adapting the folk tale of *Paul Bunyan* for the lyric stage. *Paul Bunyan* received a week's première engagement at Brander Matthews Hall, Columbia University, New York, in May 1941. Although the choral operetta played to full houses, critical notices were not favorable, and Britten has never published a final version of the score.

Of the several commissions that Britten received while living in the United States, the most important in its ultimate effect upon his musical career came from the Koussevitsky Music Foundation. This institution contributed $1,000 to give Britten the opportunity to compose his first full-scale opera.

Although he considered himself a pacifist, Benjamin Britten returned to wartime England in 1942. Throughout World War II he gave concerts of his music and continued composing. By 1945 he had completed his opera *Peter Grimes.* The text, based upon a poem by George Crabbe entitled *The Borough,* was by Montagu Slater. The first performance, marking both the reopening of the Sadler's Wells Theatre and the first production of a new English opera in some years, took place on June 7, 1945.

Peter Grimes was an instantaneous success, both in its London première and in the many foreign productions that soon followed. The first American performance took place at the Berkshire Music Center at Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts on August 6, 1946. On February 12, 1948 the work entered the repertory of New York's Metropolitan Opera, and it was performed by the Metropolitan both in New York and on tour.

Britten's next opera after *Peter Grimes* was *The Rape of Lucretia,* which used for its text Ronald Duncan's adaptation of André Obey's play *Le Viol de Lucrèce.* The work was first performed at the Glyndebourne Opera House on July 12, 1946, under the direction of Ernest Ansermet. Among many later productions of the work was one in New York that opened on Broadway on December 30, 1948, and ran for twenty-three performances. The opera was later revived at the New York City Center on October 23, 1958.

By scoring *The Rape of Lucretia* for a much smaller number of singers and instrumentalists than are usually employed in grand opera, Britten reaffirmed his relation to certain earlier masterpieces of the English stage that were similarly written as chamber operas. Among these are Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas* (1689) and Gay's *The Beggar's Opera* (1728), both of which Britten has edited.

Under Benjamin Britten's direction, the artists who apeared in the first performances of *The Rape of Lucretia* were reorganized as the English Opera Group. The aim of the group was to promote the production of English operas, both old and new, and to encourage the creation of operas in English by prominent writers and composers.

BENJAMIN BRITTEN

The English Opera Group gave the first performance of Britten's *Albert Herring* on June 20, 1947, again at the Glyndebourne Opera House. It was less well received than its predecessors: many reviewers felt that the piece was too extended for its slender comic basis. Eric Crozier's text for *Albert Herring* was based upon *Le Rosier de Mme. Husson* by Guy de Maupassant.

In 1948 Benjamin Britten, Peter Pears, and Eric Crozier founded an annual festival in Aldeburgh, Suffolk. The first Aldeburgh Festival opened with a performance of the Britten-Crozier cantata *Saint Nicolas.* The festival not only provides a showcase for productions of Britten's operas and oratorios, but also gives him an opportunity to perform as a solo pianist and accompanist to Peter Pears in song recitals. But Britten does not limit his appearances as Pears's accompanist to Aldeburgh: the two have given many recitals together and in 1949 made a concert tour of the United States.

Britten's entertainment for children, *Let's Make an Opera,* containing a short opera with libretto by Eric Crozier entitled *The Little Sweep,* received its first hearing at the 1949 Aldeburgh Festival on June 14. *Billy Budd,* Britten's operatic treatment of the Herman Melville story as dramatized by Crozier and E. M. Forster, was first produced at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, on December 1, 1951, with the composer on the podium.

Gloriana, Benjamin Britten's tribute to the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, was first performed at Covent Garden on June 8, 1953, with the Queen attending. Its libretto, suggested by Lytton Strachey's *Elizabeth and Essex,* was written by William Plomer. One year later Britten completed an opera based

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upon Henry James's *The Turn of the Screw,* as adapted by Myfanwy Piper.

Britten's next important composition for the lyric theater was not an opera but a full-length ballet, *The Prince of the Pagodas.* It was followed by *A Midsummer Night's Dream,* adapted by Britten and Pears from Shakespeare's play and first presented on June 11 at the 1960 Aldeburgh Festival. A success in its first performances, the opera appears destined to rival *Peter Grimes* in popularity. It had its London première at Covent Garden on February 2, 1961 and was scheduled to be performed for the first time in the United States by the San Francisco Opera during its 1961 fall season.

Among the awards that Benjamin Britten has received during his career are the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Award "for distinguished service to chamber music" in 1941; the Companionship of Honour, conferred by Queen Elizabeth after the composition of *Gloriana*; the Freedom of the Borough of Lowestoft (1953); and honorary music doctorates from the universities of Belfast (1954) and Cambridge (1959). Britten is an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

In evaluating Britten's total achievement, Frank Howes observed in Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians* (1954) that, while some critics find Britten "clever" but "superficial," he actually reveals many traits of the great composer, including great facility and fertility and an unwillingness to stoop to mere effect. If he is apt to be unself-critical, Howes added, so, at times, were Bach and Mozart and Verdi.

Attached to his native soil in his life as well as in his art, Benjamin Britten has settled down in Aldeburgh, his birthplace. He is tall and slender, with a youthful appearance accentuated by his light and curly hair and casual dress. He is a bachelor. For recreation he walks by the North Sea, drives through the English countryside, plays tennis and badminton, and swims. His religious affiliation is with the Church of England.

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BROOK, PETER (STEPHEN PAUL)

Mar. 21, 1925- British theatrical director

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Fifteen years ago, when a twenty-one-year-old Oxford graduate, Peter Brook, began directing Shavian and Shakespearean plays on the British stage, he was regarded with wonder as something of a prodigy. Now, astonishment has changed into respect: respect for the demonstrated skill and versatility with which Brook has mounted over fifty productions—plays, musicals, films, and operas—in England, America, and France.

Brook courts variety in his assignments. In the past eight years among his many enterprises have been the films *The Beggar's Opera* and *Moderato Cantabile*; a new production of *Faust* for the Metropolitan Opera; an American television adaptation of *King Lear*; the musicals *Irma La Douce* and *House of Flowers;* Shakespeare's *The Tempest* and *Titus Andronicus*; and such contemporary plays as Jean Anouilh's *The Lark,* T. S. Eliot's *The Family Reunion,* Arthur Miller's *A View from the Bridge,* and Friedrich Dürrenmatt's *The Visit.* For several of his productions he himself has done the scenery, costumes, and music. He has also written a TV play, *The Birthday Present,* which was shown in England in 1955.

Peter Stephen Paul Brook was born in London on March 21, 1925 to Simon Brook, a company director, and Ida (Jolson) Brook, a scientist. His brother, Dr. Alexis Brook, is now a consulting psychiatrist. Peter was raised in England and Switzerland, and he attended schools in both countries. He received his English secondary education at the Westminster School in London and the Gresham's School in Norfolk.

The seeds of Brook's theatrical career were planted early. When he was six years old, his father presented him with a toy theater that had a curtain, trap door, and lights that switched on and off. He and his brother cut out paper scenery and characters, and then, with a copy of *Hamlet* in hand, Peter acted out the parts of the play. "It lasted six hours," he recalls, "but as it was Christmas Day I claimed it as my day and the family had to sit and watch."

After leaving school at the age of sixteen, Brook joined the staff of a film studio for a year in order to gain experience in script writing, cutting, and directing. At seventeen, he enrolled at Magdalen College, Oxford University, from which he received a degree in English literature and foreign languages in 1945. Brook speaks several languages with ease, including French and German. This, of course, enables him to direct French actors in their native tongue, and he has staged Paris productions of Arthur Miller's *A View from the Bridge,* Tennessee Williams' *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof,* and Jean Genêt's *The Balcony.*

At Oxford University, Brook immediately sought entrance to the Oxford University Dramatic Society, but he was barred from joining this group because he had not been at the school long enough. He resuscitated the Oxford University Film Society, instead, and directed its £200 picture, adapted from Laurence Sterne's *A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy.* While at Oxford, Brook also staged a production of *The Tragedy of Dr. Faustus* at the Torch Theatre off Knightsbridge in London in 1942.

After leaving Oxford, Brook worked as a writer and director for the Crown Film Unit, preparing shorts and advertising films. In 1945 he staged Jean Cocteau's *The Infernal Machine* at the Chanticleer Theatre, and shortly thereafter directed Shaw's *Pygmalion* for the Entertainments National Service Association. Witnessing one of the dress rehearsals, William Armstrong, director of the Liverpool Repertory Theatre, was so impressed that he quickly told Sir Barry Jackson of his discovery of a talented young director. Sir Barry invited Brook to join the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, and during 1945-46 Brook staged *Man and Superman, King John,* and *The Lady from the Sea* for this group.

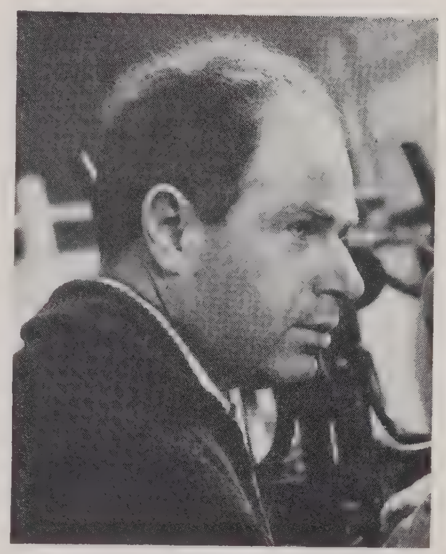
During the 1946 season at Stratford on Avon, Brook directed *Love's Labour's Lost*; the following year he staged *Romeo and Juliet.* A *Variety* reviewer thought the latter production was vigorous and commended Brook for "his healthy lack of respect for Shakespearean tradition" in allowing the title parts to be played by young actors. In London during the 1946-47 season Brook mounted an adaptation of *The Brothers Karamazov* and three Jean-Paul Sartre plays, *The Respectful Prostitute, Men without Shadows,* and *The Vicious Circle (No Exit),* a long one-act play featuring Alec Guinness that a *Variety* writer felt was cleverly staged.

During 1948-49 Brook was director of productions at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden in London. He staged *Boris Godunoff, La Bohème, The Marriage of Figaro, The Olympians,* and *Salome.* Brook had hoped that the décor of *Salome* would "reflect visually both the cold, fantastic imagery of Wilde's text and the hot eroticism of Strauss's music"; scenery and costumes were designed by Salvador Dali.

Brook has also mounted two productions for the Metropolitan Opera: *Faust* (1953) and *Eugen Onegin* (1957). Gounod's *Faust* has been a perennial favorite of Metropolitan audiences since its première some seventy-seven years ago, but after the 1950-51 season it was dropped from the repertoire because the sets and costumes were no longer in good condition. In planning for a new décor, general manager Rudolph Bing also decided to seek a new approach to the staging.

"I do not want to do anything in 'Faust' that is drastically experimental," Brook wrote Bing, ". . . but at the same time the idea I have of it is certainly not a conventional one." The décor and staging, Brook felt, should conform more closely to the "early nineteenth-century idiom of the music" than to the medieval period customarily followed. Olin Downes (New York *Times,* November 22, 1953) wrote that Brook's work was generally lively and fluid. He admired the transformation of Mephistopheles into an elegant, caped, and monocled baron and felt that the business of Faust's change from age to youth, accomplished behind the cover of Mephistopheles' cloak, was "simple and excellent."

One of the most persistent difficulties in working with singers that Brook experienced was their frequent refusal to consider stage movements that ran counter to tradition. Another was the dearth of good actors among contemporary opera stars. "The only way this situation can be remedied," he told a reporter from *Musical America* (June 1959), "lies with the critics. The moment they will cease to be totally indulgent of any awkward, clumsy singers with fine voices, they will be taking the only step possible to create a race of singers who sing beautifully, move well and act expressively."


PETER BROOK

Brook's London productions in the past twelve years include *Dark of the Moon* (1949); *The Little Hut* (1951), which he also did in New York in 1953; *A Penny for a Song* (1951); *Colombe* (1951); *Ring Round the Moon* (1950); *Venice Preserved* (the coronation play, 1953); *Both Ends Meet* (1954); *The Dark Is Light Enough* (1954); *The Lark* (1955); *The Power and the Glory* (1956); *The Family Reunion* (1956); and *A View from the Bridge* (1956).

At least two of Brook's productions have toured eastern Europe. *Hamlet,* first exhibited in London, played in Moscow in 1955, and *Titus Andronicus,* which Brook staged at Stratford on Avon in 1955, went to Yugoslavia, Poland, and other European countries in 1957. For this production of *Titus,* a rarely performed, gory tragedy, Brook composed the music and designed the décor. It starred Vivien Leigh and Sir Laurence Olivier. At Stratford on Avon Brook has also produced *Measure for Measure* (1950), *The Winter's Tale* (1951), and *The Tempest* (1957), directing John Gielgud in the last two plays.

The long hiatus between Peter Brook's undergraduate film and his first full-length professional movie did not dim his enthusiasm for his "first love, the cinema." During 1952 he directed Sir Laurence Olivier in *The Beggar's Opera,* an adaptation from a John Gay lyrical drama that was released in the United States by Warner Brothers in 1953. Critics felt that

BROOK, PETER—*Continued*

his direction was generally felicitous, particularly in crowd scenes, for which he is also noted on the legitimate stage. A second film directed by Brook, *Moderato Cantabile,* was entered by France at the Cannes International Film Festival of 1960.

Of the three New York productions that Brook has mounted, *The Visit* (1958) was the most outstanding. Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt played the leading roles in this macabre story by Friedrich Dürrenmatt of the revenge taken by a worldly woman on the lover who betrayed and abandoned her thirty-five years before. She returns to their impoverished town and offers his townsmen prosperity in exchange for the death of her former lover. "Brook, a talented British director, has staged a subtly organized production that graphically expresses all the moods of the play," Brooks Atkinson of the New York *Times* (May 18, 1958) wrote. "The climactic scene . . . is a stunning piece of theatre. . . Brook conveys everything that the script implies without exploiting it. His taste is as impeccable as his skill."

Brook directed two Broadway musicals, *House of Flowers* and *Irma La Douce. House of Flowers* ran for five months after its opening in 1954, and *Irma La Douce* had its première in 1960 and became a smash hit. He has also staged the London production of *Irma La Douce,* which began its long run in 1958. For American television he adapted and mounted *King Lear,* starring Orson Welles, in 1953.

Peter Brook has never acted professionally, believing that it is nearly impossible for one man to be expert in both acting and staging at the same time. He has, however, closely studied all aspects of the theater in conjunction with his directing. Upon first reading a script, Brook conceives the staging in broad outlines only. He does not fill in details until he can appraise the special talents and requirements of the actors themselves and use these in the final arrangements.

Described as a "bushy-haired man with the mild manners of a shy scholar," Peter Brook has blue eyes and brown hair, is five feet seven inches tall, and weighs 160 pounds. He has been married since November 11, 1951 to Natasha Parry, an actress. Brook's hobbies are music, painting, and traveling. In October 1960, deciding it was time for a rest, he and his wife traveled to Mexico, Chile, and Peru.

Explaining the ease with which he makes the transition between several forms of show business, Brook told Austin Stevens (New York *Times,* October 4, 1953): "I have found that all things in entertainment feed into each other reciprocally. There is a sort of gestation through the seeming contradiction of the different media. One form reacts against the other to the profit of the director."

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BROOKS, OVERTON Dec. 21, 1897-Sept. 16, 1961 United States Representative from Louisiana since 1937; first chairman of the House Science and Astronautics Committee since 1959; lawyer. See *Current Biography* (June) 1957.

Obituary

N Y Times p86 S 17 '61

BROWN, HAROLD Sept. 19, 1927- United States government official; physicist

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As director of research and engineering for the Department of Defense, Dr. Harold Brown is responsible for supervising weapons development in the United States. He assumed his present post in May 1961 after resigning as director of the Livermore Laboratory, a weapons research center and branch of the University of California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.

Still in his middle thirties, Brown is recognized as a leading expert in the field of armaments research, and his predecessor at the Defense Department, Herbert F. York, called him "one of the major contributors to the development of nuclear weapons . . . in this country." He has won respect in scientific circles for the wide range of his interests. His witty articulateness was demonstrated when Brown served as a scientific adviser to United States delegations at several Geneva conferences. He has also been a member of various Pentagon advisory committees.

Born in New York City on September 19, 1927, Harold Brown is the only son of Abraham Howard Brown, an attorney, and Gertrude (Cohen) Brown. Harold and his sister Leila, now Mrs. Arthur Brennet, were reared in New York City and educated in public schools. From early childhood Harold's genius was recognized by his family and his teachers. His mother remembers how at the age of four he removed a refrigerator door panel to watch the motor in operation.

At school he proved to be such a brilliant student that he was accelerated through the lower grades. He was always much younger than his schoolmates, and to prevent this circumstance from limiting Harold socially and psychologically and to discourage him from being "an all-around grind," his mother encouraged him to develop an interest in sports. He soon became adept at baseball, tennis, and swimming and was "well adjusted" by the time he completed his high school studies. Because he got along with older boys, he had no problems resulting from being a child prodigy.

When Harold was graduated from the Bronx High School of Science in June 1943 at fifteen and one half years of age, he had a 99.52 average and won almost every honor the school could bestow. He received the Phi Beta Kappa award and prizes for excellence in French, English, mathematics, social studies, and the physical sciences. As a candidate for a New York State Scholarship, he placed first of all secondary school pupils. This provided him with a $400-a-year stipend to pay for his college tuition.

At Columbia University, Harold Brown first matriculated as an engineering student, only to discover that "he liked physics better." He changed his major subject and within two years he completed the requirements for the B.A. degree. When Brown graduated in 1945 he took honors in physics and mathematics, won election to Phi Beta Kappa, and received the Green Memorial Prize for maintaining the highest undergraduate academic record.

The young student had earned so much encouragement from his professors that there was no question about his continuing his studies. Brown remained at Columbia to do his graduate work and took his M.A. degree in 1946. From 1947 to 1950, while working on his doctorate, Brown was appointed a Lydig Fellow and a lecturer at Columbia University. On his doctoral thesis, *Beta-spectra of Gaseous* A^{41} *and* O^{15}, he collaborated with Victor Perez-Mendez. It appeared in the June 15, 1950 number of the *Physical Review* and in book form. After receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1949, he was a lecturer at the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, New Jersey.

When Dr. Brown accepted an invitation in 1950 to become a staff member of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at the University of California at Berkeley, he put aside teaching for a career in research and development. Two years later he switched to the Livermore Laboratory, an offshoot of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory. Officially designated as the center for nuclear weapons design, Livermore undertakes research activities in nuclear ram-jet propulsion, controlled release of thermonuclear energy, and fundamental nuclear-particle studies.

Dr. Brown was assigned to the position of group leader at Livermore in 1953 and two years later he was promoted to a division leader in physics. He was closely associated with Project Plowshare, a program seeking to apply nuclear explosion to peaceful uses such as recovering oil deposits, creating heat reservoirs, excavating harbors, utilizing low-grade ores, and producing radioactive isotopes. Dr. Brown also studied the feasibility of creating water reservoirs in arid regions. He suggested that a one-megaton hydrogen explosion, equal to 1,000,000 tons of TNT, could demolish enough rock to permit storage of 70,000,000,000 gallons of water.

Appointed an associate director of Livermore in January 1958, Dr. Brown assumed new roles as policy-maker and adviser, in addition to continuing his functions as a researcher. In May 1959, when he was only thirty-one years old, he was named deputy director of the laboratory. Although by all other standards his rise would seem meteoric, it is described as typical for Livermore. A reporting team from the New York *Times* (October 18, 1959) suggested that Brown and his colleagues looked like "serious graduate assistants at a good university," but their talk showed them to be "experts—ageless, wise and enthusiastic." When Dr. Edward Teller, the director of Livermore and principal architect of the hydrogen bomb, resigned, Dr. Brown acceded to his post in July 1960.

U.S. Air Force

HAROLD BROWN

Dr. Brown was appointed to serve as an adviser to the United States delegation at the 1958 Geneva scientific conference on nuclear weapons tests detection. At that time experts from the United States, Great Britain, France, the U.S.S.R., and other countries agreed that a controls system to detect nuclear blasts was feasible. Later, Brown was selected to be senior scientific aide to the American delegation at the Geneva Conference for the Cessation of Nuclear Tests in 1958 and 1959. He values the experience he gained in these negotiations since he learned the views of Russian scientists firsthand.

After his return from Geneva in 1959, Brown and other scientists maintained that the international test-detection program proposed in the talks would prove useless if nations conducted their nuclear explosions in huge underground caverns. This newly discovered "big hole" method of detonating bombs would reduce the intensity of the earth tremors by some 99 per cent, and seismographs would record explosions as no stronger than a few sticks of TNT (New York *Times*, December 30, 1959). In April 1960 Dr. Brown reiterated this viewpoint before the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. The chances of inspectors locating small underground explosions in violation of a test ban would be, in Dr. Brown's opinion, "quite close to zero." He made it clear that the controls provided for in the Geneva system were inadequate and that the technical feasibility of monitoring a test ban for violations must precede a test ban agreement.

The Kennedy administration announced the appointment of Dr. Brown as director of research and engineering for the Defense Department in March 1961, and two months later he was sworn into the post vacated by Dr. Herbert

BROWN, HAROLD—*Continued*

F. York. It is the third-ranking civilian job in the Defense Department, carrying with it the responsibility for selecting between rival weapon systems advanced by the various branches of the military. One of Dr. Brown's first official acts was the announcement of work on the Saint satellite—a rendezvous satellite capable of resupplying or inspecting satellites already in orbit.

No stranger in the Pentagon, Brown had previously served on the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, the Defense Secretary's Science Advisory Committee, the Pentagon panel planning the Polaris system, and the Scientific Advisory Committee on Ballistic Missiles. For several years he was on the strategic weapons panel of the President's Science Advisory Committee and in January 1961 he became a member of the committee itself. He was a trustee of the Aerospace Corporation, before his appointment created a conflict of interest. For his scientific contributions Brown has received the Navy Distinguished Civilian Service Award. He is a member of the American Physical Society.

Dr. Harold Brown is six feet tall, weighs 200 pounds, and has brown hair and green eyes. He is a Democrat. On October 29, 1952 he married Colene D. McDowell, a department store buyer and graduate of Purdue University. Playing with his daughters, Deborah Ruth and Ellen, is Dr. Brown's favorite recreation. He also watches television westerns occasionally. He is an inveterate reader, who averages four or five volumes a week. Before coming to Washington the Browns lived in a house with a swimming pool and patio overlooking the Danville Valley and they were reluctant to leave their home and friends for the relentless pace of Washington. Dr. Brown disliked leaving Livermore in the middle of projects he initiated and never seeing "things come to fruition." However, he told interviewer Arthur Watson (New York *Sunday News,* March 26, 1961), "when you're offered a job like this, it seems to me you have to say yes unless there's some overriding reason to say no."

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American Men of Science 10th ed (1960)

BRUCE, DAVID K(IRKPATRICK) E(STE) Feb. 12, 1898- United States Ambassador to Great Britain

Address: United States Embassy, London W.1, England

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1949.

America's senior ambassador, David K. E. Bruce, has accumulated an unequaled record of service in the United States diplomatic corps. When he took the oath of office as Ambassador to London's Court of St. James's on March 1, 1961, Bruce became the first member of the Foreign Service to have held all three of what have traditionally been the top diplomatic posts in Europe—Ambassador to France, Germany, and England. He was appointed to these posts by three successive presidents—Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and John F. Kennedy. Bruce was one of the few Democrats to have held a position of major responsibility in the Eisenhower Administration.

David Kirkpatrick Este Bruce was born in Baltimore, Maryland on February 12, 1898. His father, William Cabell Bruce, had served as United States Senator from Maryland from 1923 to 1929, and was noted as a lawyer and author (his *Benjamin Franklin Self-Revealed* won the Pulitzer Prize for biography in 1918). His mother, the former Louise Este Fisher, came from one of Baltimore's first families and was active in local civic causes. His older brother, James, served as United States Ambassador to Argentina from 1947 to 1949. Reared in Baltimore, David K. E. Bruce attended the Gilman Country School in Baltimore and entered Princeton University in 1915. In 1917 he left Princeton in his sophomore year to enlist in the United States Army, and served in the field artillery in France. He was promoted on the battlefield and was discharged a lieutenant. After the war he served briefly as a diplomatic courier in Europe. On his return to the United States he attended the law schools of the University of Virginia (1919-20) and the University of Maryland (1920-21). He was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1921 and practised law in Baltimore.

Bruce entered public life in 1924 when he was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates. The following year he joined the Foreign Service and was assigned as vice-consul in Rome. He resigned in 1927 and went to work with the Bankers Trust Company in New York and later (1929-30) with W. A. Harriman and Company, Inc. At one time he was a director of twenty-five corporations.

Meanwhile Bruce had established residence in Virginia, where he did some farming, ran a tobacco plant, and entered the parachute business. He devoted his spare time to studying the lives of American Presidents, and in 1939 he published *Revolution to Reconstruction* (Doubleday), a history of America's first sixteen Presidencies. Returning to public life, he won election to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1939. In the following year he was in London as chief representative for the American Red Cross in Great Britain. In 1941 he helped to organize the Office of Strategic Services and served as chief of the OSS in the European Theater of Operations from 1943 to 1945, holding the rank of colonel in the Army Air Forces.

In June 1947, after he returned to civilian life, Bruce was appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce in charge of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. His old friend and business associate, W. Averell Harriman, was Secretary of Commerce at the time. In May 1948 Bruce went to Paris to administer the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan) as director of the Economic Cooperation

Administration mission to France. There he distinguished himself in helping France to avert economic collapse and build the basis for a thriving postwar economy. A year later he was named United States Ambassador to France. During his service as director of the Marshall Plan, Bruce had made many friends among French officials, and he was a highly successful and unusually popular Ambassador. Bruce's reputation among Frenchmen from many walks of life was due in no small part to his knowledge of French wines as well as French history. Paris' leading intellectuals, labor leaders, scientists, businessmen, and government officials would often come to the American Embassy for what were described as "long pleasant evenings of perfect food and stimulating conversation."

Bruce was called back to Washington in April 1952 to serve as Under Secretary of State, ranking second in command at the State Department in Washington under Dean Acheson. He also held the position of United States alternate governor of the International Monetary Fund and as a governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Bruce resigned his position as Under Secretary when President Eisenhower was inaugurated, but the new President soon put the veteran diplomat to work. For two years beginning early in 1953 Ambassador Bruce was charged with the delicate task of helping Western Europe to draw into a more integrated military and economic unit. He served as American observer at the interim committee of the European Defense Community (EDC) and as special American representative to the European Coal and Steel Community. Despite Bruce's unremitting efforts, however, the French National Assembly refused to ratify the merging of French military forces into EDC and the plan was abandoned.

Bruce was next appointed American Ambassador to West Germany, and served from March 1957 until November 1959. Although Ambassador Bruce was less popular in Germany than in France—"perhaps because he was temperamentally less attracted to the Germans and the German way of life," according to David Schoenbrun—he was regarded as a most astute and effective Ambassador who enjoyed close relations with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

Ambassador Bruce resigned his Bonn post a year before the 1960 Presidential election. He was a foreign policy adviser to the Democratic party and spoke for the Virginia Committee on Religious Freedom against religious prejudice during the election campaign. Before President-elect Kennedy appointed Dean Rusk as Secretary of State, Bruce had been a leading contender for the position. On February 2, 1961 Kennedy announced the first of his appointments of ambassadorships to individual foreign capitals, naming David K. E. Bruce as Ambassador to London, to replace John Hay Whitney.

Dept. of State—Whit Keith, Jr.

DAVID K. E. BRUCE

Ambassador Bruce's appointment was hailed on both sides of the Atlantic. Walter Lippmann called it "preeminent among the notably good appointments" made by President Kennedy, adding: "There is no other American with a comparable knowledge of the crucial problem of Europe." The enthusiasm in London was indicated by the toast which Viscount Hailsham, Lord President of the Council, gave at a dinner in Ambassador Bruce's honor, tendered in May 1961, by the Pilgrims, a British society aimed at encouraging Anglo-American friendship. Lord Hailsham described Ambassador Bruce as "our ally, and our friend, and above all our dear companion in the most desperate and exciting adventure in human history."

The post as envoy to the Court of St. James's is, by tradition, one that requires extensive entertaining and heavy personal expenditures by the American Ambassador. Bruce is independently wealthy and has not hesitated to spend his own funds when the job required it. As Ambassador to France, he reportedly spent nearly the entire annual expense allowance from the State Department for the traditional Fourth of July party for the American colony, thus assuming personal responsibility for all other social obligations during the year.

David K. E. Bruce was married on May 29, 1926, to Ailsa Mellon, daughter of the American financier Andrew W. Mellon, then Secretary of the Treasury. A daughter, Audrey (now Mrs. Stephen Currier), was born of this marriage. The marriage ended in divorce in 1945. On April 23, 1945, Ambassador Bruce married Evangeline Bell, daughter of Edward Bell, a United States Foreign Service Officer. Mrs. Bruce, who grew up on four continents, is fluent in several languages. She has been described as "a slender and graceful young woman, . . . the model for an American First Lady abroad." She once was named as one of the World's Ten Best-Dressed Women. The Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce are the parents of

BRUCE, DAVID K. E.—*Continued*

three children—Alexandra, David Surtees, and Nicholas Cabell Bruce.

Although Bruce prefers to call himself a government official rather than a diplomat, he has, during his long career, earned the title of "Mr. Ambassador." The epithet befits him. Tall and distinguished, with silver hair and an air of unstudied elegance, he has the appearance of the "real pro." David Schoenbrun wrote in the New York *Times Magazine* (April 16, 1961): "He has become the classic image of the diplomat."

Bruce helped his late father-in-law, Andrew Mellon, with the preparations concerning Mellon's gift to the nation of the National Gallery of Art in Washington. A former president of the National Gallery, Ambassador Bruce has also been a trustee of the Metropolitan Opera Company and the Frick Museum in New York City, the Virginia Museum of Art, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Johns Hopkins University, and the Brookings Institution. He is an Episcopalian and a Democrat. Ambassador Bruce is an excellent shot. On a pheasant hunt with the President of France he is reported to have bagged ninety-nine birds in one day's shooting. His military decorations for service in two World Wars include the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, and the French Croix de Guerre and Legion of Honor. He has also been decorated by the governments of Great Britain, Poland, Norway, Denmark and Czechoslovakia.

Discussing the role of an ambassador, Bruce told David Schoenbrun in the New York *Times Magazine*: "The dictionary definition of diplomacy is the simplest and most accurate of all: diplomacy is the management of international relations by negotiation. It is not a system of moral philosophy. It is rather the application of intelligence and tact to the conduct of official relations between the governments of independent states."

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BRUCE, HOWARD Aug. 31, 1879-June 17, 1961 Former United States government official; deputy administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration (1948-49); director of matériel, Army Service Forces (1944-45); president (1917-28) and chairman (1928-33) of the Bartlett Hayward Company. See *Current Biography* (September) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p88 Je 18 '61

BRYANT, C(ECIL) FARRIS July 26, 1914- Governor of Florida; lawyer
Address: b. State Capitol, Tallahassee, Fla.; h. Executive Mansion, Tallahassee, Fla.

Florida, the fastest-growing state in the nation, elected C. Farris Bryant to a four-year term as its thirty-fourth Governor in November 1960. It was the Florida-born lawyer's second attempt to capture the governorship; he lost in the 1956 Democratic primary to Governor LeRoy Collins, the incumbent. Bryant has promised to balance the state budget without increasing taxes. He has also pledged himself to reapportioning representation in the state Legislature, promotion of tourism and light industries, revision of the state constitution, reallocation of road funds to areas that need highways, and blocking extension of legalized gambling.

For many years Bryant has ardently championed state rights and vigorously opposed integration. "The less said about segregation, the better," he said in May 1960. "To talk about it merely incites people and it doesn't solve the problem" (Miami *News*, May 25, 1960). Bryant began the practice of law in Ocala, Florida in 1938 and four years later won election to the Florida House of Representatives, where, as Speaker in the 1953-54 session, he was known as the "most all-round member" and "most effective House debater."

Cecil Farris Bryant was born in Ocala, Florida on July 26, 1914 to Lela (Farris) and Charles Cecil Bryant, one of Florida's first certified public accountants. Bryant was educated in Marion County public schools. Enrolling at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia in 1931, he studied there for two years, then transferred to the University of Florida at Gainesville, where he received the B.S. degree in business administration in 1935. He decided to become a lawyer and attended Harvard Law School, earning his LL.B. degree three years later.

While still a teen-ager, Bryant was inspired to become a debater and orator by the example of his uncle Ion Farris, the Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives. By visiting the House with his uncle, he became interested in politics. Deciding to gain firsthand experience in government after graduating from Harvard, Bryant accepted a job as auditor in the state comptroller's office in Tallahassee. In 1940 he returned to his home town, Ocala, where he practised law, ran a utility company, and entered politics. After 1946 he practised with the Ocala law firm of Green, Bryant & Simmons.

First elected to the Florida House of Representatives from Marion County in 1942, he was voted "the first-termer with the most promise" by his colleagues. In 1943 he resigned from the Legislature to become an ensign in the United States Navy. He was in charge of training antisubmarine units on Guam, served as a gunnery officer in several Pacific combat areas, and left the service in 1946 with the rank of lieutenant.

Back in civilian life, he was again elected to represent Marion County in the House of Representatives, where he served for five consecutive sessions, until 1956. In 1953 he was chosen Speaker of the House, and he was also assigned to the committees on finance and taxation, constitutional amendment, drainage and water conservation, and rules and calendar. Bryant, who represented a rural area, supported matters that benefited the more populous southern section of Florida such as the establishment of the Everglades National Park and home rule for Dade County. He also favored state aid to university and medical school students. Florida newspapermen voted him the outstanding member of the House in 1949, 1953, and 1955.

Although Bryant backed much of Governor Collins' legislative program, he quarreled with the Governor during the special session in 1956. Collins had asked the legislature to enact five specific bills to deal with segregation. When it appeared that the lawmakers would go beyond his recommendations, Collins took advantage, according to the Miami *News* (January 24, 1960), of a little-used provision of the state constitution to adjourn the session suddenly while the House was bogged down in a fiery debate on an interposition resolution presented by Bryant.

Bryant's first try for the governorship, in 1956, ended in defeat. His financial support evaporated when the Florida Supreme Court ruled that Governor Collins was eligible as a candidate. In Florida the Governor cannot succeed himself, and Collins had been elected to serve for two years of the unexpired term of Governor Dan McCarty, who died in 1953. In the May 1956 primary Bryant lost to Collins.

In the 1960 gubernatorial campaign Bryant toured the state promising better value for the tax dollar and assertion of state rights. He exploited to the full his advantages as an excellent public speaker and magnetic radio and television personality. "Finance is my strong point," Bryant said. "I will take money now being wasted in one department and use it where needed."

In an article, "There's a Need for Me," that he wrote for the Miami *Herald* (April 25, 1960) Bryant outlined a fifteen-point platform ranging from additional schools to stricter highway safety. "I would like to be governor for the same reason I volunteered in World War II," he wrote. "My state and my nation are in danger. I see Florida as a whole, no north or south, no big or little, no rural or urban."

During the campaign Bryant also urged that Florida's "hog and hominy" section be united with the "gold coast" in order to end sectionalism and permit reapportionment that would provide metropolitan areas with more equitable representation in the Legislature. On the issue of integration both Bryant and Doyle E. Carlton, Jr., his most serious opponent among several adversaries in the primary, promised to keep the public schools open. Bryant, however, went beyond the moderate racial views of his rival when he said that he would postpone integration by lawful means for another four years.

In the May 3 primary election Bryant and Carlton were almost tied and a runoff primary was called for May 24. In the runoff Bryant not only triumphed over a strong rival but also overcame the opposition of some of the state's influential newspapers and Governor Collins' endorsement of Carlton. Although winning a gubernatorial primary is tantamount to election in Florida, Bryant's defeat of Republican George C. Peterson was nevertheless the closest race for the governorship in the state since 1928.

Wide World

C. FARRIS BRYANT

Perhaps the strength of the Republican gubernatorial vote can be attributed to the fact that Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, Republican Presidential candidate, carried the state in 1960. Bryant himself refused to endorse Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic standard-bearer, and denounced the Democratic national platform.

C. Farris Bryant was inaugurated as the Governor of Florida on January 4, 1961. Florida has the richest citrus region in the world and one of the leading resort areas in the United States. Its deepwater ports enable it to rank ninth in foreign trade in the nation, and its industrial expansion is keeping pace with its rapidly increasing population. "All indications are," Bryant told Charles M. Sievert (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, October 5, 1960), "that the state's population will be 50 per cent greater in 1970 than it is now and we're going to need a lot of new jobs and a lot of new industry." Bryant has emphasized that it is not only the aged and retired who are migrating to Florida; many younger families are settling there. Some of the younger people newly arrived in the state are refugees from Cuba.

Shortly after he took office, Bryant said: "As Governor, it will be my duty to provide the leadership to maintain segregation without violence, anarchy, or closing of schools. But I would not close schools to avoid integration. . . . I am convinced that if we conduct ourselves with dignity and determination and maintain a

BRYANT, C. FARRIS—*Continued*

peaceful environment in which this problem can be resolved, that over the years the people themselves will work out a solution . . . but in the meantime we must not be turned aside from our goal of making facilities for Negroes equal as well as separate so that within their sphere they too may enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" (Miami *News*, January 24, 1960). Despite Bryant's statements, a public school in Miami began integrating in 1959 and several schools in other parts of Florida have followed this precedent.

In April 1961 Bryant sent a $771,928,484 spending program to the Legislature. He proposed doubling the $5 license fee for small cars, enacting a 1½ per cent levy on public utilities, and placing on the tax rolls property now tax exempt but being used for profit. He also recommended outlawing "conflict of interest" at all levels in the state road department and making it a crime to give as well as receive kickbacks. He signed a law to reduce taxes on stock and bond holdings to "make Florida an even more desirable place for retirement." Another measure enacted in 1961 provides for a new library system.

Active in many organizations, Bryant is an American Legionnaire, Veteran of Foreign Wars, Shriner, Elk, and Rotarian (local president, 1948) and belongs to the American and Florida bar associations. His fraternities are Phi Delta Phi, Alpha Kappa Psi, Alpha Tau Omega, and Kappa Delta Phi. Long a member of the Chamber of Commerce (Marion County president, 1950) and Florida Junior Chamber of Commerce, he received the National Distinguished Service Award of the Chamber of Commerce in 1948 and the Gold Key Distinguished Service Award of the Florida Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1948 and 1950. The University of Florida cited him for outstanding service to the state and university in 1953.

A Methodist, Bryant once taught Sunday school and a men's Bible class. He has been a trustee of the Methodist conference in Florida since 1954, and has preached from the pulpit as a lay leader. Commenting on the reading of the Bible in public schools, Bryant declared: "This is a God-fearing Christian-orientated nation and Bible reading is proper in schools. I'm mindful of the rights of the minority, but the majority has some rights, too" (Miami *News*, December 31, 1960).

On September 18, 1940 C. Farris Bryant married Julia Burnett, a former Tallahassee schoolteacher, whom he has called his greatest political asset. Bryant met his wife on a tennis court and they were married at a time when his law practice netted him $75 a month. The couple has three daughters, Julia Lovett, Cecelia Ann, and Allison Adair. "The time other people spend on golf courses or hunting or fishing, or out with the boys," the Governor has said, "that's the time I spend on politics. Every minute that's left over I spend with my family." The entire family enjoys playing the piano, horseback riding, cookouts, and water skiing.

Bryant weighs about 165 pounds and has thinning light-brown hair. He is a teetotaler. He reads law, history, philosophy, biography, and adventure stories. An eloquent speaker, Bryant often quotes from the writings of Sir Winston Churchill and William Shakespeare in an accent that echoes the Harvard Yard more than the Florida back country. "Like Hamlet," he has said, "one must to thine own self be true. A man should never do less than what he knows is right."

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BUCHMAN, FRANK N(ATHAN) D(ANIEL) June 4, 1878-Aug. 7, 1961 Clergyman; ordained in the United Lutheran Church in America in 1942; founded Oxford Group in 1921 to work for spiritual reconstruction; founded Moral Re-Armament movement in 1938 to prevent war; worked for industrial peace. See *Current Biography* (October) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Ag 9 '61

BUECHNER, THOMAS S(CHARMAN) (bēk′nẽr) Sept. 25, 1926- Museum director

Address: b. Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 38, N.Y.; h. 71 Remsen St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

One of the youngest museum directors in the United States, Thomas S. Buechner was thirty-three years old when he took up his duties as head of the Brooklyn Museum on August 1, 1960. Nevertheless, he had already worked for a dozen years in major art institutions; for nearly ten he had served as director of the Corning Museum of Glass in Corning, New York. A dedicated "museum man," Buechner sees his job as a challenge to combine scholarship with showmanship, and a fine arts museum as an institution that should cater to both scholars and the general public, without sacrificing the interests of either.

Thomas Scharman Buechner was born in New York City on September 25, 1926 to Thomas S. Buechner, an advertising executive, and Anne Evans (Lines) Buechner. He has two sisters—Nancy, now Mrs. Lawrence B. Lewis, and Elizabeth. Reared in the suburban community of Bronxville, New York, Buechner attended elementary school there. He attended preparatory school at Lawrenceville in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, where he founded the Easel Club, played on the soccer team, served as art director of student publications, and was the Bibliophile Prize winner. He graduated from Lawrenceville in 1944.

That same year Buechner entered the United States Navy and was enrolled in the V-5 Naval Air Corps Training Program at Princeton University. Discharged from the Navy shortly after World War II ended, he went to Puerto Rico, impelled by a desire to learn a new language, to see how other people lived, and—not least important—to make some money, because he was already engaged to be married. Above all, he wanted to paint.

To support himself, Buechner held a series of jobs, including one with the Junta de Planificacion of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, planning displays to tempt tourists and industrialists to come to Puerto Rico's "emerald paradise." He was also associated with the Comité de Designio and the Companiá de Fomento in a program aimed at promoting the development of such native crafts as the weaving of mats. At one time he worked with an architect who was trying to design houses so cheap in construction that their loss in hurricanes would not matter.

After a year in Puerto Rico, Buechner returned to New York City and enrolled in 1946 at the Art Students League, paying for his studies by working as an elevator operator at the Plaza Hotel on the night shift. In the summer of 1947 he enrolled at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris, spent the year of 1948 studying with M. M. van Dantzig in Amsterdam, then returned to the Art Students League in 1949 for one more year of study. By this time he had come to the conclusion that he was a "very bad painter."

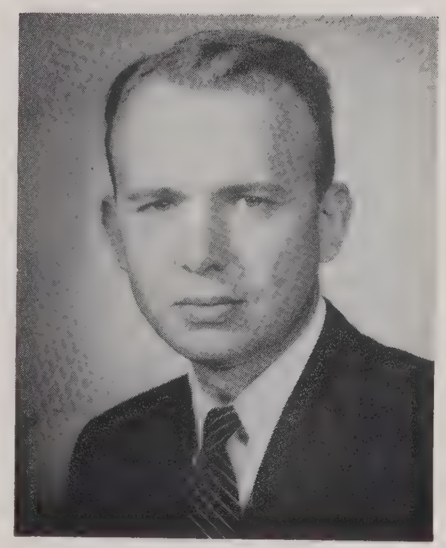
Buechner then obtained a temporary job demonstrating marionettes in the toy department of B. Altman's department store in New York, where he made the technique of operating marionettes seem so simple that even a three-year-old child could do it. Never did the store sell so many marionettes; never did the toy department have so many returns when the three-year-olds discovered back home that they could not operate the marionettes.

The department store episode lasted only two months, but it convinced Buechner that he belonged to the world of art instead of the world of commerce. If his own paintings could not hang in museums, he would at least have a hand in displaying the works of others. "Settling down at last," as he puts it, he joined the staff of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York as assistant manager of the display department.

At the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Buechner designed posters and covers for publications and handled many details of the various exhibitions, among them the notable van Gogh retrospective exhibition, on loan from Holland. In 1950, when the Corning Glass Works was looking for a director to head its projected museum, the Corning Museum of Glass, Buechner was selected for the job.

During Buechner's ten years at the Corning Museum of Glass, the museum became the outstanding show place in the United States for demonstrating the beauty and versatility of glass as a creative and functional medium. He mounted a number of exhibitions of ancient and contemporary glass that were shown at leading museums throughout the country.

At the Corning Museum of Glass, Buechner became interested in what happens to people when they look at pictures, and undertook a number of surveys to study the problem. As a result, the museum's layout was redesigned to retain the interest of its visitors over a longer period and to focus greater interest on the displays themselves. So successful was the experiment that visitors spent almost exactly the amounts of time at various points of the displays that the museum staff had wanted them to spend.



THOMAS S. BUECHNER

While Buechner directed the Corning Museum of Glass he placed a great deal of importance on scholarship concerning glass. It was part of his concentrated effort to bring together the findings of historical research on glass and to disseminate such learning through exhibitions, publications, and correspondence. The news of the discovery of a rare or ancient work of glass in Shosoin (the treasure house of Japan's emperors), for example, could be made instantly available to scholars doing research on glass around the world.

As part of this program, the Corning Museum of Glass established contact with many archaeological expeditions. The museum staff took an active part in archaeological excavations at Gordium and Sardis in Turkey and at Tarrha in Crete, among other places, helping to catalog the glass that was uncovered, publishing articles about the findings, and making the information quickly available to scholars and archaeologists in comprehensive form. In the spring of 1959 Buechner spent six weeks at the site of the Tarrha diggings, and found hundreds of pieces dating from the Fourth Century B.C. to the Fourth Century A.D. He was accompanied on the expedition to Crete by his wife, who cataloged the findings.

Another program undertaken by the Corning Museum of Glass under Buechner's direction was the scientific study of glass in the laboratory. Using the most advanced techniques, including bombardment by nuclear particles, re-

BUECHNER, THOMAS S.—*Continued*

searchers subjected glass to both quantitative and qualitative analysis.

Thomas Scharman Buechner married Mary Hawkins on September 15, 1949. They have three children: Barbara, Thomas Scharman, Jr., and Matthew. The family spends much time together (Buechner was building sand castles on a beach in Florida with his children during a brief vacation when the offer arrived from the Brooklyn Museum in March 1960). Five feet and eleven and one-half inches in height, with blond hair and blue eyes, Buechner is the antithesis of the stereotype of the stooped and fragile museum director. According to Harriet Stix of the New York *Herald Tribune* (August 4, 1960), Buechner "is about as vague and wispy as a hurricane." He now considers painting a hobby, along with photography, tennis, and Rembrandt studies.

Buechner is the editor of the *Journal of Glass Studies*. He has written articles on glass for *Art News Annual, Archaeology, Antiques,* and *Design*. He is a member of the Grolier Club, the American Federation of Arts, the American Association of Museums, the College Art Association, the Archaeological Institute of America, the International Committee on Ancient Glass, and the Circle of Glass Collectors of London. He was a faculty member of the Corning (New York) Community College from 1958 to 1960 and he recently became a trustee of the M. M. van Dantzig Memorial Foundation of Amsterdam.

At the Brooklyn Museum, Buechner faces a different set of challenges than he faced at the new and affluent Corning Museum of Glass. The Brooklyn Museum is large, long-established, and dependent on public funds. Yet Buechner points out that despite their dissimilarities, "both museums have in common a very deep concern with the people who use them. The Corning Museum, supported as it is by the American glass industry, approaches the question of attendance and visitor interest with the practical outlook characteristic of industry. The Brooklyn Museum, being a borough institution, is also very much concerned with the use made of it by the people coming through its doors."

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N Y Herald Tribune p17 Ag 4 '60 por
Who's Who in America, 1960-61

BURCHFIELD, CHARLES (EPHRAIM)

Apr. 9, 1893- Artist

Address: b. c/o Rehn Galleries, 683 5th Ave., New York 22; h. 3574 Clinton St, Gardenville, N.Y.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1942.

Until the 1940's Charles Burchfield was best known for his large, realistic water colors of the streets, bridges, industrial scenes, and weather-beaten houses found in the American town. Burchfield's paintings were principally done in the area around Buffalo, where he has lived since 1921, and in nearby Ohio, where he was born. They are forerunners of the regional movement, popular in the 1930's and bent on proclaiming itself the only indigenous American art form. Burchfield, however, did not hold a narrow artistic outlook. For him, "there is no question of being eastern, western or what not!"

Actually, Burchfield painted his urban scenes just as he subsequently painted his beloved world of nature—with an eye for and delight in form, and in an effort to express through accurate portrayal of objects the emotion or mood they induced in him. Burchfield, since his childhood, has always found solace and pleasure in nature. Even during the 1920's and 1930's he painted rural scapes. But in 1943 he turned entirely away from the town and devoted himself to fixating through art the ever-changing, subtle aspects of the seasons. His water colors are not mere neutral landscapes. They are alive with color, form, and movement. His decision to paint the natural world was deeply gratifying: "I feel happier than I have felt for years," he wrote in 1944. "I'm going to give you more sounds and dreams, and—yes, I'm going to make people smell what I want them to, and with visual means."

Burchfield had a one-man exhibition at the Whitney Museum of American Art in 1956 and at the Rehn Galleries in 1961. He is the winner of the 1960 Gold Medal for Painting, awarded only once every five years by the National Institute of Arts and Letters on the basis of the entire body of work of the recipient.

Charles Ephraim Burchfield, the fifth of six children of William Charles Burchfield, a merchant tailor, and Alice (Murphy) Burchfield, a former schoolteacher, was born in Ashtabula, Ohio on April 9, 1893. Five years later, penniless after the death of the father, the family moved to Salem, Ohio, into a six-room house which two Murphy uncles bought for them. "From the sixth grade to third year in high school, I was without an intimate friend," Burchfield wrote in the journal which he has kept since he was fifteen. Shy and solitary by habit, he sought an intimacy with nature as it bloomed in the countryside around him.

Burchfield painted and drew before he entered first grade, and his first original designs were a series of rosettes done in the sixth grade. During his junior year at high school his compelling desire to understand and record the intricacies of nature led him to draw in meticulous detail all the local wildflowers and blossoming fruit trees. From the age of thirteen the boy worked after school and on Saturdays in a local drugstore and later in the mailing department of W. H. Mullins Company, a metal fabricating plant.

Although his family encouraged him in his artistic aspirations—he first thought of becoming an illustrator—they were unable to finance his art training. The $120 scholarship that Burchfield, the valedictorian at his high school graduation, won in 1911 was not enough to support him in art school. He worked, therefore, as a full-time filer of automobile parts at the Mullins Company until an attack of typhoid fever made it necessary to undertake a less strenuous job there as an accountant.

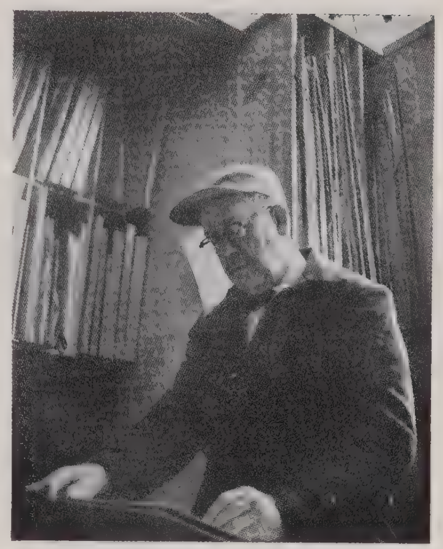
By the fall of 1912 Burchfield had saved enough money to enter the Cleveland School of Art, which he attended for the next four years, working during vacations at the Mullins Company. In 1916, after his graduation, he returned to Salem. That summer, however, he received a scholarship to the National Academy of Design in New York, where he enrolled in early October. After one day in life class Burchfield left the school, convinced that academic training for him was at an end. Although homesick for Salem, he stayed in New York until the end of November, and he met Mary Mowbray-Clarke, who exhibited his pictures in her Sunwise Turn Bookshop.

When he returned to Salem, he resumed work at the Mullins plant, painting during lunch hours, evenings, and weekends. He was drafted into the United States Army in July 1918 and sent first to field artillery at Camp Jackson, South Carolina and later to the camouflage section there. After his discharge in January 1919, Burchfield worked at Mullins until the summer of 1920, when he took a three-month leave of absence to devote himself to full-time painting.

Burchfield's early paintings of 1916-17 were decorative and flat, with bold strokes and bright colors. Contrast of textures and shapes, always present in his work, was particularly strong. He also experimented with double images, where natural objects like flowers assumed an augmented aspect — as in *Ghost Plants* or *Rogues' Gallery*. In 1917 Burchfield sketched a series of "Conventions for Abstract Thoughts," abstract shapes which he thought might automatically convey certain moods if included in a painting. As John I. H. Baur writes in *Charles Burchfield* (Macmillan, 1956), most of them represented "predominantly gloomy moods," like fear, morbidness, dangerous brooding, insanity, imbecility, and menace. An example of their use may be seen in *Church Bells Ringing—Rainy Winter Night.*

Since his youth, Burchfield has been sensitive to "atmosphere" and "presence" in the natural world. "The old childhood sensation of North," for example, remained meaningful for a long time—first as a mysterious, terrifying direction where lay "strange phantom lands" and "enormous moonlit cliffs with water roaring at their bases"; later, in his maturity, as a thing he was "always aiming at and hoping to achieve." In early pictures, crows and black August nights with their hovering thunderheads are associated with North. This and a child's fear of the dark, of storms, as well as lighter moods are expressed in Burchfield's paintings at this time. After his return from the Army he began to portray houses in the same romantic way. All of these pictures are marked by a certain stylization and by a fantastic air.

In 1921 Burchfield lost his job at the Mullins Company because of a decline in business. That summer he became engaged and, finding it necessary to get a new job, moved to Buffalo, where he was assistant designer and later head of the design department for a wallpaper company, M. H. Birge and Sons. In 1925 the Burchfields bought the house in Gardenville, a suburb of Buffalo, where they still live. "I don't believe there are many more banal and flat places than this village," Burchfield once wrote, "and yet somehow after you live in a place for a certain length of time, things and places begin to belong to you. . . . This tiny corner of the earth that is ours gives a tiny feeling of deep content and security; this is the base to which we can always come back and be ourselves, alone, completely free from the outside world."


Thomas Hollyman

CHARLES BURCHFIELD

Soon after its publication in 1919 Burchfield had read Sherwood Anderson's *Winesburg, Ohio* and became convinced that he must abandon his nature painting and dedicate himself to expressing the truths of Middle Western life. He painted Salem and the surrounding mining villages, first in a dark, harsh way, then in a more sympathetic aspect. Buffalo, too, served as a subject, from 1921 to 1943. He painted the harbor, the houses, bridges, machinery. "As I sat in an office on the fifth floor of a building downtown and looked out over the motley collection of buildings and noted the crude manufacturing shapes," he wrote in his journal, "I thought it is not what a place is that makes for art—it is what the artist feels about it."

Water colors like *Black Iron, Freight Cars Under a Bridge,* and *Old Houses in Winter* seem to express the artist's enjoyment of shapes and textures of industrial scenes, while others like *End of the Day, House of Mystery, Sulphurous Evening,* and *Edge of Town* recreate moods.

The Montross Gallery (New York) handled Burchfield's work from 1924 to 1928. Meanwhile his job at M. H. Birge was becoming more and more onerous, but his income from

BURCHFIELD, CHARLES—*Continued*

paintings was inadequate to support his rapidly growing family. Then, in early 1929 the Rehn Galleries (New York) took over his work and guaranteed enough sales to support him. With some hesitation and much relief Burchfield left his job at Birge in August 1929 and became a full-time painter.

During the 1920's and 1930's Burchfield had one-man shows at several galleries in New York and Cleveland, at the Rochester Memorial Art Gallery and the Grosvenor Galleries in London, and at the Philadelphia Art Alliance. The Museum of Modern Art exhibited his early water colors of the years from 1916 to 1918 in 1930, and the Phillips Memorial Gallery in Washington, D.C. did the same in 1934. In 1936 Burchfield was commissioned by *Fortune* magazine to paint the railroad yards at Altoona and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1937 he painted the sulphur and coal mines in Texas and West Virginia for the same magazine.

As Burchfield grew older he felt a strong nostalgia for his boyhood. "I long for the old forgotten moods," he wrote in his journal, "for endless summer days spent in the Ohio hills . . . for the old burning optimism—for the joy of God's newly created earth . . . for the old homely interest in common objects." In 1931 he tried to reconstruct a 1917-19 water color of his own, and ended by working for ten years (1933-43) on a much larger, second version of this painting. *The Coming of Spring,* his first reconstruction, shows two ravines that express the contrast of winter and spring—one black, icy, lifeless; the other "alive with growing things and leading out to a blinding white sky, which was to typify the sun."

Once on the path of return to painting the wonder-inspiring world of nature, Burchfield reconstructed several of his early paintings and then went on to paint new ones: big, glowing chronicles of every phase of seasonal change. In 1944 he wrote to Frank K. M. Rehn of his new stylistic direction. "To me now, the 1920-1940 period (roughly speaking) has been a digression, a necessary one, but not truly in the main stream that I feel I am destined to travel . . . I must try to recapture the first imaginative and romantic outlook and even go beyond the scope of that period."

The Sphinx and the Milky Way (a summer night, alive with stars, "heavy with flower scents, and filled with the songs of insects") represents Burchfield's latest period. So do *The Three Trees* ("expressing the mood of childhood when a summer noon seems endless . . . and the idea of the presence of . . . the beneficient 'God-in-nature' "); *Hot September Wind*; *Summer Afternoon* ("The ineffable peace of a quiet summer day"); *Sun and Rocks* ("shining from the deep blue cavernous sky, the spring sun . . . floods the scene with brilliant light that will heal the wounds of the earth and bring forth new life"); and *An April Mood* ("It represents the ever recurrent struggle for supremacy between winter and spring").

Until 1949 Burchfield, who was reluctant to appear before many people, did not teach. That summer, however, he gave his first lecture at the University of Minnesota in Duluth. Thereafter he taught frequently—at the Art Institute of Buffalo (1949-52), Ohio University (summer 1950 and 1953), University of Buffalo (summer 1950 and 1951), and Buffalo Fine Arts Academy (1951-52). In November 1952 Burchfield had a violent, crippling attack of lumbago and ever since has had to wear a rigid back brace. Although it is now much more difficult for him, he still carries his load of painting equipment into the country.

In 1941 Burchfield had a one-man show at the Cleveland School of Art and in 1948 at the Town and Country Gallery in Cleveland. The Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo gave him a retrospective in 1944, the Cleveland Museum of Art a retrospective of his drawings in 1953, and the Whitney Museum of American Art a retrospective in 1956. In January 1961 he had a one-man exhibition at the Rehn Galleries. Burchfield has served on many art juries and has, himself, received many prizes and medals, including a $500 award from the Metropolitan Museum of Art (1952) and the Gold Medal for Painting from the National Institute of Arts and Letters (1960). He holds an L.H.D. degree from Kenyon College (1946), Doctor of Arts degrees from Harvard University (1948) and Hamilton College (1948), and an LL.D. degree from Valparaiso University (1951).

Charles Burchfield married Bertha L. Kenreich of Greenford, Ohio, on May 20, 1922. They have a son, Charles Arthur, and four daughters, Mary Alice, Martha Elizabeth, Sarah Ruth, and Catherine Esther. Burchfield is six feet tall and because of his conservative appearance has often been described as looking more like a businessman than an artist. He enjoys listening to records and going to concerts, and feels a particular affinity to the music of Sibelius and Beethoven. In 1944, after a long spiritual struggle, Burchfield was received into the Lutheran Church, of which his wife had long been a member. Perhaps something of the pantheist in the painter remains, however. Lying in bed one night, meditating on the nature of Heaven, he thought, "It is impossible for me to imagine anything better or more beautiful than this world. . . . Like Corot, I hope there will be painting there, but somehow it does not seem logical."

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BURKE, WILLIAM R(ICHARD) Nov. 5, 1916- Organization official; public relations counselor

Address: h. 109 Rocky Point Rd., Palos Verdes Estates, Calif.

The national commander of the American Legion for 1960-61 was William R. Burke, who was elected at the forty-second annual national convention of the American Legion at Miami Beach, Florida on October 20, 1960, succeeding

Martin B. McKneally. A public relations counselor by profession, Burke is the American Legion's former department commander for California and the fifth Californian in the organization's history to hold its top office. Largest of the veterans' organizations in the United States, the American Legion had in 1960 a membership of 2,702,992 in some 17,000 posts.

Oldest in a family of two boys and two girls, William Richard Burke was born to Richard I. and Estella (Bast) Burke in Canton, Ohio on November 5, 1916. At the age of four he moved with his parents to southern California, where he attended Roman Catholic parochial schools at Altadena and Los Angeles. His father, a newspaperman, died in 1932, when Bill was fifteen; his mother, who survived her husband by twenty-five years, raised the family alone.

Graduated from Cathedral High School in Los Angeles in 1935, Burke went to the University of California in Los Angeles, where he took the B.A. degree in 1939. Remaining at U.C.L.A. for postgraduate studies in history, he took an active part in the work of the University Religious Conference representing some twelve leading religious organizations. Burke joined a "trialogue," a team composed of a Protestant, a Catholic, and a Jew. The team made numerous addresses to Los Angeles high school assemblies and service organizations on interfaith understanding and harmony in the United States. The trialogue was so successful that in 1941 the National Conference of Christians and Jews arranged a tour of some forty college campuses for it.

Burke's World War II service began in October 1942, when he joined the United States Navy and was assigned to the Naval Midshipmen's School at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana. Commissioned an ensign in January 1943, he received further training at the Sub-Chaser Training Center at Miami, Florida. Later in the year he became a "plank owner" (a member of the original crew) of the USS *Pillsbury* (DE 133), commissioned at Orange, Texas. Burke served aboard the *Pillsbury* on convoy and antisubmarine "killer" operations until, as the result of an injury he received on shipboard, he was hospitalized at Saint Albans Naval Hospital on Long Island. After he was released from the hospital, he served as an instructor in navigation at the naval schools at Princeton and Notre Dame universities. In 1946 he was released to inactive duty and is now a lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve (retired).

When he returned to civilian life in 1946 Lieutenant Burke rejoined the University Religious Conference at U.C.L.A. as assistant secretary. The experience in public relations work he thus acquired soon led to the formation of his own firm, William R. Burke and Associates. It specializes in municipal, state, and national governmental and legislative matters and maintains offices in Los Angeles, Long Beach, and Sacramento, California.

Chase, Washington

WILLIAM R. BURKE

One of his first accounts was the handling of the legislative program in seven Western states for the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons. Burke had expected opposition from the American Legion to the committee's campaign for legislation permitting the admission to the United States of some 400,000 European refugees. To his surprise, he found the Legion hospitable to the idea. Late in 1947 he joined American Legion Post 8 at Los Angeles.

Elected vice-commander of Post 8 before the end of his first year of membership, Burke became commander of the post in his second year. In 1953-54 he was the department commander for California, and in 1955 he was named the California member of the Legion's national executive committee. A year later, when the Legion held its national convention at Los Angeles, Burke was president of the convention corporation. He has been a member of the national commander's advisory committee; has served twice as chairman of the Legion's national public relations committee; and was co-chairman of the committee that produced the Legion film, *We Who Serve.* On October 20, 1960, at the final session of the Legion's forty-second annual convention at Miami Beach, Florida, he was elected by acclamation to the office of national commander for 1960-61, succeeding Martin B. McKneally.

The national convention reaffirmed the Legion's opposition to admission of Communist China to the United Nations, and demanded a total economic boycott of Cuba and the freezing of Cuban funds in the United States in an effort to encompass the downfall of the Castro regime. Other resolutions adopted at the convention called for stepped-up military preparations and greater economic benefits for veterans.

One of Burke's first actions upon taking office at Indianapolis on November 2, 1960 was to announce his resignation from the 40 and 8, the Legion's "fun and frolic" subsidiary, which had been disowned by the Legion in the preced-

BURKE, WILLIAM R.—*Continued*

ing year because of its policy of barring nonwhite persons from membership. Burke expressed his disappointment at the organization's continued refusal to drop its racial restrictions.

In a speech in Denver, Colorado on December 3, 1960, Burke said that the United States and the Soviet Union "are engaged in a bare knuckle fight for world power alignment unprecedented in history." He referred to the Soviet Union as "the greatest imperialist colonialist in the world today." He noted, however, that in competing with the Soviet Union the United States should not abandon its revolutionary momentum. "We are supporting a revolution of reasoned justice, of confidence, of rule of law," he declared. "We have sought, and still seek, the greatest possible freedom for all peoples."

In a Lincoln Day address at Springfield, Illinois on February 12, 1961, Burke called for a more positive policy than mere anti-Communism, pointing out that even if Communism were totally wiped out, not all the evils of the world would necessarily be eliminated. "The test," he pointed out, "is not whether Americans will embrace Communism. The test is whether Americans will embrace Americanism."

Reporting on a two-week tour of every major defense installation in the United States, Burke said on January 3, 1961 that American national defense potential is good, "provided we have the will . . . the ability and the determination to use it if it becomes necessary." He stressed the American Legion's position that "it is necessary to eliminate the Castro regime in Cuba by all means necessary, including sanctions and embargo, and force if that becomes appropriate." He expressed the views that Berlin must remain a free city and that the United States must continue to demand the freedom of captive peoples. He asserted, however, that other nations were not taking a fair share of the burden of mutual security.

Speaking in Washington, D.C. on March 3, Burke declared that the admission of Communist China to the United Nations "should not be accepted as inevitable." He maintained that China's admission "would be in violation of the Charter of the U.N. and would tragically weaken the instrument which has been created to bring the conscience of mankind to the defense of small nations against encroachment by the great powers."

The American Legion's first National Commander's Conference, the largest symposium of top Legion officials ever assembled in the District of Columbia, was held in Washington between February 25 and March 3, 1961. This conference was called, Burke stated, "because of the great pressures and complications now current, nationally and internationally." The conference enabled Legion executives to check with United States Congressmen on issues deserving veteran support. A major concern of the conference was the Legion's $8,000,000 youth program, described as the largest undertaking of any private organization for the education and training of youth. The program includes governmental education programs and American Legion baseball, oratorical contests, and scholastic competitions.

Accompanied by Martin B. McKneally and two other prominent Legionnaires, Burke made an extensive foreign tour in March 1961 that included stops in France, England, Germany, Italy, Spain, Israel, and Ireland. He visited NATO and SHAPE operations, consulting with senior military commanders as well as civilian representatives. He also had an audience with Pope John XXIII in the Vatican.

On January 28, 1943 William Richard Burke married Jeane Barnbrock, a native of New York, whom he met in a public speaking course at U.C.L.A. They have four children, Richard, Sharon, Susan, and Thomas, and they live at Palos Verdes Estates, a Pacific peninsula development in the southern part of Greater Los Angeles. Burke, who has blue eyes and light-brown hair, weighs 165 pounds and stands five feet eleven inches tall. He is a Republican and a Roman Catholic.

Bill Burke has organized and directed various community campaigns and legislative programs in California and other Western states. He has worked closely with civic, religious, educational, industrial, labor, and veterans' groups in carrying out programs in areas of importance to the public interest. Burke has been described as "a man of great understanding, of deep, personal dedication to the cause he serves, and of tremendous qualities of leadership."

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Am Legion Mag 69:12+ D '60 pors

BURR, RAYMOND (WILLIAM STACY)

May 21, 1917- Actor

Address: b. c/o Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Ave., New York 22

After years of playing featured roles in a long succession of Hollywood films, Raymond Burr has emerged as one of television's most successful stars through his work on the Columbia Broadcasting System's weekly show, *Perry Mason*. His portrayal of Erle Stanley Gardner's celebrated fictional defense attorney and detective has won for Burr the 1960 *TV Guide* Award, as well as the "Emmy" awards of the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences for 1959 and 1961.

Raymond William Stacy Burr was born on May 21, 1917, in New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada, near the city of Vancouver. He is the oldest of the three children of William Johnston Burr, a Canadian hardware dealer, and Minerva (Smith) Burr, a concert pianist and music teacher whose father was an officer in the United States Navy. Raymond Burr has adopted his mother's native land and has become an American citizen. When he was one year old, his family moved to China, and remained there for five years. When Raymond was six, his parents separated, and Mrs. Burr took the children to live at a hotel owned by her father in Vallejo, California.

Raymond Burr made his first stage appearance at the age of twelve with a Vancouver stock company, and shortly thereafter enrolled at the San Rafael Military Academy in San Rafael, California, in preparation for the career of naval officer. At thirteen, he was forced to give up his academic plans in order to do his share toward supporting his family, which had been hard hit by the depression.

His first job was at a cattle and sheep ranch near Roswell, New Mexico, where his chores included mending fences, herding sheep, and piling rocks at a salary of twenty-five cents a day. Since his family's financial situation had improved, Burr quit this job after one year and returned to school, but he ended his formal education before completing junior high school.

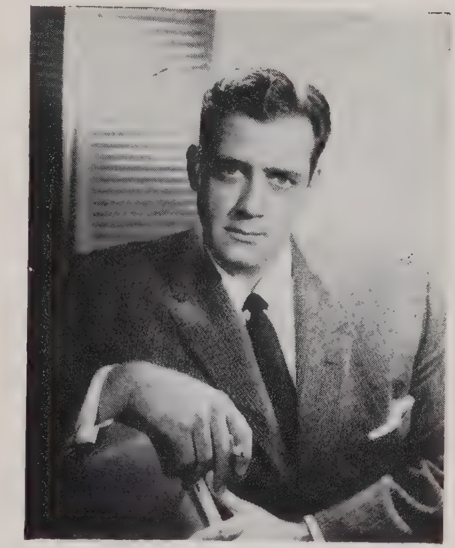
Burr's jobs after leaving school were many and various. They ranged from managing a store to running a weather station and snow survey for the Forest Service, and spread geographically from China (where his family owned property) to Oregon (where he once spent five months alone and was snowed in while he was working for the Forest Service). At the same time, he took extension courses from several universities, including Stanford, Columbia, and Chungking, although he has never matriculated for a degree. Burr has also been a schoolteacher, an explorer, and a traveling salesman, and he has written several articles and short stories that have been published in national magazines.

Meanwhile, Raymond Burr's early interest in the theater had never been extinguished, and he interspersed his varied activities with what acting assignments he could get. He appeared in amateur productions until he was nineteen, when film director Anatole Litvak procured for him a position with a Toronto summer theater. He also appeared on the London stage in *Night Must Fall,* and later accompanied this production on a tour that included Australia.

After he returned to England, Raymond Burr appeared on the stage in *Mandarin* before moving on to Paris, where he supported himself by singing in a Left Bank café called the Ruban Bleu. Burr's singing ability (which has never been exploited in his subsequent screen and television work) also stood him in good stead at the time of his New York theatrical debut, for his first Broadway role was in a musical entitled *Crazy With the Heat.*

Although by this time he had come to the attention of Hollywood's casting directors, Raymond Burr's film career was fated to be postponed several times because the pictures in which he had been scheduled to appear failed to materialize. Before making his screen debut, Burr served as a director at the Pasadena Community Playhouse in 1943, returned to Broadway in a play called *The Duke in Darkness,* acted at the Elitch Gardens in Denver, Colorado, and completed his military service with the United States Navy.

Upon his discharge from the Navy in 1946, Burr once again tried to establish a career in Hollywood. At this time he weighed 340 pounds and Hollywood's producers saw in him an admirably unattractive screen villain. His first screen role (in an RKO Western) led to an unbroken series of film appearances over the next ten years. In addition to making no less than ninety films, Burr also starred in a CBS radio series called *Fort Laramie.*



RAYMOND BURR

The first film in which Raymond Burr was singled out for special critical praise was *Pitfall,* a 1948 United Artists release starring Dick Powell. He was also well received as the relentless district attorney who prosecuted Montgomery Clift in *A Place in the Sun* (Paramount, 1951), a widely acclaimed screen version of Theodore Dreiser's *An American Tragedy.* In Alfred Hitchcock's *Rear Window* Raymond Burr scored another hit with his portrayal of a henpecked salesman who turns out to be a murderer. James Stewart and Grace Kelly spied on his activities across a New York City courtyard in this 1954 Paramount release. Between 1951 and 1955 Burr made seven overseas tours with the USO, turning down several lucrative roles, and willingly exposing himself to front-line perils during the Korean conflict in order to establish personal contact with the fighting men.

Although not all of his films were of equal stature, Burr continued to work on a free-lance basis for the major Hollywood studios until, in 1957, he was chosen to star in the CBS television show *Perry Mason.* Author Erle Stanley Gardner personally selected Burr for the role. Critics were not uniformly impressed by the première episode in the *Perry Mason* series (shown on CBS-TV on September 21, 1957), and predicted that Gardner's criminal lawyer and detective, despite his popularity in fiction and on radio, would have a difficult time in luring viewers away from his most formidable rival, the NBC variety show headed by Perry Como.

Like the show itself, Raymond Burr's enactment of Perry Mason failed to excite the reviewers. A critic in the New York *Herald*

BURR, RAYMOND—*Continued*

Tribune (September 23, 1957) noted that while Burr "is a highly competent actor, he was made to give a talky, lusterless performance." The New York *Times* reviewer (September 23, 1957) complained that, in Burr's hands, "the lawyer-investigator . . . seemed a wholesome resident of suburbia on his way up the executive ladder. The volatile Mason of the printed page was not very evident."

The show has also met with some criticism from legal authorities. District Attorney Edward S. Silver of Brooklyn, New York has noted that the program presents an unrealistic image of the nation's courts of law, in that it depicts Mason as the defense attorney who has never lost a case, while the program's district attorney, Hamilton Burger (played by William Talman), always loses.

But the public in this case failed to heed the critics. Raymond Burr and *Perry Mason* succeeded in overcoming the unfavorable opinions of the press, and before long the show was established as a Saturday evening favorite. By February 1958, *Perry Mason* was proving a formidable competitor to the Como show; by late in 1959, CBS estimated *Mason*'s weekly audience at 30,482,000 and about the same time the Como series moved from its Saturday night spot to Wednesday evening.

Turning out a weekly episode of *Perry Mason* has proved Raymond Burr's most difficult acting assignment. Living for the most part in a bungalow at the television studio, he rises at 3:30 A.M. to learn his lines for the day; daily shooting begins at 8:30 A.M. and usually ends about 7:30 P.M. Although this grinding schedule has undermined his health, Burr signed a new contract with CBS in May 1961, providing for a substantial salary increase. Since beginning his work on the *Perry Mason* show (which also features Barbara Hale in its regular cast), Burr has also starred in a Twentieth Century-Fox release entitled *Desire in the Dust* (1960). For his characterization of Perry Mason, Burr received the *TV Guide* Award for 1960 as the most popular male television personality. In 1959, and again in 1961, the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences presented him with the "Emmy" award as the best leading actor in a dramatic series.

Raymond Burr is six feet two and one-half inches tall, and weighs about 210 pounds. His hair is black and wavy, his eyes are blue and slightly protuberant, and his square-jowled stolid face sits on a heavyset and imposing frame. He has been married three times. His first wife, English-born Annette Sutherland, was killed when a plane in which she was a passenger was shot down by German forces in June 1943. His second marriage, to Isabella Ward, ended in divorce. His third wife, Laura Andrina Morgan, died of cancer in 1955. Burr's only child, Michael Evan, a son by his first marriage, died of leukemia in 1953.

When his work schedules permit, Burr lives in his large, peasant-style house, overlooking the beach at Malibu, California. He is a horticulturist and animal lover, and he keeps a variety of domestic animals and birds at his Malibu home. He enjoys cooking and is considered a gourmet. His interest in art led him to assume a partnership in the Swarthe-Burr gallery in Beverly Hills, which had its opening exhibit in April 1960. He opened his own galleries in Beverly Hills on October 20, 1961.

Since assuming the role of Perry Mason, Burr has developed a deep interest in the law and courtroom techniques, and he has been a frequent speaker at meetings of state bar associations and legal fraternities. In an interview with columnist Marie Torre (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 1, 1958) Burr said: "One of these days, when I'm not tied down by a heavy TV schedule, I'm going to study for a law degree."

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CAFFREY, JAMES J(OSEPH) Nov. 29, 1897-Mar. 4, 1961 Lawyer; associated with the Securities and Exchange Commission (1935-47); chairman of the commission (1945-47). See *Current Biography* (June) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Mr 6 '61

CAGE, JOHN (MILTON, JR.) Sept. 5, 1912- Composer; pianist

Address: b. Center for Advanced Studies, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; h. Stony Point, N.Y.

A composer who invents and an inventor who composes, John Cage belongs to the tradition of those esoteric and avant-garde artists who create their own tradition. Since he invented the prepared piano in 1938, he has composed a variety of music for that instrument and other "non-instruments," as the objects he uses have been called. Cage's music has always been controversial and some members of the audience occasionally boo at his concerts. Such reputable critics, however, as Virgil Thomson and Klaus George Roy insist that Cage's tireless exploration of the unpredictable and accidental possibilities of sound deserves to be taken seriously. In May 1958 a discriminating audience in New York City's Town Hall listened to a concert that reviewed his achievement from 1934 to 1958, and in 1960 the twenty-five-year retrospective concert was made available to collectors on three long-playing records.

Some commentators have seen in Cage a spiritual link with the Dadaists and Futurists and, more recently, they have noted his affinity with the Zen Buddhists. While these influences, by his own admission, have invigorated his work, Cage himself eludes classification. In trying to describe what Cage's music sounds like, reviewers are more anxious to summon comparisons than to hear what it actually *is*. Cage, with characteristic tranquility, advises his auditors to "accept music for what it is: a way of life devoted to sound and silence, the only common denominator of which two is rhythm, rhythm."

A Californian who inherited the pioneering spirit, John Milton Cage, Jr., grew up in Los Angeles, where he was born on September 5, 1912, the only child of John Milton and Lucretia (Harvey) Cage. He began at an early age to make the world his workshop, resembling in his tinkering curiosity his father, an inventor. His mother, a newspaper woman, was a club editor of the Los Angeles *Times*.

The obscurity with which John Cage surrounds his childhood may result from his Zen conviction that everything should *be*, regardless of history or social interpretation, and his unconcern, as evidenced in his music, with temporal continuity. After graduating in 1928 at the age of sixteen from Los Angeles High School, he entered Pomona College in Claremont, California, where he spent two years. He was interested in oratory and won a Southern California oratorical contest.

Cage studied conventional piano with Fannie Charles Dillon in Los Angeles and with Lazare-Lévy in Paris. At the suggestion of Henry Cowell, one of his teachers of composition (another was Richard Buhlig), Cage became the student of Arnold Schoenberg and of Schoenberg's disciple, Adolph Weiss. Although Cage's early experiments in atonal percussion are related to the twelve-tone harmonic maneuvers of Schoenberg, Cage has said that Schoenberg was not radical enough, insisting as he did that a composer must have a sense of harmony.

In 1936 Cage returned to the West Coast and joined the music faculty of the Cornish School in Seattle, Washington, where he organized a group of percussion concerts. He has taught, over the years, at Mills College in Oakland, California; the School of Design in Chicago; Black Mountain College in North Carolina; and the New School for Social Research in New York City.

In 1943 Cage made his debut in New York City at a concert of his percussion compositions that was sponsored by the Museum of Modern Art and the League of Composers. Under Cage's direction, a large group of performers displayed their virtuosity with flowerpots, brake bands, electric buzzers, and other objects not primarily musical but capable of producing arresting sounds.

In an interview that appeared in *PM* on March 24, 1946 Cage said that his major contribution to the composition of music was the elimination of harmony. In his search for nonharmonic instruments that were not too unwieldy or too expensive he started a percussion orchestra that included Chinese, Indian, and other Oriental instruments. He also developed instruments from pieces of junk, such as the scrapped hoods of old automobiles.

Bill & Gwen Sloan

JOHN CAGE

His experiments with improvised instruments led Cage finally to his invention of the prepared piano. The list of objects that Cage has installed as dampers between the strings of the piano includes screws, bolts, spoons, clothespins, aspirin boxes, a doll's arm, and strips of felt, rubber, plastic, and leather. Cage has said: "Just as you go along the beach and pick up pretty shells that please you, I go into the piano and find sounds I like." By eliminating all sounds of precise pitch, Cage produces atonal music, and substitutes for the chromatic scale a gamut of pings, plucks, and delicate thuds. Virgil Thomson has described the sound as "a ping, qualified by a thud." Cage has said that the prepared piano is, in effect, a percussion ensemble under the control of a single player. One wit has called it "the well-tampered clavier."

Cage's publishers, Henmar Press, Inc., list his works in the categories of piano, prepared piano, voice, instrumental solo, chamber music, orchestra and chamber orchestra, percussion and electronic devices, magnetic tape, and audio-visual. But since Cage's compositions defy classification, the catalogue is helpful only as a chronology. *Music for Amplified Toy Pianos* (1960) carries the instructions "part to be prepared from score by performer for any number of toy pianos." *Water Music* (1952) was composed "for a pianist, using also radio, whistles, water containers, deck of cards." The score is mounted as a large poster during the performance.

Audiences have sometimes been confounded by Cage's music even before they hear it. The visual quality of his concerts, the small, toy-like objects he employs; the literary connotations of his titles, and his dedication to creating new

CAGE, JOHN—*Continued*

sounds in new ways have made Cage fashionable among avant-garde painters, writers, and musicians.

In recent years, Cage has been composing music according to chance principles, which he calls "indeterminancy" or "unpredictability"—terms that he borrowed from quantum physics and statistical theory. Alfred Frankenstein, in *High Fidelity* (November 1960), has described the process as "a technique for the creation of sonorous accidents, which is at least as elaborate as the Schoenbergian system for the conjuring of the inevitable." For his *Concert for Piano and Orchestra* Cage has prepared an eighty-four-page folio, which can be shuffled like a deck of cards into any arrangement. In it the permissive composer directs the soloist "to play any elements of his choice, wholly or in part and in any sequence. The orchestral accompaniment may involve any number of players on more or fewer instruments, and a given performance may be extended or shorter in length."

The complex system of Cage's notation and his instructions for performance make his manuscripts as unconventional as his music. In 1958 the Stable Gallery in New York City held an exhibit of Cage's fine-line manuscripts in India ink. Doré Ashton, an art critic of the New York *Times,* commented (May 6, 1958): "Each page has a calligraphic beauty quite apart from its function as a musical composition."

Among the special commissions that Cage has executed are his ballet score, *The Seasons,* written for the Ballet Society in 1947; *34'46.77.6 for Two Pianists,* composed for the Donaueschinger Musiktage in 1954; and *Fontana Mix* for magnetic tape, written by invitation of Radio Italiana in Milan at the Studio di Fonologia.

In recognition of his invention of the prepared piano, Cage received a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1949 for creative work in the field of music and an award from the National Academy of Arts and Letters "for having thus extended the boundaries of musical art." In 1951 he was awarded first prize for music by the Woodstock Art Film Festival for his score for Herbert Matter's film, *Works of Calder.* In 1960 he was appointed as a Fellow of the Center for Advanced Studies at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut. He is the musical director for Merce Cunningham's Dance Company.

Among the recordings of Cage's compositions are *The Twenty-Five-Year Retrospective Concert of the Music of John Cage,* recorded at the 1958 Town Hall performance and *Indeterminancy: New Aspect of Form in Instrumental and Electronic Music,* a group of ninety stories, one-minute each, with a musical accompaniment by David Tudor. A collection of Cage's articles and lectures is scheduled for publication by Wesleyan University Press.

John Cage married Xenia Andreyevna Kashevaroff in 1935; they were divorced in 1945. A rangy six-footer with a crew cut, Cage usually wears an expression of calm vigilance on his craggy face. He is an amateur mycologist who, spring and fall, may be seen searching the woods near his home, carrying a large basket. He has led field trips in mushroom identification for students of the New School for Social Research. Peggy Glanville-Hicks once wrote: "John Cage is one of the rarest people. . . . Not only is he endowed with humor, an inordinate sense of beauty and purity, and a brilliant musical brain, but he brings with him, wherever he may be, the happiness and tranquility of an integrated personality and a mind at peace."

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Hi Fi & Stereo R 5:62+ N '60 por
High Fidelity 10:63+ Ap '60 por

CANBY, HENRY SEIDEL Sept. 6, 1878-Apr. 5, 1961 Literary critic; author; editor; organizer and editor (1920-24) of the *Literary Review;* founder and editor (1924-36) of the *Saturday Review of Literature;* editor in chief (1926-58) of the Book-of-the-Month Club; vigorous opponent of censorship. See *Current Biography* (September) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 Ap 6 '61

CAPLIN, MORTIMER M(AXWELL) July 11, 1916- United States government official; lawyer; educator

Address: b. Internal Revenue Service, 12th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 4536 29th St. N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

Like some other New Frontiersmen in the Kennedy administration, Mortimer M. Caplin, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is a relatively young man, a moderate liberal, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and a professor. A former intercollegiate boxing champion, he also combines in his person the emphasis of that administration on both scholarship and physical fitness. Caplin, who is an expert on tax questions, has taught tax law at the University of Virginia, has advised Congress and state governments on matters of tax revision, and has written numerous articles on tax problems.

President John F. Kennedy announced Caplin's appointment, succeeding Dana Latham, on January 24, 1961. His appointment was confirmed by the Senate on February 6, 1961, and on the next day Caplin was sworn in as the chief officer of the Internal Revenue Service, which collected a record-breaking $91.7 billion in the fiscal year 1960. He advocates reduced tax rates for both higher and lower income brackets, hoping to offset this by revising capital gains relief and eliminating loopholes and tax deductions.

Mortimer Maxwell Caplin was born in New York City on July 11, 1916 to Daniel and Lillian (Epstein) Caplin. His father, now retired, was an assistant director of health education in the New York City school system. Mortimer M. Caplin has one sister, Mrs. Jeanne Blaustein. He attended John Adams High School in

New York City, where he captained the swimming team, acted in the dramatic society, and joined the honor society. He graduated from high school in 1933.

Enrolling at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, Caplin majored in economics and political science. He managed to combine with such academic successes as election to Phi Beta Kappa and to the university honorary society, membership in the Virginia Players drama group and on the university boxing team. Although he fought for half his senior year with a broken bone in one hand, he won the National Collegiate Athletic Association middleweight title at 165 pounds. He received his B.S. degree in 1937.

"He went at boxing like he went after everything else, with his head," an old Charlottesville friend recalled recently. "He was thinking and scientific. Sure, he was tough and he could hit. But he studied fighting, and he thought more than most fighters, and his opponents could never hit him."

Mortimer M. Caplin wanted to become a lawyer, he says, because he was "interested in people, government, and the influence that law has on our society." At the University of Virginia Law School he served as editor in chief of the *Virginia Law Review* and belonged to the Order of the Coif. He graduated first in his class with an LL.B. degree in 1940. New York University Law School awarded him a J.S.D. degree in 1953.

Caplin began his legal career as a law clerk to United States Circuit Judge Armistead Dobie, United States Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit, during 1940-41. In the latter year he joined the New York City law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, with which he was associated until 1950, except for time out for military service with the United States Navy from 1942 to 1945.

During World War II Caplin served as an ensign and as a lieutenant. He was a beachmaster in the Normandy invasion and received the United States Army's distinguished unit award for his service with the Seventh Beach Battalion on June 6, 1944. He also served with the Office of Naval Intelligence and acted as legal officer to the commander of Amphibious Bases and Crafts, United Kingdom.

Returning to the University of Virginia in 1950, Caplin became a professor at the Law School, specializing in tax and corporate law. Among the students who have sat in his classes are Robert F. Kennedy, the United States Attorney General, and Edward M. Kennedy, brothers of the President. He was still teaching at the University of Virginia, where he had earned a reputation as one of the leading tax experts in the nation, when President Kennedy chose him as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

From 1952 until his appointment as Commissioner of Internal Revenue in 1961, Caplin was also counsel and partner to the law firm of Perkins, Battle & Minor in Charlottesville. In 1958 and 1959 he testified and prepared papers for the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives on the general revision of the Internal Revenue Code and he also was a member of President Kennedy's task force on taxation.

MORTIMER M. CAPLIN

As early as 1958 Caplin had written in the *Virginia Law Review*: "We have reached a danger point which strongly evidences an undermining of the tax morality of large numbers of people. Yet I believe these threats can be met by adopting amendments aimed primarily at eliminating tax preferences and favors—amendments focused on creating a revenue system which is fair, equitable, neutral in impact between dollars of income."

Shortly after he was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue in February 1961, Caplin told the Senate Finance Committee that he favored lower taxation depletion allowances on oil. Advocating reduction in tax rates for both higher and lower income brackets, he suggested cutting the upper level to 65 per cent and the lower level to 10 per cent. To compensate, he would revise capital gains relief and eliminate tax loopholes. Caplin has favored the taxing of more types of income and the repeal of special tax benefits. In the bottom income bracket he would eliminate sick pay and dividend exclusions, and credit for retirement income and dividends received. He also looks with favor upon the adoption of general averaging provisions for all forms of income.

Caplin has also promised to try to simplify tax forms and instructions, and he has called for greater enforcement of existing laws by increasing auditing and checkups on tax declarations. Convinced that the careful inspection of about one in every twenty returns filed is inadequate, he believes that the ratio should be closer to one in ten. Within the Internal Revenue Service, Caplin has not made a single personal appointment to the staff of about 52,000 persons. He has thus supported the blue-ribbon

CAPLIN, MORTIMER M.—*Continued*

system that has been responsible for improving employee morale and production by making all promotions from within the agency.

The author of many articles on taxation and corporate law in legal periodicals, Caplin has also written a book—*Doing Business in Other States*—that was published by the United States Corporation Company in 1959. He has lectured at tax institutes in various parts of the United States. For ten years he directed the annual Virginia conference of federal taxation. He is a member of the tax advisory group of the American Law Institute; of the board of governors, Virginia Bar Association; of the advisory committee of the New York University institute on federal taxation; and chairman of the legal research committee of the tax section of the American Bar Association. He belongs to the bar associations of Virginia, New York, Charlottesville, and Albemarle; to the American Law Institute, the National Tax Association, and the Colonnade Club. He is a director of the Community Children's Theatre and the Ellen Bayard Weedon Foundation in Charlottesville.

Mortimer M. Caplin married Ruth Sacks, a designer, on October 18, 1942. They have five children: Lee, Mary Ellen, Michael, Jeremy, and Catherine. Caplin is a clean-shaven, genial, and relaxed man, who likes to wear bow ties. Mrs. Caplin has described her husband as "rather mild looking, you know—unpugnacious. He doesn't look like a boxer." He stands five feet ten inches in height and weighs around 175 pounds. A family man, he spends his free time with his children in swimming, riding, and tennis. During the period of massive resistance to school integration in Virginia in 1958 he turned his basement playroom in Charlottesville into an emergency classroom. He is a member of the Jewish faith and a Democrat. One of his favorite maxims is that of his boxing coach, Johnny Larowe, at the University of Virginia: "Punch first, punch hardest, and keep on punching."

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CARR, ROBERT K(ENNETH) Feb. 15, 1908- College president

Address: b. Administration Bldg., Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; h. 154 Forest St., Oberlin, Ohio

The ninth president of Oberlin College, the first co-educational college in the United States and the first to admit Negroes, is Dr. Robert K. Carr, who succeeded Dr. William E. Stevenson as head of the 127-year-old Ohio institution on January 1, 1960. Dr. Carr, who was formally installed as president on October 22, 1960, was Joel Parker Professor of Law and Political Science at Dartmouth College from 1948 to 1960. An authority on civil rights, he served as executive secretary for President Harry S. Truman's Committee on Civil Rights. Among the five books on the subject that Dr Carr has written or contributed to are *Federal Protection of Civil Rights* (1947) and *American Democracy in Theory and Practice* (1951).

Robert Kenneth Carr, the son of Clifford A. Carr and Sue (Stewart) Carr was born on February 15, 1908 in Cleveland, Ohio. He and his brother, William Stewart, were reared in East Cleveland, where Robert attended Hazeldell Elementary School. After graduating from Shaw High School in East Cleveland in 1925, Carr entered Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, because he wanted to go to school in a part of the United States he had not yet seen. At Dartmouth he held an undergraduate scholarship and majored in political science. After classes he played in the school band.

Having graduated from Dartmouth with a B.A. degree in 1929 and with election to Phi Beta Kappa, Carr entered Harvard University on a Fred De Merritt Barker graduate fellowship and continued his studies in political science. He was awarded an M.A. degree from Harvard in 1930 and in 1935 was given the Tappan Prize for the best Ph.D. thesis in political science.

From 1931 to 1937 Dr. Carr taught in the department of government at the University of Oklahoma. He also directed the Bureau of Municipal Research and wrote a book, *State Control of Local Finance in Oklahoma,* that was published by the University of Oklahoma Press in 1937. In 1937 he returned to his alma mater, Dartmouth College, as a member of the department of government. He became the Joel Parker Professor of Law and Political Science in 1948 and director of Dartmouth's Great Issues course in 1958. Until 1960, when he was named president of Oberlin College, he held both of these positions.

Oberlin College, founded in 1833 in Oberlin, Ohio, was named for Jean Frédéric Oberlin, a pastor, agriculturist, educator, and philanthropist who lived in Alsace-Lorraine. In addition to its College of Arts and Sciences, it maintains a Graduate School of Theology and a Conservatory of Music. It was the first college in the United States to admit students regardless of sex or race, and it has long earned a reputation of encouraging intellectual independence among its students and faculty.

A case in point was Oberlin's resistance to the "affidavit requirement" embodied in the National Defense Education Act of 1958, requiring students to substantiate their nonsubversive political beliefs before becoming eligible for loan funds provided by the government and the sponsoring college. Oberlin was one of only twenty-two schools throughout America that refused entirely to participate in the loan program. Only 107 colleges lodged any protest and seventy-seven of them were private institutions. "The overwhelming majority of American colleges and universities," Carr noted in his inaugural address, "accepted without public protest the requirement of this federal law that they become conscious and positive instruments of government 'thought control' by undertaking to serve as the government's agent in measuring the political *beliefs* of students."

According to Dr. Carr, the private and independent college can fulfill a vital role in American society by providing a free market for ideas. In his inaugural address he contended that "when the going gets really rough, the free market in ideas is likely to find its staunchest defenders in the students, faculties, administrative officers, and trustees of our independent institutions."

From 1945 to 1947 Dr. Carr held a Rockefeller Foundation research grant for study of the constitutional and legal problems involved in the federal protection of civil rights. He describes the function of the civil rights section of the United States Department of Justice in his book *Federal Protection of Civil Rights* (Cornell University Press, 1947). He served for one year as executive secretary of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, which established a permanent office in Washington, D.C. in February 1947.

In *The Supreme Court and Judicial Review* (Rinehart, 1942) Dr. Carr analyzes the exercise of power by the United States Supreme Court as a government process in which the court, as a political agency, shares with the President and Congress the task of governing the nation. He views its judicial function of applying legal criteria to constitutional questions as secondary to its governing activities. "Mr. Carr writes most engagingly," E. S. Corwin noted in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (September 1942). "His selection and arrangement of materials reflect a high degree of literary craftsmanship. He has a quick eye for the significant issue and . . . succeeds in making its significance evident to lay comprehension."

Dr. Carr has also written *Democracy and the Supreme Court* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1936) and *The House Committee on Un-American Activities* (Cornell University Press, 1952), which evaluates the work of the committee from 1945 to 1950. He is the editor of *Civil Rights in America,* which was published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1951, and the co-author of *American Democracy in Theory and Practice* (Rinehart, 1951), which has gone through several editions. He has contributed to several anthologies about civil liberties and has written book reviews and articles for newspapers and for legal journals.

From 1954 to 1955 Dr. Carr made a comparative study of British and American civil liberties on a Guggenheim Fellowship. He holds honorary LL.D. degrees from Dartmouth College (1960), Ohio Wesleyan University (1960), and Concord College (1960) and is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is a member of the American Political Science Association (council member, 1949-51) and of the American Association of University Professors. He was a second vice-president of the AAUP from 1956 to 1958 and has been chairman of its academic freedom and tenure committee since 1958. From 1957 to 1958 he took a leave of absence from Dartmouth College to serve as general secretary of the AAUP. His clubs are the Cosmos in Washington, D.C. and the Union in Cleveland.

ROBERT K. CARR

Robert Kenneth Carr married Olive Grabill, a child guidance worker, on August 25, 1933. They have three boys: Norman Stewart, Elliott Grabill, and Robert Clifford. Carr is a blue-eyed, fair-complexioned man with graying hair, who is five feet ten inches tall and weighs about 160 pounds. Unaffected in manner, he makes himself easily accessible to students and faculty members, whom he impresses as being an attentive listener. He speaks precisely, possibly a carry-over from his days in the lecture room. His tastes and pleasures are simple ones: gardening, amateur mountain climbing, hiking, and the study of local flora and regional history. He is a Democrat and attends the Congregational Church.

Once, when he was asked for a definition of civil rights, Dr. Carr replied: "Too often the phrase merely means rights in voting, court trials, and education for racial minorities." He believes the phrase must be more broadly interpreted to mean the core of democracy. "As the world becomes more complicated, with increasing mobility and wider contacts," Dr. Carr added, "there are more chances for conflicts. So, across the broad horizon of life as it is today, we must be forever struggling to safeguard mankind's gains of the last 150 years."

Reference

Who's Who in America, 1960-61

CASSINI, OLEG (LOIEWSKI-) Apr. 11, 1913- Fashion designer; businessman

Address: b. Oleg Cassini, Inc., 498 7th Ave., New York 18; h. 525 Park Ave., New York 21

Long known as "the fashion world's most irrepressible master-of-ceremonies," and "the rebel of Seventh Avenue," witty Oleg Cassini now holds the enviable position of personal designer for the wife of the President of the United States. The announcement on December 12, 1960 that he would be the principal designer of Mrs. John F. Kennedy's wardrobe surprised the nation's fashion writers.

Despite his European upbringing and Russian-Polish-Italian aristocratic ancestry, Cassini's designs have been largely uninfluenced by French or Italian *couturiers*. His appeal has been strongest in the inland regions of the United States, and Cassini's creations have sold best in such cities as Dallas, Detroit, and Louisville. The functional American look, he believes, "is geared to the American woman's way of life. . . . Quality of fabric and perfect cut are most important."

After working as a designer in Florence and Rome, Cassini came to the United States in 1936. Between 1940 and 1950, with time out for military service in the United States Army, he designed costumes for thirty-six movies produced by Paramount Pictures, Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, and Eagle-Lion Studios. Since 1950 he has headed his own designing and manufacturing firm in New York and has become noted for form-fitting, provocative clothes.

Oleg Loiewski-Cassini was born on April 11, 1913 in Paris to the former Countess Marguerite Cassini, daughter of a Russian Ambassador to the United States, and Alexander Loiewski, a Russian diplomat. On marrying, they had combined their names to "Loiewski-Cassini," and later simplified this to "Cassini." "My father," Cassini says, "is the most learned man I ever knew . . . a sedentary scholar." He describes his late mother as autocratic, brilliant, and generous. His younger brother, Igor, is a journalist who writes the "Cholly Knickerbocker" society column in the New York *Journal-American* and other newspapers.

Timothy Galfas

OLEG CASSINI

Countess Cassini recalls Oleg's childhood in her memoirs, *Never a Dull Moment* (Harper, 1956). The boy was sickly but grew strong and healthy at a sanitarium near Pavlovsk. He often watched the Imperial Guards and His Majesty's Hussars and learned to identify the regiments. During World War I, when his father was diplomatic attaché with the Russian Navy, Oleg frequently spent hours watching the dreadnoughts and cruisers in the Black Sea.

In 1917, when the Czarist government was overthrown, the Cassinis were living in Copenhagen, Denmark. Cut off from their homeland, they were compelled to borrow money, sell family jewels, and occasionally suffered from hunger. The family went from Denmark to Switzerland and eventually to Italy. Countess Cassini established a dress shop in Florence and became moderately successful, catering to her friends in high society and diplomatic circles. When Oleg was thirteen, Madame Cardenas (whose father was Juan Vicente Gómez, the dictator of Venezuela) took him on a trip to Paris with her daughters, to visit the dressmakers. When, upon his return, he showed his mother some of his own sketches, she was so impressed that she put him in complete charge of making three gowns for her collection. The dresses he designed became the best sellers of the year.

His formal education in Florence included studying at the English Catholic School and the Accademia Belle Arti, from which he graduated in 1934. He also attended the School of Political Science. In Rome he studied art and opened a tiny dress salon, getting orders from the aristocracy and American millionaires. Even then he realized that the gowns he designed were too high-priced. "We must lower prices," he told his mother. "This was his *idée fixe*," she noted in her memoirs, "which he carried through later when he went into the wholesale business in America."

In the fall of 1936 Oleg Cassini sailed for the United States. He was soon joined by his brother, Igor, and later, by their parents. Countess Cassini had advised her sons to use the Cassini name, since her father had been well known in Washington, D.C. as Russian Ambassador. Oleg's first job earned for him $50 a week, when jobs were scarce, but he soon lost it. The two brothers would have been in desperate straits if they had not had a miniature of Czar Nicholas II in a frame of gold encrusted with small diamonds, for which they obtained $500. They gave half to their parents and lived on the rest in a $4-a-week room in a dingy rooming house on Fifty-first Street, subsisting on hot dogs. When they were down to their last 35 cents Oleg got another job as a designer, and Igor obtained work in an Italian tourist agency. Because of their wide acquaintance with the international set, Oleg and his brother had friends in New York, Washington, and Newport among the rich, the social, and the celebrated. They both believed in their mother's credo: "If you own a tuxedo and are a gentleman, you cannot fail to make your way and every door will be opened to you."

In the fashion world Oleg Cassini was making slow progress. He designed for Jo Copeland from 1936 to 1938; for James Rotherberg from 1938 to 1939; and in 1939 he went into partnership with Terry Schey, a debutante whose father backed the venture. Mrs. Schlee, mother-in-law of the famous designer Valentina, predicted: "Oleg will go from failure to failure to success."

However, Oleg found it difficult to adjust to the fiercely competitive climate of the New York fashion world; also his ideas were considered "too European." Deciding in 1940 that the only place he could make good was Hollywood, he bought an old automobile for $150 and, carrying twenty of his costume sketches, drove with his father to California. On the strength of his sketches he obtained a job in the costume department of Paramount Pictures, and later also was a designer for Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation. While in Hollywood, he recalled in a recent interview (*American Weekly*, April 2, 1961), he learned how to design "so as to trick the camera, which adds ten pounds to a woman's weight."

After becoming an American citizen in 1942, Oleg Cassini volunteered for the United States cavalry and was sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, where he was joined by his wife, motion-picture star Gene Tierney. He subsequently undertook and passed the course at the officer candidate school and was sent overseas. In 1946 he was discharged as a first lieutenant.

Back in Hollywood after the war, he was head of the wardrobe department at Eagle-Lion Studios in 1946-47. However, his interest in designing clothes for movie stars diminished, and in 1950 he opened his own ready-to-wear establishment on Seventh Avenue in New York's garment district. His name became associated with sheath dresses, knitted suits, and with "modest little jackets over immodest little cocktail dresses."

In 1948 he designed the costumes for *As the Girls Go,* a musical comedy starring Bobby Clark. Ward Morehouse in the New York *World-Telegram* (November 15, 1948) praised his "vivid and revealing costumes," while Howard Barnes (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 15, 1948) described them as "good, bad and indifferent." In 1955 he designed, with Mollie Parnis and Maurice Rentner, costumes for the year 2,000 on NBC-TV's *Wide Wide World* show.

Lord & Taylor showed Cassini's ready-to-wear collection in New York in 1948. Reviewers commended the poetic flair of his evening clothes and dramatic daytime dresses, simple as uniforms. In 1950 Jay Thorpe showed his fall collection including ensembles with several detachable panels, overskirts, boleros, and redingotes. One of his outstanding collections was presented in the fall of 1957 with a "Lunar Line," that writers described as "out of this world."

Writing in the Chicago *Sun-Times* (May 31, 1957), Cassini described the frenzied life of a designer—"the hectic fittings, the moments of agony over the drawing board, the fabrics that don't arrive and when they do they are of the wrong color." But he declared, "there is a flavor and fun in the fashion business. . . . It is one of the last truly individualistic and creative industries left. . . . I am proud to be a designer."

Oleg Cassini and his brother, Igor, have had their own television program in the past. Oleg has also appeared on the *Jack Paar Show* and from time to time on fashion shows for WABD-TV. He maintains that some of his best ideas for designs come on a golf course or on the dance floor at El Morocco. He designed the sheath, he recalled, in Italy, "due to a shortage of material in an emergency."

Although he had known several members of the Kennedy family, Cassini stated emphatically that this friendship did not influence the First Lady in choosing him as her designer. His sketches were chosen in competition with the most expert designers in the nation. "I was lucky to catch the synthesis of Mrs. Kennedy's elegance," he has said. Since Mrs. Kennedy is a woman with a definite point of view, he submits a "total look." Then, he asserts, "I propose and she disposes."

Fashion reporters wrote with genuine respect of the modesty and aristocracy of Mrs. Kennedy's first Cassini-designed evening gown, for the preinauguration gala, a white silk ottoman that flowed gracefully from the high neckline to the floor. They were even more enthusiastic about her second Cassini-designed outfit that she wore during the inauguration ceremony on January 20, 1961—a fawn-colored semifitted wool coat with a removable circle-collar of Russian sable, over a matching wool dress, and a pill-box hat worn at the back of the head. With these creations, the "Jackie Kennedy look" was definitely launched.

Cassini's views on fashion have always been controversial. Sensitive to criticism from fashion writers, he believes that his appointment "raises fashion to the status it enjoys in Europe." When the head of the Costume Designers Union approached Cassini in 1936 and asked him to join the union if he planned to design costumes, Cassini gasped: "Me join a union? Never." However, in 1948 he joined the union along with Schiaparelli and Salvador Dali.

Oleg Cassini's first marriage, to Merry Fahrney, ended in divorce in May 1940. On June 1, 1941 he married motion-picture star Gene Tierney; they have two children, Daria and Christina. This marriage was terminated by divorce on February 28, 1952. He now lives in a bachelor apartment on Park Avenue and walks the thirty blocks to his Seventh Avenue establishment. His home is furnished with antiques, photographs of his family, and his growing collection of books on the American Indian, a subject on which he has become a respected authority. His daughter Tina occupies

CASSINI, OLEG—*Continued*

a neighboring apartment during the school week and spends weekends with her mother in Connecticut. His father lives in an adjacent apartment.

Oleg Cassini has "a thin, lively face wearing in repose an habitual expression of brooding hauteur; his aquiline nose curves above a dark moustache, and his thick, wavy hair has become predominantly gray," observed Eleanor Harris (*American Weekly*, April 2, 1961). He is six feet tall, weighs 170 pounds, and retains his supple physique, as a result of playing tennis, riding, fencing, skiing, and swimming. Fashion writers have been amused by Cassini's irrepressible remarks when acting as master of ceremonies of his own shows. At his February press show he observed: "It is easy to be humble when things are going well for you, but the trick is to be arrogant when you are a flop" (New York *Herald Tribune*, February 17, 1961).

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CHAMPION, GEORGE Feb. 8, 1904- Banker

Address: b. Chase Manhattan Bank, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York 15; h. 5 Meadowbrook Rd., Darien, Conn.

George Champion, the board chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, believes that commercial banking constitutes the cornerstone of a free economy. "If you study the history of nations," Champion once said, "you will find a direct ratio between free markets and the freedom allowed commercial banks in lending to industry." Associated with the Chase Manhattan for three decades, Champion advanced through its ranks during its period of greatest growth, until it became the second largest bank in size in the United States. His career reached its climax on January 1, 1961, when he took office as chairman of the board, succeeding John J. McCloy. Champion shares responsibility for administration of the bank with David Rockefeller.

Born to George and Emily (Moore) Champion at Normal, Illinois on February 8, 1904, George Champion spent his childhood on a farm where he often performed such chores as watering animals and pitching hay. When he was eleven his father died, and the family moved to San Diego, California. He was educated at San Diego High School and Dartmouth College, where he majored in history and political science and played right guard on the undefeated Dartmouth football team of 1925. He was elected to the Psi Upsilon social fraternity and the Casque and Gauntlet senior society. During his high school and college years he spent his summer vacations working as a farm hand, and at one time labored as a construction worker in the building of the Navy air station and Marine base in San Diego.

After he received his B.S. degree from Dartmouth in 1926, Champion left for Wall Street in New York City, carrying a letter of introduction from the placement director of the college and a list of offices that might hire him. No banks appeared on the list. Champion, however, knew a Dartmouth alumnus who ran an employment agency from whom he learned of an opening for a mail teller at the National Bank of Commerce. He took the job and three years later moved over to the Equitable Trust Company. Early in 1930 he was appointed an assistant secretary, and later that year when Equitable Trust merged with the Chase National Bank of New York he was made assistant cashier of Chase National.

Chartered in 1877, the Chase National Bank had by 1930 attained a leading position among New York commercial banks through consolidations with other banking institutions. At this time Chase National held an interest in the Canal Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans, Louisiana, which had run into financial troubles resulting from the Depression and a series of robberies. Under a reorganization plan, Chase National took an active part in the bank's management and sent Champion to New Orleans as the junior member of a two-member executive team. This assignment brought Champion into at least one test of strength with the Senator Huey P. Long, who urged the appointment of one of his followers to a vice-presidency in the bank. Champion reportedly told the "Kingfish": "Senator, you run the state and I'll run the bank" (New York *Times*, October 30, 1960).

Returning to Chase National in 1933, George Champion became a second vice-president in the Southeastern district of the United States department. He was made a Chase National vice-president in 1939, head of the Southeastern district in 1942, and senior vice-president in 1949. As senior vice-president, he headed a personnel relations advisory committee in 1950 that conducted a study to determine the attitudes of Chase employees towards the bank, their jobs, benefits, and bosses. Having made sure that the officer responsible for each department was conspicuously absent, Champion or a member of his committee talked with each employee individually. As a result, the personnel and benefit structure of Chase Manhattan was overhauled.

In 1953 Champion took full charge of the United States department. It is concerned with the bank's organization throughout the nation, supervises the bank's relationship with out-of-town banks and corporations, and includes the petroleum, aviation, and public utilities divisions. About the same time Champion was given the additional duties of vice-chairman of the general loan committee. He was named its chairman in 1954.

George Champion was thus one of Chase National's senior lending officers when on March 31, 1955 a merger was effected with the Bank of the Manhattan Company, chartered in 1799, forming the country's second largest commercial banking institution, the Chase Manhattan Bank. (It ranks after the Bank of America in California.) Champion became executive vice-president on January 1, 1957, succeeding J. Stuart Baker as president.

While Champion was president, Chase Manhattan acquired the Staten Island National Bank and Trust Company, the Clinton Trust Company, and the West India Bank and Trust Company in the Virgin Islands. At the end of 1959 it had some 103 domestic branches (all in New York) and twenty-five foreign branches and employed about 14,600 persons.

With the retirement of John J. McCloy on December 31, 1960, Champion was designated chairman of the board of Chase Manhattan Bank. At the same time David Rockefeller, the youngest son of the late John D. Rockefeller, Jr., became president and chairman of the executive committee. Under a new plan for executive administration, Chase Manhattan announced that both officers will be equally responsible for all aspects of the bank, but each will exercise special leadership in specific areas. The chairman will concentrate on operational, lending, and investment policies, while the president will give particular attention to planning, manpower, and expansion of domestic and foreign activities. After the new management took over at Chase, the bank obtained approval from the New York State Banking Department to open branches in Hartsdale, New York and in Great Neck, New York. In the summer of 1961 Chase Manhattan merged with the Hempstead Bank in Long Island.

Believing in the importance of freedom for commercial banking in a democracy, Champion has spoken out against those who would shackle commercial banks or force them to compete on unfair terms. In 1958 he urged the Federal Reserve System's Board of Governors to correct "inexcusable discrimination" against New York and Chicago banks compelling them to maintain larger cash reserves against checking accounts than banks in other cities. He also criticized the Federal Reserve's "token" ½ percentage point reduction in reserve requirements of member banks during a recession period in the economy. Champion has assailed the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for making what he calls outsized loans to member savings and loan associations. He has been a leader in the movement to make the savings and loan institution and other co-operatives pay taxes on the same basis as stockholder-owned banks.

Champion is president and director of the Chase Manhattan Realty Corporation and director of the Chase International Investment Corporation. In other organizations, he is a director of the American Smelting & Refining Company, Discount Corporation of New York, Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company, and Southern Railway System. He is a member of the executive committee of the Travelers Insurance Companies. In banking associations he has been active in the American Bankers Association, Association of Reserve City Bankers Association (past president), New York State Bankers Association, and American Institute of Banking. For the 1959-60 term he served as chairman of the clearing house committee of the New York Clearing House Association. He has also been vice-president of the finance and currency committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Pach Bros., N.Y.

GEORGE CHAMPION

Married in September 1928, George Champion and the former Eleanor Stevens have one son, George, one daughter, Emily Jean (Mrs. Carl W. Knoblock, Jr.), and several grandchildren. The Champions make their home in Darien, Connecticut. George Champion attends the Noroton (Connecticut) Presbyterian Church. He served as president of the Protestant Council of the City of New York; headed the council's evangelism department, which sponsored the Reverend Billy Graham's New York crusade in 1957; and became a council board member in 1961. He is a Republican and, according to Albert L. Kraus (New York *Times,* October 20, 1960), is "proud of it." His interest in golf and bridge has cemented his friendship with former President Eisenhower. Among his other close friends are former New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey and former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon.

Champion and his wife have fostered greater participation in local politics by Darien townspeople. He has served as town vice-chairman, and Mrs. Champion as chairman. Increasing educational opportunities for Negroes is another special interest of Champion, who was elected a trustee of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in 1954 and was national treasurer of the United Negro College Fund campaign in 1960. Other organizations he has served include the Independent College Funds of America, Greater New York Fund, Crusade for Freedom, and New York Botanical Gardens. He is a member of the Pilgrims of the United States

CHAMPION, GEORGE—*Continued*

and, among many other clubs, of the Blind Brook Club and University in New York and the Augusta National Golf Club in Georgia.

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CHAPLIN, CHARLES (SPENCER) Apr. 16, 1889- Motion-picture actor, director, producer, writer

Address: Vevey, Switzerland

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1940.

A quarter of a century has passed since Charlie Chaplin last played the "little tramp" on the silent screen, but it is as the pint-sized clown with his brush mustache, duck-foot walk, baggy pants, and high-perched derby that Chaplin is usually remembered by audiences. Born in England, Chaplin immigrated to the United States in 1910. Within seven years he had acted in, directed, or produced some eighty two-reelers and had become a millionaire.

After having formed his own studio in 1918, Chaplin produced more ambitious comedies like *The Kid, The Gold Rush, The Circus, City Lights*, and *Modern Times*. His first sound film, *The Great Dictator*, was followed by three others, *Monsieur Verdoux, Limelight*, and *A King in New York*. Since 1953 he has lived at Vevey, Switzerland with his wife, Oona, and their children.

Charles Spencer Chaplin was born in Kennington, in the slums of London, on April 16, 1889, to Hannah and Charles Spencer Chaplin. His parents were music hall performers—his father sang ballads; his mother, under the name of Lily Harley, sang, played the piano, and acted in skits. Chaplin has two half brothers, Wheeler Dryden and Sydney (who assumed the Chaplin name). In 1894 the Chaplins, unable to maintain a home, placed Charlie and Syd in an orphanage, where they remained for two years. The children were often hungry and cold, and their slightest misdeeds were severely corrected. Chaplin has always remembered with horror this unhappy period of his youth.

After he was released from the orphanage, Charlie earned his living by begging and by working occasionally as a lather boy in a barbershop, as a janitor in a music hall, and by taking on small vaudeville comic and dancing parts. During one of his longer periods of employment, he toured England with the Eight Lancashire Lads. At the age of fourteen he played Billy the Shoeshine Boy with a touring company of *The Painful Predicament of Sherlock Holmes*. He joined his brother Sydney as a supporting actor with the Fred Karno vaudeville troupe in 1906. Four years later, at the invitation of Alf Reeves, he became the comic star of the second Karno company. He was playing the part of a drunk in *A Night in an English Music Hall* when Mack Sennett saw him and offered him a movie contract with Keystone Films in Hollywood.

At a salary of $150 a week, three times as much as he had made with the Karno company, Chaplin began appearing in such Keystone two-reelers as *Tillie's Punctured Romance* (1914) in the character of the "little tramp." His small figure sported a battered bowler, too-tight jacket, baggy pants, and oversize shoes, and, even in the face of the worst defeat, he could be seen receding over the horizon jauntily twirling his cane. Repeatedly the butt of life's calamitous jokes, he showed a dignity and an optimism that won him enduring popularity.

By the end of his first year at Keystone, Chaplin was writing and directing his own films. He made some fifty movies for Keystone and then, in 1915, joined the Essanay Company, for which he prepared fifteen films with titles like *Charlie's Night Out, Champion Charlie*, and *Charlie the Tramp*. Chaplin then made twelve comedies for the Mutual Film Company in 1916. In 1917 he arranged with the First National Exhibitors' Circuit for the release of eight pictures that he himself would produce. Under the terms of this contract he received $1,000,000 plus a $15,000 bonus for signing and an equal share of the profits above costs.

The studio that Chaplin built at the corner of La Brea Avenue and Sunset Boulevard in Hollywood was completed in 1918. In the spring of that year he toured large cities with Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks, raising money for the Third Liberty Loan that the American government floated during World War I. The three stars became close friends. They felt so secure in their box-office appeal that they ventured to form an independent releasing company in 1919—United Artists Releasing Corporation, which distributed all of Chaplin's pictures after 1923.

Among the first films that Chaplin produced on his own were *A Dog's Life, Shoulder Arms, Sunnyside, A Day's Pleasure, Pay Day, The Kid, The Pilgrim*, and *Woman of Paris*. Although he appeared from time to time in other roles, such as that of a World War I doughboy in *Shoulder Arms* or of a convict disguised as a clergyman in *The Pilgrim*, he appeared most frequently as the "little tramp."

The tramp suffered many disappointments in love; despite his courtliness and his boutonnière, the little vagabond often lost his lady to a handsome rival. "The little chap I want to show," Chaplin once said, "wears the air of romantic hunger. He is forever seeking romance, but his feet won't let him."

In addition to writing, directing, producing, and acting in his own films, Chaplin usually coached his leading players. Jackie Coogan was unknown before he appeared in *The Kid*. Edna Purviance, Georgia Hale, Merna Kennedy, Virginia Cherrill, and Paulette Goddard were also newcomers to Hollywood before appearing in Chaplin pictures. Chaplin had a great deal of patience, but he was a perfectionist. The scene in *The Kid* in which the small boy stirs up pancakes while his adopted father, Charlie, lounges like a king on a rickety bed took two weeks to make. About 50,000 feet of film were used to bring the final seventy-five feet to perfection.

Chaplin's work on *The Kid* had been interrupted for a time by domestic troubles. In November 1920 he was divorced from Mildred Harris, to whom he had been married for two years. After completing *The Kid* in 1921 he visited London, Paris, and Berlin and returned to Hollywood in October of that year. *The Pilgrim* and *Woman of Paris* (in which Chaplin did not appear) were released in 1923. About that time the actor bought some land near Beverly Hills and planned the house which was erected on Summit Drive—a sturdy yellow building that combined the Basque and early Spanish styles of architecture. He also started writing the script for *The Gold Rush* (1925).

Based on the gold rush of the early 1890's in the Klondike, the picture was filmed in the high Sierras. In it, Chaplin, who is buffeted by snow and pummeled by gold hunters, falls hopelessly in love with a dance-hall girl, played by Georgia Hale. Hunger finally reduces him to eating his own shoes—laces, nails, and all.

Chaplin was well into his next picture, *The Circus,* in December 1926, when Lita Grey (Lillita McMurry), his wife since November 1924, filed divorce proceedings. The lengthy litigation and adverse publicity that followed prompted Chaplin to leave Hollywood for New York. He was unable to visit England, as he had intended, because the federal government had placed more than $1,000,000 in liens on his property for back income taxes.

Not until after the final divorce settlement, in August 1927, did Chaplin feel able to resume work on *The Circus* (1928). This classic story of a clown's futile love for a circus girl brought the actor a special award from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in 1928 for his "versatility and genius in writing, acting, directing, and producing *The Circus.*"

In making his next two pictures, *City Lights* (1931) and *Modern Times* (1936), silent films, Chaplin took a contrary position to that of most Hollywood producers. Since 1928 "talkies" had become practicable, and most producers were changing to the new medium. Chaplin felt, however, that the appeal of his films abroad would be diminished if they were made in one language, and he was unsure how his own voice would project on the screen. Most important, he was reluctant to abandon his lucky talisman, the "little tramp," whose appeal rested on miming and who, Chaplin felt, would be lost in a talking picture.

Both films included a musical score composed by Chaplin. *City Lights* opens with an announcer babbling over a loudspeaker—a satire on the incoherence of the early talkies. The troubles of the tramp center about a millionaire who, when in his cups, befriends Charlie, but, when sober, fails to recognize him. Charlie manages to worm some money from the millionaire during one of his drunken intervals to help a blind flower girl regain her sight. *Modern Times,* a commentary on the impotence of the individual in the machine age, includes a scene in which Charlie, as an assembly line worker, tries to keep pace with a stepped-up production line. After he finished *Modern Times,* Chaplin toured the Orient for three months.

Wide World

CHARLES CHAPLIN

The Great Dictator (1940), which exposed the megalomania of dictators—in particular, that of Hitler and Mussolini, seemed to Bosley Crowther of the New York *Times* a "superlative accomplishment by a great and true artist . . . unquestionably the most significant film that Chaplin has ever made." Chaplin played the roles of Adenoid Hynckel (Hitler), dictator of Tomania, and the little Jewish barber who is his double.

Because Chaplin had studied newsreels of Hitler, he was able to create an accurate impersonation of *der Führer,* who, as it happens, was born in the same month and year as Chaplin. A high point of the film is Hynckel's dance with a balloon representing the world. When he squeezes it too hard it bursts, and Hynckel goes into a rage. At the end of the film, Chaplin steps out of character to make an impassioned speech for freedom and peace. Paulette Goddard, his wife from 1936 to 1942, played opposite him as a young Jewish girl.

The Great Dictator was the last picture in which Chaplin played his variations on the theme of the "little tramp." In *Monsieur Verdoux* (1947) Chaplin appeared as a French Bluebeard who murders several wealthy wives in order to support his family. *Limelight* (1953) is a tender film about the relationship between an aging music hall performer and a young ballet dancer. *A King in New York* (1956),

CHAPLIN, CHARLES—*Continued*

which Chaplin made in Great Britain after having left the United States, satirizes television, American advertising, and witch-hunting Congressional committees.

In the spring of 1944 Chaplin was tried and acquitted on charges of having violated the Mann Act, and in the winter of 1944-45 he was the defendant in two paternity trials on a suit brought by Joan Barry. Blood tests absolved him of responsibility but, after one "hung" jury disbanded, a second jury found him guilty.

In the 1940's the Dies committee and the House Committee on Un-American Activities unsuccessfully investigated Chaplin for signs of Communist leanings. Chaplin has always denied leftist connections. "I consider myself a citizen of the world, an internationalist," he insists. His son, in *My Father, Charlie Chaplin,* characterizes him as an idealist to whom peace and the freedom of the individual mean more than any one philosophy or nation.

Nevertheless, in September 1952, after Chaplin was at sea on his way to England, Attorney General James P. McGranery rescinded Chaplin's entry permit, without which the actor, a British subject, could not return to the United States. After protesting this action for a while, Chaplin returned his permit to the American consulate in Switzerland and settled down in the house at Vevey, which he bought in January 1953. In December 1958 Chaplin met the United States government's full claim for $500,000 in income taxes.

Chaplin received a $14,000 Peace Prize of the World Peace Council in 1954. He is a member of the French Legion of Honor and an honorary member of the Norwegian Actors Association, the Association of Cinematograph and Allied Technicians (Britain), and the British Film Academy. On June 16, 1943 Chaplin married Oona O'Neill, the daughter of Eugene O'Neill. They have seven children: Geraldine, Michael, Josephine, Victoria, Eugene O'Neill ("Tadpole"), Jane, and Annette-Emilie. Chaplin's sons by his marriage to Lita Grey are Charles Spencer, Jr., and Sydney Earl. The blue-eyed, white-haired actor is five feet six and a half inches tall. He is at present writing his memoirs.

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CHARLES-ROUX, FRANÇOIS (-JULES) Nov. 19, 1879-June 27, 1961 French diplomat; president of the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez (1948-58); secretary-general in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1940); Ambassador to the Vatican (1932-40); author. See *Current Biography* (January) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 Je 28 '61

CHIARI, ROBERTO F(RANCISCO) (chē'ȧ-rē) Mar. 2, 1905- President of Panama
Address: Palacio de las Garzas, Panama City, Panama

The President of Panama, Roberto F. Chiari, is a multimillionaire businessman who has initiated a bold plan to extricate many of his country's 1,000,000 inhabitants from poverty. He has declared the watchwords of his government to be honesty and austerity; its goal is the improvement of living standards, especially in the areas of public health, housing, and education.

Chiari has been characterized as reasonable and even-tempered in a part of the world where political passions run high. Panamanians reportedly are encouraged by the thought that if Chiari manages government affairs with as much acumen and sagacity as he has shown in his business enterprises, the small Latin American republic may see better times ahead.

Born in Panama City, Panama, on March 2, 1905, Roberto Francisco Chiari, whose nickname is "Niño," is the son of Rodolfo and Ofelina Remón de Chiari. The new President's father, the late Rodolfo Chiari, was President of Panama from 1924 to 1928.

Roberto F. Chiari received his education at the La Salle School in Panama City, where he earned the bachelor's degree. He later took charge of the family interests in ranching, sugar, and dairy farming, which a *Time* writer said he "built up by riding his ranges in shirtsleeves and keeping an austere eye peeled for signs of waste or obsolescence" (May 30, 1960). The Chiari family plantation and refinery now virtually control the production and marketing of sugar in Panama, and the Chiari dairy business is the largest of its kind in the country.

For many years Chiari has served in various political offices. These are aide-de-camp of the President, member of the National Assembly, member of the cabinet, member of the National Economy Council, and Vice-President of Panama.

The Presidency of Panama had been held previously by Chiari, but only for about five days, in November 1949. After the death of President Domingo Diaz Arosemena in 1949, first Vice-President Daniel Chanis became President. Opposition by strong man Colonel José Antonio Remón Cantera, chief of the national police and a first cousin of Roberto F. Chiari, forced Chanis to resign in favor of Chiari, then second Vice-President. However, Chanis soon regained the Presidency. It was against the same Colonel Remón that Chiari ran for President of the Republic in 1952. Chiari, who received support from the National Patriotic Coalition, lost to his cousin, who won the backing of the Civil Alliance coalition.

Chiari was finally elected to a four-year Presidential term on May 8, 1960, succeeding Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr. (see *C.B.*, January 1957). Supported by a four-party coalition called the Opposition National Union, he defeated rival candidate Ricardo M. Arias Espinosa by a vote of 100,152 to 86,192.

The problems facing President Chiari are many. In Panama there are severe economic depression with rampant unemployment, substandard health conditions, living conditions at the subsistence level, and inadequate educational facilities. The threat of revolution by discontented masses, who believe that the government has not responded to their needs, menaces the new administration. Part of the President's task will be to demonstrate to the poorer classes that his administration is meeting their demands and not favoring a small, privileged group.

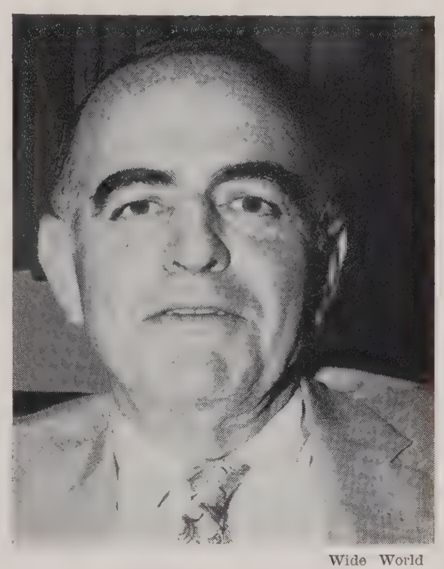
In an interview with Ralph K. Skinner of the *Christian Science Monitor* (September 30, 1960), Chiari said that he is "deeply worried" about the circumstances of the lower classes and is in a "desperate hurry" to improve their lives. He estimates that about $50,000,000 is needed to finance the program he has inaugurated.

During his campaign Chiari had called for reducing the number of government employees and for requiring them to work harder. He promised to change the short hours that government offices are opened, thus ending a long tradition whereby government employees held two part-time jobs. This will open job opportunities to more people. He also made pledges to eliminate a deficit of some $15,000,000 within the first twenty months of his administration, to reorganize the tax-collecting system, and to limit government expenses to government income.

Savings realized from government economy, Chiari said, will go toward financing new development works and other projects to aid Panama's poor. He plans to borrow from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development money needed for his three principal projects: public health, low-cost housing, and educational plants and facilities.

At his inauguration on October 1, 1960, Chiari expressed his attitude toward the United States. He said that Panama and the United States "are closer than ever before to achieving better relations for the mutual benefit of the two countries and the democratic world." The United States' recognition of Panama's titular sovereignty over the Canal Zone, symbolized by the flying of the Panamanian flag there beginning in September 1960, is a major step forward in relations between the two nations, he further pointed out.

However, Chiari chided the United States for not fulfilling its treaty obligations with respect to the operation of the Panama Canal Zone, from which his country earns some $60,000,000 a year in payments, wages, and purchases. He does not seek the nationalization of the Panama Canal by Panama, but he does aim for the end of the alleged discrimination in salaries paid to Panamanians working in the Canal Zone and believes that more top-level engineering and administrative jobs should be assigned to them. Referring to Panamanians who have rioted against the policies of the United States, he said in October 1960 that such "agitations and turbulence" would only "injure the propitious atmosphere for the attainment of the hoped-for national objectives."



Wide World

ROBERTO F. CHIARI

On Communist influence in Latin America, Chiari has taken an uncompromising position. "There's no middle way. It's a simple choice between democracy or communism," he said in late October 1960 (*Christian Science Monitor,* October 28, 1960). He went on to explain that "the main reason Communists made such deep advances is the willingness of the people to listen because of unemployment and lack of progress in education and housing. . . . Washington's plan for a $500,000,000 aid program for Latin America is a good beginning but it must be urgently implemented."

Chiari has served warning on agitators within his country who are supported by pro-Cuban elements and Communists. "My government," he said in October 1960, "will not tolerate any form of intervention, open or veiled, in internal affairs of the country. In compliance with the democratic principles that underlie our way of life, we will not permit the dissemination by foreign elements of extremist doctrines contrary to liberty and respect for human rights."

Although he feels an antipathy to Communism and Cuban interventionism, Dr. Chiari is quite receptive to international help in solving his nation's problems. Observers have noted that if the way he operates his own enterprises indicates how he will conduct his administration, narrow nationalism will not dominate his term in office. The Chiari businesses employ foreign experts who introduce modern techniques and equipment whenever the required know-how is not available in Panama.

Roberto F. Chiari is married to the former Cecilia Orillac. They have a daughter, Carmen Cecilia, who is the wife of Raúl Arango, Jr. Chiari has been characterized as serious, hardworking, realistic, and courteous. He lives in Panama's Presidential palace, where white herons walk in the lobby and wade in the shimmering fountain. Panamanian decorations that

CHIARI, ROBERTO F.—*Continued*

have been awarded to Chiari are the Vasco Núñez de Balboa and Manuel Amador Guerrero.

"Sometimes I think I am the last President from my class," Chiari told Ralph K. Skinner. "If I am not successful in presenting honest ideas and proposals in my government; if I do not convince the people of Panama that my objectives are for their benefit; if I fail. . . I don't know what might happen to Panama. This is a great responsibility which I deeply feel. I must succeed as President."

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N Y Times p23 My 22 '60
International Who's Who, 1960

CLEVELAND, (JAMES) HARLAN Jan. 19, 1918- United States government official

Address: b. Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 3702 Corey Place, N.W., Washington 16, D.C.

One aim has guided Harlan Cleveland during his long and varied government career: to do what he can to improve the morale of the greatest possible number of human beings. Now United States Assistant Secretary of State for international organization affairs, he is prepared by training and conviction to support a foreign policy committed to raising the standard of living in underdeveloped nations and to strengthening the Western alliance.

To his present position he brings his experience in helping low-income American farmers as a writer with the Farm Security Administration, and European and Asian war victims as an official with UNRRA; in carrying out American policies as an administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Mutual Security Agency; in editing and publishing the *Reporter* magazine; and in directing the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs. During the 1960 Presidential campaign he was chairman of the Citizens for Kennedy in the Syracuse, New York area.

The son of Stanley Matthews and Marian Phelps (van Buren) Cleveland, James Harlan Cleveland was born in New York City on January 19, 1918. He has two brothers, H. van Buren Cleveland and Stanley Matthews Cleveland, and one sister, Mrs. Anne C. White. His father was a minister. His mother, an educator and dean of women at Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida, often advised her children: "Never stop learning" and "Never get the feeling that you have arrived." Harlan grew up in Madison, Wisconsin and in Europe. On the Continent he first became interested in international affairs.

An excellent student, Cleveland graduated *cum laude* from Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts in 1934 and with high honors in politics and a Phi Beta Kappa key from Princeton University in 1938. At the university he had majored in international relations and had been a member of the Whig Clio debating organization. Having won a Rhodes Scholarship, he took graduate work at Oxford University in England in 1938-39. While at Oxford, he played with the Oxford lacrosse team against Cambridge.

When Cleveland returned to the United States he was an intern for a brief period at the National Institute of Public Affairs. Wanting to help low-income farmers, he entered government service in 1940 as a writer with the Farm Security Administration. Two years later he joined the Board of Economic Warfare to assist in protecting and strengthening the international economic relations of the United States during World War II.

Toward the end of World War II Cleveland became interested in relief and reconstruction in war-ravaged areas. He was executive director in 1944-45 and later, in 1945-46, acting vice-president of the economic section of the Allied Control Commission in Rome. After attending the third council session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in London in 1945, he served as deputy chief of the UNRRA mission in Italy from 1946 to 1947.

Turning his attention from Europe to Asia, twenty-nine-year-old Cleveland became director of UNRRA's $650,000,000 China program. He continued his work in China when he joined the United States Economic Cooperation Administration as director of the China aid division in the following year. However, the government ended this assistance program in August 1949 after the Chinese Communists overran the Chinese mainland.

In 1950 Cleveland, who was deputy to the ECA assistant program administrator, assumed the additional post of acting head of the Far East program division of ECA. He supervised the aid program to five Southeast Asian countries, which was financed in part by about $100,000,000 in unspent funds from the original $275,000,000 China aid program. For his contribution to war relief he received the Medal of Freedom of the United States Army in 1946 and the Gold Star of the Chinese Order of the Brilliant Star in 1948. He had been made a Grand Knight Officer of the Italian Order of the Crown in 1946.

From 1951 to 1953 Cleveland served as assistant director of the Mutual Security Agency, in charge of the European program. As he later wrote in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (September 1956), he soon discovered that a successful administrator must promote his own political coalition on Capitol Hill to "protect his program and his reputation from damage." On the basis of his experience, he took strong exception to the recommendation of the Hoover Commission that top civil servants be nonpolitical appointees, or what Cleveland called "eunuchs staying out of trouble, by staying out of sight."

An election day expendable, in 1953 Cleveland made the transition from public servant to executive editor of the *Reporter* magazine. From 1955 to 1956 he served as its publisher. His articles and editorials ranged from critiques of the Eisenhower administration's economic theories and foreign policies to a defense of big government, in which Cleveland contended that bureaucratic tensions place a premium on leadership qualities and do not stifle individual initiative.

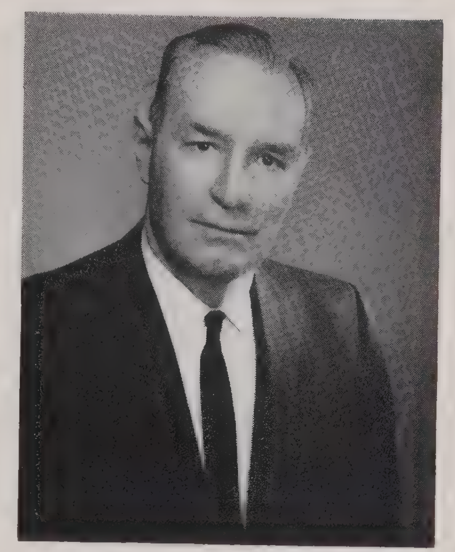
At the age of thirty-nine, Harlan Cleveland in 1957 became the third and youngest dean of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University. As head of the Maxwell Graduate School, which was the nation's first institution to offer a graduate program in public administration, he directed graduate programs in the economics, history, philosophy, political science, sociology, and anthropology departments.

While at the Maxwell Graduate School, Cleveland supervised a study of the personalities, backgrounds, and education of Americans working overseas. Two books, *The Art of Overseamanship* (Syracuse University Press, 1957) edited by Cleveland and Gerard J. Mangone and *The Overseas Americans* (McGraw, 1960) written by Cleveland, Mangone, and John Clarke Adams, resulted from the study. During the investigation, which was financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, interviews were held with 244 Americans living overseas and 200 foreign nationals. In *The Overseas Americans* the authors concluded that the keys to success for Americans working abroad—including businessmen, military personnel, missionaries, and government workers—were technical skill, organizational ability, belief in mission, cultural empathy, and political awareness.

At a 1960 conference held by the National Council of Churches of Christ in America to discuss the training of Americans for work overseas, Cleveland said that being a Christian "ought to help Americans to escape the narrowness of being an American" and to express "brotherhood not denomination." He noted that many Americans abroad know too little about foreign culture to work with foreigners, that they often suffered from "cultural shock," and that they did not have "an ethic for mutual involvement." In December 1960 he wrote that universities could help to prepare Americans for work in foreign lands by "setting up special overseas training programs, expanding language area studies, promoting research about cross-cultural operations and winnowing the nation's youth for the best envoys, young as well as old, to send out into a revolutionary world" (New York *Times Magazine*, December 11, 1960).

On January 25, 1961 President John F. Kennedy appointed Cleveland as Assistant Secretary of State for international organization affairs, and he took office on February 23. In this position he provides guidance and support for American participation in the U.N. and various international conferences. Whenever matters affecting the United States are considered by international bodies, Cleveland and his staff prepare "action recommendations" for United States representatives.

Cleveland expressed some of his views on foreign policy in his article, "Memo for the New Secretary of State" (New York *Times Magazine*, December 11, 1960). He wished it to be understood that the United States is not involved in old-fashioned diplomacy between nations, but in new-fashioned operations within nations. In Cleveland's view, it is necessary to assume political and social change in every foreign country, as well as in the United States. He came to the conclusion that "a sense of community cannot be prefabricated at a summit meeting [but in] voluntary cooperation for limited purposes that are really shared," such as in a European Common Market, a Jordan Valley authority, or an Inter-American Development Bank.



Dept. of State—Robert H. McNeill

HARLAN CLEVELAND

Cleveland has edited a collection of articles called *The Promise of World Tensions* (Macmillan, 1961). He has written *The Theory and Practice of Foreign Aid* (Maxwell Graduate School, 1956) for the Special Studies Project of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. In it he points out that the important issue is what techniques underdeveloped nations shall adopt to attain economic growth. Since leaders in such countries are usually not trained to analyze means and ends, they see Communism "not as selling totalitarian means but just Utopian ends." American efforts, according to Cleveland, must focus on co-operative ventures that will foster opportunities to grow "fast enough to prevent the chaos of desperation."

Cleveland serves on the boards of International Development Services, Experiment in International Living in Putney, Vermont, and New School for Social Research. He also is a member of the educational interchange policy committee of the Institute of International Education. His memberships include those in the American Political Science Association and the American Society for Public Administration. In New York his club is the Century. Rollins College and the College of Williams and Mary conferred the honorary LL.D. degree on Cleve-

CLEVELAND, HARLAN—*Continued*

land in 1956 and 1959, respectively, and Alfred University, the Doctor of Humanities degree in 1958.

On July 12, 1941 Harlan Cleveland married Lois W. Burton, a librarian. They have three children: Carol Zoë, Anne Moore, and Alan Thorburn. Cleveland, who is six feet three inches tall and weighs 200 pounds, is a handsome man with gray eyes and light-brown hair. For relaxation he enjoys playing golf and tennis, sailing, skiing, reading, and listening to music.

An Episcopalian, Cleveland has said that he believes in a personal God. In a statement entitled "This I Believe" (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 9, 1953), he wrote that he is convinced of "the interwoven continuity of everything and everybody with everything and everybody else." He continued: "What is true in space must be true in time: what I do now will live on its effect." Cleveland also believes "that progress is natural and good, and practicable. . . . It is combined with the very old Christian idea that the individual—not the family or the group, or the State—is the important unit."

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CLOSE, UPTON Feb. 27, 1894-Nov. 13, 1960 Author; former radio commentator; lecturer; spokesman for the political Right in Asian affairs. See *Current Biography* (December) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p22 N 15 '60

COBB, GERALDYN M. *See* Cobb, J.

COBB, JERRIE Mar. 5, 1931- Pilot

Address: b. Aero Design & Engineering Co., Bethany, Okla.; h. 1508 Classen Dr., Oklahoma City, Okla.

The first woman to satisfy the criteria for space flight set by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is Miss Jerrie Cobb, one of the foremost women pilots in the United States. She was subjected to the same battery of physical and psychological tests administered to the seven male astronauts selected for Project Mercury. Her achievement record proved that women were as capable as men of participating in space travel, besides having several advantages to their credit. She is thrilled with her selection for this unique enterprise, and she shows no dread of the rocket flight or the unknown. "I'd want to do it even if I didn't come back," says Jerrie (New York *World-Telegram & Sun,* August 19, 1960).

At present, Miss Cobb is employed as executive pilot and advertising and sales manager of the Aero Design & Engineering Company, which manufactures the twin-engine Aero Commander planes. She divides her time among astronaut training, work in the office, and flying, which she regards as both avocation and vocation. Since 1957 Jerrie Cobb has established international records for speed, altitude, and distance in the twin-engine class, piloting Aero Commander planes.

Born on March 5, 1931 in Norman, Oklahoma, Geraldyn M. Cobb is the daughter of Lieutenant Colonel William Harvey Cobb of the United States Air Force (retired) and the former Helena Butler Stone. Jerrie and her older sister, Joan (now Mrs. Edwin P. Warren, Jr.), were reared and educated at military camps to which her father was assigned. She was enthusiastic about aviation even as a young child, and when she was twelve years old her father reconditioned his Waco biplane with pedal blocks and seat cushions to make it possible to teach her to fly.

Flying was an expensive hobby, and Jerrie took odd jobs, such as working at a horse ranch and waxing airplanes at the local airport, to pay for her training. In 1947, when she was only sixteen years of age, Jerrie earned her private pilot's rating. Meanwhile, she attended Classen High School in Oklahoma City and after graduating in 1948 she matriculated at Oklahoma College for Women in Chickasha.

After completing her freshman year, Jerrie Cobb left college to pursue a career as a pilot. She received her commercial and flight instructor's license on her eighteenth birthday and immediately accepted a job teaching flying, navigation, meteorology, and sundry related subjects to veterans at a VA-approved aviation school. Starting in 1951, Jerrie worked as a charter pilot, flying private planes, doing pipeline patrol, and dusting crops.

The following year she took a job with Fleetway, Inc., a service specializing in the delivery of aircraft to foreign countries. She flew commercial and military planes, including B-17's, T-6G's, and C-46's, and became the only female international ferry pilot in the United States. She was later appointed Fleetway's chief pilot to supervise all its South American operations.

From the start Jerrie Cobb understood that there would be no special assignment privileges accorded her because of sex. She ferried her cargoes under the most challenging and harrowing conditions but her skill as a pilot and her courage never wavered. Her most exciting experiences were a forced landing in Colombia on a narrow beach lying between the ocean and the Andes; hazardous weather over the jungles; and an arrest in Ecuador as a Peruvian spy when she made a forced landing in a T-6G bearing the markings of the Peruvian Air Force.

For several years Miss Cobb was employed as chief pilot for Executive Aircraft, Inc., an aviation sales and service organization at Municipal Airport in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1958 she joined the Aero Design & Engineering

Company, a subsidiary of Rockwell-Standard Corporation, as its executive pilot and soon assumed the additional responsibilities of advertising and sales promotion manager.

Two years earlier she had used the Aero Commanders to establish two world aviation records in the C-l.d class, including planes weighing 3,858 pounds to 6,613 pounds. In May 1957 she flew the Aero Commander 560-E from Guatemala City, Guatemala to Oklahoma City (1,504.74 miles) to set the long-distance nonstop record and three weeks later she established the altitude record of 30,361 feet in the Aero Commander 680. At the World Congress of Flight held in Las Vegas, Nevada, on November 13, 1959 Jerrie Cobb flew a Commander 680-E at 226.148 miles per hour to establish the world speed record for planes in the C-1.d class. Jerrie broke her own altitude record on September 20, 1960 when she flew the Aero Commander 680-F to a height of 37,010 feet in one hour and forty-nine minutes.

Because of her brilliant flying record, Miss Cobb was invited by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to undergo a series of qualifying tests for astronaut training. In February 1960 she stayed for eight days at the Lovelace Foundation (named for Dr. W. Randolph Lovelace 2d of Project Mercury, the United States astronaut program) in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

There she underwent the same eighty-seven physical and psychological tests administered to military pilots for the selection of seven male astronauts. Doctors took many electrocardiograms and blood pressure and pulse readings to detect any cardiovascular defects and X-rayed her body organs. She was placed unstrapped on a tilt table and moved from horizontal to a sixty-five-degree angle to test for circulatory defects. Psychological tests evaluated her emotional stability and maturity, the ease with which she adjusted to environment, her grasp of complicated instructions, and her ability to maintain a sense of humor.

Experts rated Jerrie's performance as "extraordinary," and classified her in the top one or two percentile in ability to adjust. The tests also proved that in certain respects women were more capable than men of withstanding the physical demands of space travel; they have a lower body mass, need less oxygen and less food, and have a greater tolerance to radiation levels because of internal reproductive organs.

Elated by the fact that she may be the first woman in space, Jerrie Cobb is now undergoing rigorous training and preparation to be qualified and ready when the time comes. Not at all afraid of making the rocket trip into space, she wrote in an article for the *American Weekly* that she "can't imagine anyone *not* wanting to go" (October 23, 1960).

Resembling the prototype of the all-American girl, blonde, blue-eyed, dimpled Jerrie Cobb is five feet seven inches tall and weighs 121 pounds. She excels in swimming, tennis, golf, and horseback riding, and was runner-up in an Oklahoma open golf tournament for women. She played first base for three seasons with a semiprofessional team in the National Softball League. For less strenuous relaxation she reads poetry and studies religion, philosophy, and ethics. Except for rock 'n' roll she is fond of music. An enthusiastic cook, she specializes in the cookery of Chickasaw Indians, while her pet dachshund Schatzi looks on in the kitchen. She has been described as a vivacious, affable, and completely feminine young woman who prefers dresses to slacks and high heels to casual shoes. A devout Episcopalian, she prays at her private home altar and attends church regularly. She is an independent Democrat.

JERRIE COBB

Jerrie Cobb is one of four Americans to hold the Golden Wings of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale. She has been named Woman of the Year in Aviation for 1959 by the Women's National Aeronautic Association and Pilot of the Year for 1959 by the National Pilot's Association. She possesses the Amelia Earhart Medal of the Ninety-Nines, an international society of women pilots. She belongs to these three organizations and also to the Mach Busters and the Civil Air Patrol.

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COBB, TY(RUS RAYMOND) Dec. 18, 1886-July 17, 1961 Former baseball player; first baseball star to be elected to the Hall of Fame; generally regarded as the greatest player in the history of baseball; set sixteen major-league records that still stand. See *Current Biography* (September) 1951.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Jl 18 '61

COBURN, CHARLES June 19, 1877-Aug. 30, 1961 Actor; performed on stage, screen, radio, and television over a period of sixty-eight years; won Oscar as best supporting actor in *The More the Merrier* (1943). See *Current Biography* (June) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 Ag 31 '61

COLEMAN, ORNETTE Mar. 19, 1930- Saxophonist; composer

Address: b. c/o Atlantic Records, 157 W. 57th St., New York 19

The self-taught alto saxophonist and composer Ornette Coleman has only reached prominence on the jazz scene since late in 1959, but he has already become one of the most controversial jazzmen since the late Charlie ("Yardbird") Parker. Praised by some critics as an innovator, attacked by others as a wrongheaded eccentric, Coleman plays his own singularly titled compositions on a white plastic saxophone that has become his trademark.

ORNETTE COLEMAN

Coleman's is a completely new style—harsh, inchoate, atonal, even cacophonic—that no longer improvises upon chord patterns. Its spasmodic phrases, swoops, smears, and runs seem headed for no place in particular. Coleman is trying to create a new freedom of improvisation for jazz that will not only allow him to communicate his feelings and ideas more easily, but also to convey a warmth and expressiveness like that of the human voice.

Although he has his detractors, Coleman can lay claim to some articulate defenders. John Lewis of the Modern Jazz Quartet has called him "the only really new thing in jazz since the mid-Forties," and Martin Williams of the *Jazz Review* has predicted that Coleman will "affect jazz profoundly and pervasively." Such serious composers as Virgil Thomson, Marc Blitzstein, Gunther Schuller, and Leonard Bernstein, after having heard Coleman play, have come away impressed.

Ornette Coleman was born on March 19, 1930 in Fort Worth, Texas. His father, a former baseball player and singer, died when Ornette was about seven years old, and his mother worked as a domestic to support the family. Coleman's sister, Truvenza, originally a singer, now leads her own jazz band in Fort Worth. His cousin, James Jordan, a formally trained alto and baritone saxophonist, was an important influence on Coleman's earliest musical efforts. Another was Red Connor, an inventive alto saxophonist from Fort Worth. Coleman has also long admired Charlie Parker, Jimmy Dorsey, Pete Brown, Lester Young, and others.

Since his family was too poor to pay for his lessons, Ornette Coleman taught himself the rudiments of music with the help of a self-instruction manual. This auto-didacticism explains why today the orthodox do not approve of his fingering. Once, Coleman took his saxophone apart, bit by bit, to learn how it worked. His "do-it-yourself" method was not entirely successful: he mistook the low C on his saxophone for the A in the instruction book, and he did not discover that he was playing consistently off pitch until he joined a church band two years later.

Although he had bought himself an alto saxophone at the age of fourteen, Coleman switched to the more forceful tenor saxophone at the age of sixteen. He made his early public appearances around Fort Worth on the heavier instrument and continued to play the tenor saxophone during his first tours. These included an engagement with a carnival band in 1949 and a tour with Clarence Samuels' rhythm and blues band.

Coleman returned to the alto saxophone when a mob showed its disapproval of his playing by smashing his tenor saxophone. Coleman by this time had settled in New Orleans, where he supplemented his nightly jazz work with odd jobs during the day. According to one source, the mob consisted of some Baton Rouge hoodlums who resented the fact that their women had followed the itinerant jazz musicians out of town; according to another, it was made up of New Orleans jazz buffs who resented Coleman's unusual style. In either case, Coleman had already evinced the unorthodox characteristics which, then and now, have turned many bandleaders and jazz enthusiasts against him. Some musicians used to walk off the stand when he turned up for jazz sessions.

He bought the white plastic saxophone now associated with him because he could not afford a brass instrument. Now he refuses to dispense with it because it has become an intimate part of his playing, an important factor in producing his own novel sound. Furthermore, Coleman feels that the white plastic saxophone produces a warmer sound than the conventional metal instrument.

Late in 1950 Ornette Coleman returned to Fort Worth. He joined Pee Wee Crayton's rhythm and blues band for a tour, but found himself unemployed in Los Angeles when his original ideas proved too much for Crayton, who finally paid Coleman not to play. He remained in Los Angeles until 1952, trying without any success to make some impression on the local jazz scene while supporting himself as a houseboy for a Los Angeles nurserywoman.

In 1952 Coleman came back once more to Forth Worth, where he formed his own band. He remained until 1954, when, feeling that the brand of jazz his Fort Worth audience wanted was not the kind that he wanted to play, he once again tried Los Angeles. There he worked in Bullock's department store, first as an elevator operator, then as a stock boy. He used to park his elevator at the tenth floor of Bullock's and study books on harmony and music theory. His reading helped to crystallize the atonal style with which he has since become associated.

After several years of obscurity in Los Angeles, Coleman finally succeeded in attracting the attention of some jazz musicians to his avant-garde style. Among these was Red Mitchell, a bassist, who suggested that Coleman bring one of his compositions to Lester Koenig, the owner of Contemporary Records. Koenig not only agreed to record the piece, but hired Coleman to perform it and other compositions on a Contemporary album, *Something Else!* (a jazz term for a highly original musician). The next Contemporary album that Coleman recorded was *Tomorrow is the Question!*

Ornette Coleman's first album did create something of a stir in jazz circles when it was released in 1958, but Coleman's career as a performer continued to be harassed by frequent unemployment. In 1959 John Lewis, musical director of the influential Modern Jazz Quartet, heard Coleman and his associate, trumpeter Don Cherry, and was impressed by the inventiveness of their approach to jazz. He talked the executives of Atlantic Records into underwriting the expenses of Coleman and Cherry at the 1959 session of the School of Jazz in Lenox, Massachusetts, an intensive, three-week summer course conducted by leading jazz performers. Coleman has more than paid Atlantic Records back with the success of the albums that he has recorded for the company: *The Shape of Jazz to Come, Change of the Century, This Is Our Music,* and *Free Jazz.* During the summer of 1959 Coleman and Cherry also appeared at the Monterey, California jazz festival.

After their sessions at the School of Jazz, Coleman and Cherry resettled in New York, accompanied by bassist Charlie Haden and drummer Bill Higgins. In November 1959 the Ornette Coleman Quartet opened an engagement at the Five Spot Café, a Greenwich Village night club with a Third Avenue atmosphere. Shortly afterward, the group made its New York concert debut as part of a jazz concert at Town Hall.

Reviewing Coleman's night club engagement Don Nelsen of the New York *Sunday News* (December 6, 1959) called him the latest "messiah" to attract the would-be disciples of the jazz world. Nelsen noted the unorthodox white plastic saxophone and pigmy-sized trumpet used by Coleman and Cherry respectively and wrote: "The most impressive qualities about Coleman are his obvious intensity of feeling and singular conception of time. But what has everyone either enthused, amused, or confused are his ideas and his system of communicating them." Less tolerant was a New York *Herald Tribune* reviewer (November 30, 1959) who, after having accused Coleman of failing to communicate "order" in his playing, concluded that Coleman was "beyond the limits of any known criticism." Although Coleman still tends to divide his listeners into two warring camps, he has made some critics feel that his work has gained in clarity and quality since his first appearances in New York.

After having established himself as the mainstay of the Five Spot Café, Coleman moved on to the more commodious Village Vanguard in the autumn of 1960. His cohorts now included Don Cherry on trumpet, Scott La Faro on bass, and Eddie Blackwell on drums. The ranks of those who have been transported by Coleman's night club sessions include not only jazz buffs, but serious composers and such celebrities of café society as Faye Emerson and Dorothy Kilgallen. Coleman was even asked to write a column in the New York *Journal-American* while Miss Kilgallen was away on vacation.

To Whitney Balliett of the *New Yorker* (June 4, 1960) Coleman offered a relatively uncomplicated explanation of his historical position in jazz: "I know exactly what I'm doing. I'm beginning where Charlie Parker stopped. Parker's melodic lines were placed across ordinary chord progressions. My melodic approach is based on phrasing, and my phrasing is an extension of how I hear the intervals and pitch of the tunes I play."

A slight man of medium height, Ornette Coleman dresses in an impeccable style not always associated with jazzmen. He is reported to be a sweet-tempered, patient, and mild-mannered man, whose brooding face is fringed with a beard. From time to time he has been interested in various religious cults, and he still subscribes to the belief that love can overcome violence. In the early 1950's Coleman married a California girl who plays the cello; they have a son, Denardo.

Now a contented New Yorker, Coleman has recently become interested in the city's art museums and has cultivated the friendship of local abstract-expressionist painters. Recently he has been studying notation, harmony, and other technical aspects of music with Gunther Schuller, the young composer and jazz critic. He likes to take long walks through New York City, observing with delight the pleasure that people take in their crafts and skills. As for his own craft, Ornette Coleman said not too long ago: "Nobody can talk about jazz. You play it, you feel it, and it's a very private thing."

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CONNALLY, JOHN B(OWDEN, JR.) Feb. 27, 1917- United States Secretary of the Navy; corporation lawyer

Address: b. Department of the Navy, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 53 Westover Terrace, Fort Worth, Tex.

When John B. Connally joined President Kennedy's team as Secretary of the Navy in 1961, he became head of a nuclear-powered Navy, which has emerged as the United States' first line of defense. Although he is comparatively unknown on the national political scene, Connally is a veteran of Washington and Texas politics and managed several of the election campaigns of Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson. He is a Navy veteran and has had extensive experience in law and corporate management.

U.S. Navy

JOHN B. CONNALLY

John Bowden Connally, Jr., was born in Floresville, Texas on February 27, 1917, the son of Lela (Wright) and John Bowden Connally. He attended public schools in San Antonio and Floresville, then entered the University of Texas in Austin, where he earned the LL.B. degree in 1941. At the university he was interested in extracurricular activities and campus politics. He was the winner of the Inter-Society Oratorical Contest, president of the Athenaeum Literary Society, president of the dramatic society Alpha Psi Omega, member of the legal fraternity Delta Theta Phi, vice-president and speaker of the freshman law class, chairman of the Students Assembly, and president of the Students Association.

Immediately upon graduating from law school, Connally entered the Naval Reserve as an ensign on June 11, 1941 and received assignment to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. After serving as a legal assistant to Under Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, Connally was ordered to Algiers, where for nearly a year he assisted in planning the Italian invasions as a member of the staff of General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

From the European theater of operations he went to the Pacific, where he distinguished himself in action in the Gilbert, Marshall, Mariana, Ryukyu, and Philippine islands, China Sea, and Japan. For his bravery as a fighter-plane director aboard the aircraft carrier USS *Essex* he won the Bronze Star Medal and for his conduct aboard the aircraft carrier USS *Bennington,* the Legion of Merit. He was relieved from active duty in January 1946 with the rank of lieutenant commander, but remained in the Naval Reserve (inactive) until 1954.

Although little was known about Connally as a political figure at the time of his appointment as Secretary of the Navy, his political career parallels that of Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson. While still a law student, Connally volunteered as a campaign aide in one of Lyndon B. Johnson's earliest contests for election to the United States House of Representatives.

After the war Connally managed Representative Johnson's bitterly contested campaign for the Senatorial primary of 1948, in which he was opposed by former Governor Coke Stevenson. Johnson was victorious in both the primary and general elections, and Connally accompanied him to Washington as his administrative assistant from January to October 1949. Connally was again instrumental in bringing about a Johnson victory in 1956 when he helped the Senator capture control of the Texas Democratic party. Connally had a hand in winning 1,458 state convention votes for Johnson to 381 for Governor Allan Shivers, who had been state Democratic leader until that time.

In the Presidential election year of 1960 Connally was Johnson's manager in his effort to become the Democratic standard-bearer. After Senator John F. Kennedy won the nomination on the first ballot at the Democratic National Convention, he asked Johnson to be his running mate. A *Newsweek* (January 9, 1961) writer noted: "Politically, Connally can only be described as 'a Johnson Democrat.' He has the same talent for political maneuver as Johnson, but those who observed him during the political in-fighting at Los Angeles believe that he showed a great deal more self-discipline."

Intermixed with his political interests has been a legal and business career that has brought him considerable prestige and wealth. Admitted to the Texas bar in 1938, Connally practised with the Austin firm of Powell, Wirtz & Rauhut until 1952 when he moved to Fort Worth to join the firm of Richardson & Bass. About 1946 he was one of the founders of radio station KVET in Austin and was its president and manager for three years.

Connally was attorney for, as well as a director in and officer of, the vast enterprises of the late Sid W. Richardson, Texas oil tycoon. He is secretary-treasurer of the Richardson Foundation, which has assets of about $400,000,000, and is one of the three executors of the Richardson estate, estimated at between $200,000,000 and $1,000,000,000. He will not receive fees from the estate during his government service. In such widely diverse fields as carbon black, real estate, and ranches he had extensive management experience, and he served as director of the New York Central System.

President-elect Kennedy designated Connally as Secretary of the Navy on December 27, 1960. The appointment occasioned considerable comment in the nation's press because of his oil connections, since the Navy is the biggest oil purchaser in the world. According to Drew Pearson (New York *Mirror*, January 18, 1961), "Connally was the attorney and lobbyist for a group of oil-gas companies which raised $1,500,000 in 1956 to lobby the natural gas bill through Congress. Connally was the mainspring of that lobby . . . [and] masterminded the battle on Capitol Hill."

After questioning by the Senate Armed Services Committee, Connally was praised by Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia and chairman of the committee, who said: "We are fortunate to have a man who knows something about the oil business. It will be a distinct advantage to the United States." With only one vote against him—that of Senator William Proxmire, who charged that Connally's association with the petroleum industry constituted a "conflict of interest"—he was confirmed by the Senate on January 23.

The fifty-eighth Secretary of the Navy, succeeding William B. Franke, Connally took the oath of office on January 25, 1961. In this subcabinet post he is in over-all charge of an operation that encompasses the world, extends from the depths of the ocean out into space, and includes a wide variety of activities, from oil reserves in California to frozen blood banks in Bethesda, Maryland.

The Navy operates 222 major bases in the United States and fifty-three bases overseas; it maintains an organization of 628,000 officers and sailors, 175,000 Marines, and 650,000 civilians. Its Polaris submarine fleet, capable of launching Polaris ballistic missiles into the air from under the sea, is revolutionizing the Navy and altering the balance of power between the Navy and Air Force. By 1965 the Navy plans to have a fleet of twenty-nine Polaris submarines on patrol of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The budget for the Navy for the year beginning on July 1, 1961 is about $12,000,000,000.

John B. Connally was married in 1940 to Idanell Brill, who was the Texas University Sweetheart in 1938. They have three children, John B. Connally 3d, Sharon, and Mark. The family has a palatial residence in Westover Hill, an exclusive area of Fort Worth. Connally is a director of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show and of Boys, Inc. He is a husky, handsome, six-footer. A New York *Times* (December 28, 1960) reporter wrote that his "associates class him as a conservative in speech, dress and action, until he gets on the political floor. Then he is a fighter."

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CONNOR, JOHN T(HOMAS) Nov. 3, 1914- Drug manufacturing executive; lawyer
Address: b. Merck & Co., Inc., 126 E. Lincoln Ave., Rahway, N.J.; h. 49 Prospect Hill Ave., Summit, N.J.

Government service and law practice led John T. Connor to the pharmaceuticals manufacturing business in 1947 and to the presidency in September 1955 of Merck & Company, Inc., one of America's largest manufacturers of ethical drugs (those sold only to physicians or on prescription). From its main office at Rahway, New Jersey, Merck functions through four major divisions—chemical, pharmaceutical and biological, international, and research. It employs more than 11,000 persons and maintains plants, offices, and distributing centers in some seventy-five countries. Merck's emblem, an adaptation of the Geneva Cross, symbolizes regard for the suffering of mankind.

John Thomas Connor, a native of Syracuse, New York, was born to Michael J. and Mary V. (Sullivan) Connor on November 3, 1914. He graduated *magna cum laude* from Syracuse, receiving a Phi Beta Kappa key and a B.A. degree in 1936. Harvard University's Law School awarded him an LL.B. degree in 1939, and on admission to the New York bar, he became an associate of the New York City law firm of Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swaine & Wood.

During World War II, Connor went to Washington, D.C., in 1942, to become general counsel for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, of which Vannevar Bush was the director. Connor was principally concerned with setting up a research and production program in penicillin that involved the efforts of ten companies in the United States as well as a large number of university, government, and commercial laboratories in the United States and Great Britain. For his work in the OSRD he received a Presidential Certificate of Merit.

Joining the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant in 1944, Connor served in the Pacific as an air combat intelligence officer. He had been advanced to first lieutenant and was on duty in Japan when recalled to Washington late in 1945 to assist the Navy Department in taking over certain OSRD functions and in winding up the penicillin program. In 1946 he served briefly as counsel in the Office of Naval Research before being appointed special assistant to the late James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy. "Forrestal," according to *Fortune* (February 1956), "often remarked that the well-rounded man should have experience in both industry and government. Connor took his advice . . . and sought out a company with plenty of research and humanitarian flair." He found it in 1947, when he joined Merck & Company as general attorney. Later in the year he was appointed secretary and counsel of the company; in 1950 he was made vice-president.

Established in New York City in 1889, Merck & Company was originally the American outlet for a Darmstadt, Germany drug manufacturing enterprise that in the mid-nineteenth century had achieved the first commercial pro-

Chase, Ltd.

JOHN T. CONNOR

duction of morphine, codeine, and cocaine. In 1900 it acquired the site of its present headquarters at Rahway, New Jersey, and within another three years the plant was manufacturing in the United States the products of the parent company.

A merger with the century-old Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten entérprise of Philadelphia led in 1927 to the formation of the present Merck & Company, Inc., and severance from the Darmstadt firm. New and enlarged laboratories were dedicated at Rahway in 1933, and by 1936 Merck had become engaged in large-scale production of Vitamin B. Subsequently the firm obtained an early lead in the development of streptomycin, and when Connor joined the firm in 1947 it was approaching the end of the fourteen years of research that culminated in 1949 in the manufacture of cortisone. Other products included fundamental chemicals such as bismuths, citrates, ephedrines, iodides, narcotics, quinines, salicylates, and silvers.

By 1951 Merck & Company was operating producing plants at Danville in Pennsylvania, Elkton in Virginia, and San Francisco as well as at the Rahway headquarters. Sales that year reached $120,000,000, but fell in 1952 to about $106,000,000. The decrease came about partly because other firms were now producing cortisone and partly because of Merck's general sales weakness in not sufficiently promoting its new products.

An improved sales organization was one of the results of Merck's merger in April 1953 with Sharp & Dohme, a leader in pharmaceutical research and production. After the merger, Connor was elected administrative vice-president and general manager of the Merck Sharp & Dohme international division. A five-member committee was later formed to help in the transfer of executive responsibility to younger hands in the company. In September 1955 the committee selected Connor to be president of the company to succeed James J. Kerrigan, who became chairman of the executive committee of the board. George W. Merck, son of the founder of the company, remained chairman of the board until his death in 1957, when he was succeeded by Bush. Connor is chief executive officer.

After his election as president, Connor quickly increased to 7 per cent of the company's sales revenue the amount of money to be applied to research. The result was the development by mid-1957 of such new specifics as Inversine (for high blood pressure) and Melprolone (for rheumatic complaint) and by 1958 of Glycamide, an aid in preventing coccidiosis in chickens. A year later Hydro-Pros was developed to dissolve blood clots and depress blood pressure.

Meanwhile, in May 1957, the Netherlands subsidiary of Merck Sharp & Dohme had opened at Haarlem the first Merck factory to be built overseas since World War II. An exchange of data agreement concluded with the West German firm of Siemons in August 1957 made it possible for Merck to use a German process in manufacturing electronic silicon and related products. Sales rose from $172,432,000 in 1956 to $192,125,000 in the twelve months ending March 1958, and in the following twelve months to as high as $212,471,000. Net sales in 1959 were a trifle under $216,913,000. The $17,000,000 expended for research and development in 1958 represented 8 per cent of sales and was increased to 10 per cent in 1959.

Charged by a federal grand jury in May 1958 with having submitted uniform price quotations for Salk polio vaccine sales to public authorities, five prominent drug concerns, including Merck, were brought to trial in October 1959. The prosecution's bill of particulars alleged that the defendants entered into conspiracy no later than July 1, 1955, but the Merck attorney pointed out that the firm had neither set a price for the vaccine nor started to market it until January 1956. The case against the five drug companies was dismissed on November 30, 1959 because of lack of evidence.

When he appeared as a witness at the hearings on pricing policies of the pharmaceutical industry held by Senator Estes Kefauver's antitrust and monopoly subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee in December 1959, Connor was asked about the uniform high price of hormone drugs. He replied that through discounts Merck had in effect cut the price of cortisone 90 per cent in the three years immediately following its introduction. He also explained that it had taken Merck nearly seven years to recover the $21,800,000 invested in its development.

In an address to the Manufacturing Chemists' Association in June 1958, Connor proposed a "longevity race" between the United States and the Soviet Union to see which could first increase average life expectancy to seventy-five years. For the United States he suggested a six-point program to include both general expansion of medical research and a special concerted drive on heart disease, cancer, and the ailments of old age.

At the annual meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association the following June, Connor was elected chairman. He is also a director of that organization and of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association. He has been a trustee of the Committee for Economic Development since July 1956 and is a member of the American Management Association's advisory committee for management training of government executives.

Connor has also served on the New Jersey State Water Resources Advisory Committee and as chairman of the New Jersey Committee for Improving Science and Mathematics in the Secondary Schools. He has directed or assisted in fund-raising campaigns for the New Jersey Association for Mental Health and the Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry and is a trustee of the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation. In January 1959 he was the Roman Catholic recipient of the New Jersey Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Mrs. Connor is the former Mary O'Boyle of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Connors, who were married on June 22, 1940, have two sons, John Thomas, Jr., and Geoffrey, and one daughter, Lisa Forrestal. John T. Connor belongs to two New Jersey golf clubs, the Baltusrol and Morris County clubs, as well as to the Essex Club in Newark and the Harvard and Pinnacle clubs in New York City. His Greek-letter societies, besides Phi Beta Kappa, are Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Kappa Alpha, and Phi Kappa Psi. He is in retired status as a captain in the Marine Corps Reserve.

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COOK, DONALD Sept. 26, 1901-Oct. 1, 1961 Actor; played on Broadway for a quarter of a century; performed in such light-comedy hits as *Private Lives* and *The Moon Is Blue;* appeared in many Hollywood films. See *Current Biography* (July) 1954.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 O 2 '61

COOPER, GARY May 7, 1901-May 13, 1961 Film actor; in his cowboy roles he symbolized the brave and taciturn pioneer of the American frontier; won Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Award for *Sergeant York* (1941) and *High Noon* (1952) and a special academy citation in 1961. See *Current Biography* (December) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ My 14 '61

COREA, SIR (GEORGE) CLAUDE (STANLEY) (kō-rē-ä) Sept. 5, 1894- Former Ceylonese Representative to the United Nations; lawyer

Address: h. 20 Barnes Pl., Colombo, Ceylon

A mild-mannered Ceylonese, Sir Claude Corea was a central figure in the struggle between East and West when he was chairman of the U.N. General Assembly's Political and Security Committee from September 1960 to March 1961. The chairman of the Security Council in May 1960, Sir Claude presided over a debate on Russian charges of United States aggression after an American U-2 plane was shot down over Soviet soil.

A symbol of moderation and compromise in Ceylon, as well as in the international arena, Sir Claude has avoided involvement in controversy and has earned the respect of opposing factions throughout a tumultuous period in the political life of his homeland. Before serving in important diplomatic posts in the United States and Great Britain, he practised law and was active in politics for many years. He was Ceylon's permanent representative at the U.N., with the rank of Ambassador, from 1958 to early 1961, when he retired from his nation's Foreign Service because of poor health. For his services he was named a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1952.

George Claude Stanley Corea was born on September 5, 1894 in the coastal town of Chilaw in Ceylon, the island of "dusky leaves" that lies south of India. His father was Alfred Winzer Corea and his mother, Sarah Elizabeth (Herat) Corea. After studying at Wesley College in Colombo in 1910-11, he began his legal training at the Ceylon Law College at Colombo in 1912. Following his graduation from law school in 1916 and admission to the Ceylon bar, he practised at Chilaw for fifteen years.

Around 1919 Corea became interested in politics. He helped to found the Ceylon National Congress, the pioneering political organization in the period before Ceylon, a British Crown Colony since 1802, achieved independence. During these years the nationalist aspirations of the people were crystallizing and the political institutions leading to nationhood were developing. In 1931 the Donoughmore Constitution was promulgated. It provided for universal suffrage and a State Council with jurisdiction over many local matters.

In 1931 Corea was elected to the first State Council. He acted as Minister of Home Affairs on two occasions during the next five years. He was re-elected to the State Council without opposition in 1936. As Minister of Labor, Industry, and Commerce from 1936 to 1946, he was responsible for establishing the state-supported Bank of Ceylon, for creating the In-

SIR CLAUDE COREA

dustrial and Agricultural Credit Corporation, and for introducing legislation that improved conditions in the fields of commerce and labor. Corea was the Ceylonese representative to the Commonwealth Conference held in New Delhi, India at the beginning of World War II and a member of the War Council of Ceylon for the duration of hostilities.

Under the constitution of 1946, granting Ceylon greater authority over its own affairs, the State Council was superseded by a two-chamber Parliament and a diplomatic service was created. Corea joined the service and has remained with it since its founding. After 1956, when the socialist Sri Lanka Freedom party defeated the conservative United National party, many diplomats were replaced, but not Corea. He has been able to serve in the nation's interests for both parties.

His first foreign assignment was to Great Britain as Ceylon Government Representative, where he participated in discussions that resulted in independence for Ceylon. On February 4, 1948 Ceylon attained the status of a Dominion within the British Commonwealth of Nations. In October 1948 he was appointed his country's first Ambassador to the United States. He was also a representative to the Conference on Trade and Employment in Havana, Cuba in 1947-48 and to the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference in San Francisco in 1951. In the following year he became a Knight Commander in the Order of the British Empire.

Returning to London in February 1954, Sir Claude was High Commissioner for Ceylon to Great Britain for the next four years. In addition, he served as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France and the Netherlands from 1956 to 1958. He also was chairman of the interim co-ordinating committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1955 and was chairman of GATT in 1956-57. At the opening of the annual session of GATT members on October 17, 1957, Sir Claude said that the European Economic Community (common market), formed by France, Italy, West Germany, and the Benelux nations, carried "the seeds of great benefits . . . for the world at large."

Although he had been named Ceylonese permanent representative to the United Nations as early as August 1957, Sir Claude did not assume office until May 1958. He replaced R.S.S. Gunewardene, who had become Ambassador to the United States. In August 1958 the General Assembly called an emergency session to consider American military intervention in Lebanon and British military intervention in Jordan after both governments had appealed to Washington and London for help. As head of the Afro-Asian bloc at the emergency session, Sir Claude proposed an expanded summit conference of major powers and Afro-Asian nations to deal with the crises. On August 21 the General Assembly adopted a resolution urging the withdrawal of foreign troops from both countries, and before the end of the year the United States and Great Britain complied with the request.

When the thirteenth session of the General Assembly was convened, in September 1958, Sir Claude was elected chairman of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. In the next session (1959-60) he served as a member of the First (Political and Security) Committee. When the committee recommended that the General Assembly ask France to refrain from testing atomic bombs, Sir Claude voted with the majority of the committee. He said that France could become a nuclear power without testing atomic bombs, explaining that the United States might provide France with all the information it had on nuclear development, or the major powers might invite France to take part in the Geneva talks on the cessation of nuclear bomb testing. Although the General Assembly on November 21, 1959 urged all nations to halt nuclear testing during the Geneva talks, France indicated that it intended to carry out its program of nuclear explosions.

Ceylon was elected a nonpermanent member of the Security Council for 1960-61 on October 12, 1959. Later, Sir Claude was designated as council chairman for May 1960. When in May the council considered the Soviet demand that it adopt measures to stop flights of United States aircraft over Russian territory, Sir Claude tried to do anything in public or private that would mollify tempers, establish a common basis for discussion, and avoid a crisis.

On May 26 the Security Council rejected the Soviet resolution condemning United States "aggression" by a vote of 7 to 2, with Ceylon and Tunisia abstaining. Sir Claude felt that the United States had violated international law, but he refused to approve the Soviet resolution because President Eisenhower had promised not to resume reconnaissance flights.

The fifteenth session of the General Assembly opened in September 1960, and Sir Claude was elected chairman of the First (Political and Security) Committee on September 21. In the next two weeks on the floor of the General Assembly he managed to side on one occasion with the Soviet bloc and on another with the Western world. On September 29 he led the forces that defeated a Soviet proposal to place the disarmament issue on the agenda of the General Assembly. In October he joined with Wladyslaw Gomulka of Poland in urging the seating of Communist China. Calling attention to a declaration by the Peiping government that it would not feel bound by any international disarmament agreement arrived at without its formal participation, Sir Claude observed that those who seek to get Peiping to change its mind later "will have to pay a price, and that may be a heavy one." However, the General Assembly voted 42 to 12, with 22 abstentions, not to debate the admission of Red China.

Sir Claude attended the Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1955, the Conferences on the Safety of Life at Sea in 1958 and 1960, and the U.N. Conference on the Elimination or Reduction of Future Statelessness in 1959. He has represented Ceylon at meetings of the World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Claude Corea and Karmanie Chitty were married on January 19, 1933. They have three sons, Nihal, Harindra, and Chandra. According to Sir Claude, their marriage was not the usual family-arranged affair common at that time in Ceylon. Lady Corea comes from the Tamil (Hindu) community and her husband's family belongs to the Singhalese (Buddhist) majority. The two groups were founded by settlers from different areas in India, and intermarriage was unconventional. For relaxation the short, soft-spoken diplomat likes playing bridge, shopping for books, traveling by car and walking. He is a Freemason.

Sir Claude spends hours preparing his speeches, and he prefers to pass judgments only after he has learned all the pertinent facts. "I like to see things for myself," he once said. After the summit conference collapsed in May 1960, he quoted an old proverb: "Failures are the pillars of success." To this he likes to add the adverb "often."

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CORSON, FRED PIERCE, BISHOP Apr. 11, 1896- Bishop of the Methodist Church

Address: b. Wesley Bldg., 1701 Arch St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; h. 2601 Parkway, Philadelphia 30, Pa.

More than 40,000,000 Methodists in some seventy countries are associated in a worldwide program of evangelism and church unity under the leadership of Bishop Fred Pierce Corson, president of the World Methodist Council. Since 1944 Corson has been resident bishop of the Philadelphia area of the Methodist Church in the United States and for a decade earlier had been president of Dickinson College. He was elected on August 9, 1960 in Zurich, Switzerland as president-designate of the World Methodist Council, and was inaugurated for a five-year presidential term in Oslo, Norway on August 25, 1961.

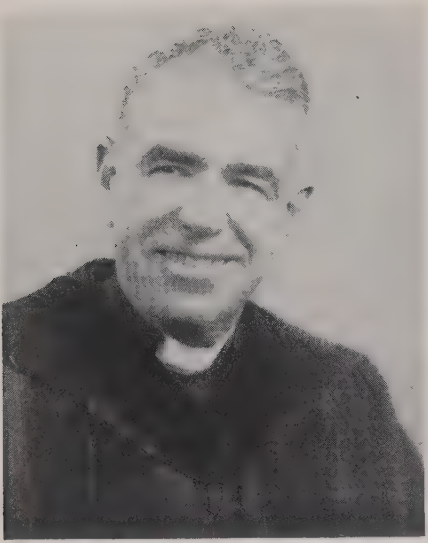
Born on April 11, 1896, in Millville, New Jersey, the son of Jeremiah Corson, a glass manufacturer, and Mary E. (Payne) Corson, Fred Pierce Corson was brought up in a Methodist family with three sisters, Helen, Nellie, and Flora. He went to local schools and after graduation from Millville High School attended Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1917 with a B.A. degree after winning election to Phi Beta Kappa. In 1920 he received both the M.A. degree from Dickinson and the B.D. degree from Drew University, Madison, New Jersey, where he was the first recipient of the John Heiston Willey Award for pulpit excellence.

After his ordination in 1920 as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Corson joined the New York East Annual Conference of the Methodist Church and served as pastor of the Community Methodist Episcopal Church in Flushing, New York until 1924, when he took a pastorate in New Haven, Connecticut. His pastorate was in Port Washington, New York during 1926-27 and in Brooklyn during 1928-29. He became superintendent of the Brooklyn South District in 1929 and remained there until he was appointed president of Dickinson College in 1934.

Dickinson College is an independent, privately controlled institution that was founded in 1773 and has been affiliated with the Methodist Church since 1833. During his ten-year administration, Corson earned particular distinction for revising the college curriculum and for using comprehensive examinations to test the proficiency of students before admitting them to third-year courses.

In 1944 Corson was elected bishop of the Methodist Church and assigned to the Philadelphia area. As bishop, he worked especially to integrate the four conferences within his area—Philadelphia, Wyoming Valley (which includes part of Pennsylvania and New York), New Jersey, and Puerto Rico—by bringing the district superintendents together in a cabinet-like group to attend the opening sessions of each of the four annual conferences. He introduced the practice of holding planning conferences at the beginning of each four-year period and organized an annual area meeting for laymen and an area convocation on preaching for ministers.

Within each of the conferences, Bishop Corson conducted a series of evangelistic preaching and visitation campaigns, with pastors exchanging pulpits with pastors from other conferences for a week. Bishop Corson preached in each of the districts as part of the campaigns, which climaxed in 1958 and 1959 in Operation Victory to tell others about Christ. The campaigns



BISHOP FRED PIERCE CORSON

produced most of the growth in the conferences' memberships: in the Philadelphia conference church membership grew from 99,807 in 1944 to 130,233 in 1959; membership in the Wyoming Valley increased under Corson from 68,874 in 1944 to 90,934 in 1959, and the value of church property there increased by $21,580,583, to total $32,006,493.

The most distant conference of Corson's area, Puerto Rico, has also been brought into closer association with the other conferences. To show the conference superintendents what the needs of the tropical island were, Corson invited each superintendent to visit the island with him. On other occasions, he took from fifty to sixty ministers and laymen to Puerto Rico for sessions of the annual conference to broaden their understanding of Puerto Rico's problems.

Corson has attended the general conference of the Methodist Church in various capacities: in 1932 as a district superintendent, in 1940 as a college president, and in 1944 as a bishop. During 1952-53 he served as president of the Methodist Council of Bishops and thus as titular head of Methodists in the United States. At the general conference of the Methodist Church in the spring of 1952 in San Francisco, Corson stressed the importance of attracting youth in a world-wide evangelistic campaign. "The Communists, Fascists, and ultra-fundamentalists, like the Youth for Christ, all came to power via the youth movement," he pointed out. "We must face that fact and recognize that they supplied some sort of inner urge." He is the organizer of the Bishop's Crusaders, a youth movement with more than 14,000 members throughout the world dedicated to Christian service.

In his concern for the international needs of the Methodist Church, Bishop Corson has traveled extensively in Europe and made several world tours, studying mission and educational conditions. As a representative of the Council of Bishops to the centennial celebration of China Methodism and as an official visitor to United States Army and Navy chaplains, he traveled to China and Japan in 1947 and 1948. He also served as a religious adviser to the armed forces in Europe and Asia and in 1948 he was chairman of the Secretary of War's Clergy Commission to Inspect Occupied Countries of Europe.

Again representing the Council of Bishops, Corson was sent as a fraternal messenger to the General Conference of Brazil in 1950, and during his visit to South America he spoke at the Conference of School Administrators in Spanish-speaking South America in Lima, Peru. Bishop Corson, who has served as vice-president of the World Conference of Methodists and as a member of its executive committee, was a delegate to the World Conference in 1951 at Oxford, England and in 1956 at Lake Junaluska in North Carolina. In 1954 he attended the World Council of Churches, with which the World Methodist Council is affiliated.

Bishop Corson's prominence in the World Methodist Council brought him election as vice-president of the council in 1956. At Zurich, Switzerland on August 9, 1960, he was elected president-designate of the World Methodist Church, succeeding Dr. Harold Roberts, principal of Richmond Theological College at the University of London. As president of the council, Corson leads over 40,000,000 Methodists in seventy countries. The council promotes world-wide fellowship among Methodists and other Protestants, arranges for the exchange of preachers between various Methodist groups, and generally encourages closer unity.

Education remained one of Corson's major interests after he left Dickinson College, and from 1948 to 1960 he was president of the general board of education of the Methodist Church. He is a trustee of Dickinson, Drew University, Pennington School, and several seminaries. Since 1944 he has lectured at a large number of colleges and universities, and in 1961 he presented the Tipple Lectures at Drew University on Bishop Francis Asbury, the first bishop of the Methodist Church in the United States, a subject on which Corson is an authority. Many of his writings are concerned with Christian education, including his book *The Christian Imprint* (Abingdon, 1955). He has also written *Your Church and You* (Winston, 1951) and *Pattern for Successful Living* (Winston, 1953) and has edited John Wesley's translation of the New Testament.

Another of Corson's writings, the pamphlet *How Good Is Communism?*, is a strong indictment of Communism. Corson, a personal friend of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, was an official guest of the Republic of China on Formosa in 1957. He is outspoken in urging United States support for Chiang's government and has worked to influence public opinion against the admission of Red China to the United Nations.

Bishop Corson is a thirty-third degree Mason, grand chaplain of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania, and past grand prelate of the Pennsylvania commandery of Knights Templar. He belongs to the Union League clubs of New York and Philadelphia, the Sons of the American Revolution, Kiwanis, the Newcomen Society, and the National Liberal Club of London. He is a Republican.

While serving in his first pastorate, in Flushing, New York, Fred Pierce Corson married Frances Blount Beaman of Charlotte, North Carolina, on March 22, 1922. His wife often accompanies him on his many trips abroad. Their son, Hampton Payne Corson, is a doctor of medicine. Bishop Corson has brown eyes and white hair and a manner that gives the impression of courage and confidence. Among his honors are degrees from some twenty-five colleges, universities, and professional schools. He is also the recipient of the Yorktown Medal of the Society of Cincinnati for distinguished service in the field of Christian citizenship and education and of the St. George's Award of Philadelphia's St. George's Methodist Church for service in the world Methodist Church.

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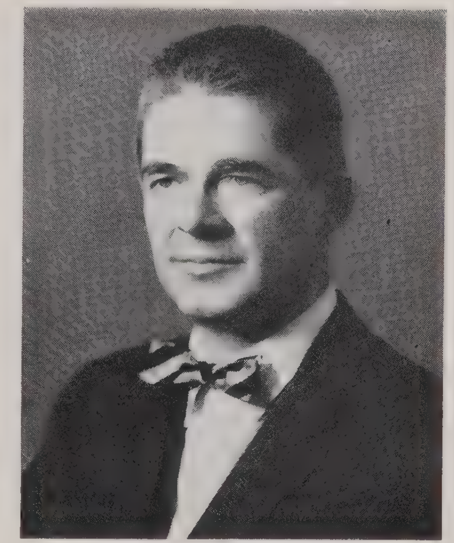
COX, ARCHIBALD May 17, 1912- Solicitor General of the United States

Address: b. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.; h. Glezen Lane, Wayland, Mass.

An expert on labor law, an author, and a professor of law at Harvard Law School, Archibald Cox was appointed by President-elect John F. Kennedy in December 1960 as the new Solicitor General of the United States, to take office in January 1961. In this position Cox is the third-ranking member of the Department of Justice and will argue government cases before the Supreme Court. A familiar figure in Washington, he had held a number of positions in the federal government, including attorney in the Office of the Solicitor General in the early 1940's and chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board in 1952. During the 1960 Presidential campaign he was one of Senator Kennedy's principal advisers.

Archibald Cox was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, on May 17, 1912, the son of Archibald and Frances Bruen (Perkins) Cox. He has five brothers and sisters: Mrs. Elizabeth Bigelow, Mary D. Cox, Maxwell E. Cox, Louis A. Cox, and the Reverend Rowland J. Cox. He was brought up in Plainfield and prepared for college at St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, graduating in 1930.

Then having entered Harvard College, Cox majored in American history and economics and was graduated with a B.A. degree in 1934. He attended the Harvard Law School, where he was elected a member of the *Harvard Law Review*. He received the LL.B. degree *magna cum laude* in 1937 and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in that year. After about a year as a law clerk for Judge Learned Hand of the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York, he became an associate in 1938 with the Boston firm of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge & Rugg. He practised for three years with this firm.


ARCHIBALD COX

In 1941 Cox accepted a position on the small staff of the National Defense Mediation Board, and when the board expired during that year, he was appointed to the Office of the Solicitor General in the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. After two years in this office, he became for a brief period in 1943 an assistant to Thomas K. Finletter, then special assistant to the Secretary of State. Later in 1943 he became an associate solicitor in the Department of Labor.

At the end of World War II Cox returned to the Harvard Law School as a lecturer on law. In 1946 he was raised to the rank of professor, thus becoming, at the age of thirty-four, one of the youngest men to hold that rank at Harvard. He taught law at Harvard for the next fifteen years, taking time out occasionally to fill a government position or to arbitrate wage disputes. He became Royall Professor of Law in 1958; this chair, established in 1815, is the oldest endowed one at the Harvard Law School.

During the Korean War, Cox took a leave of absence from Harvard and became a co-chairman of the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission, which dealt with construction wage regulations. When, in the wake of the 1952 steel strike, Congress abolished the old Wage Stabilization Board and created a new one with more limited powers, President Harry S. Truman appointed Cox in July 1952 to head the new eighteen-man Wage Stabilization Board, then facing a backlog of about 12,000 cases.

About four months after Cox had become head of the board, he resigned in protest because President Truman overruled the board's decision to lower to $1.50 a day the wage in-

COX, ARCHIBALD—*Continued*

crease of $1.90 that John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, had negotiated with the industry for his coal miners. When President Truman granted the coal miners the $1.90 increase, Cox returned to his teaching at Harvard.

Experienced in drafting labor legislation, Cox wrote an anti-injunction bill for labor that was adopted in Massachusetts in 1950. He also helped to arbitrate disputes in the textile and machine-tool industries in New England. He has arbitrated several nationwide labor cases, including those in 1954 and 1960 involving the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and all Class I railroads. He served as a neutral member both times and was chairman of the arbitration panel in 1960.

Cox's interest in labor problems led him to make suggestions for the revision of the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947. He proposed in 1953 before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee that a joint commission of Congressmen and experts should make a study of the act before any major changes were decided upon. In 1958 and 1959 he served as a close adviser to Senator John F. Kennedy in proposing labor reform bills.

In 1958 he worked with Kennedy on the Kennedy-Ives bill, a forerunner of the Kennedy-Ervin bill, which was passed by the Senate but not by the House. His 1953 recommendation for a study group bore fruit in 1959, and he served as chairman of a special panel of nongovernment experts who studied and advised the Senate Labor Committee on changing the Taft-Hartley Law. In 1959 he stayed at Kennedy's side on the Senate floor and at committee meetings during discussions of labor legislation.

During the 1960 Presidential campaign, Cox was one of the leaders of Senator Kennedy's brain trust, working full time on his staff. After his election as President, Kennedy named Cox, on December 29, 1960, to be Solicitor General of the United States, to succeed J. Lee Rankin. The Solicitor General receives a salary of $20,500 a year and is considered to be the third-ranking member of the Department of Justice, after the Attorney General and his deputy.

The Solicitor General is in charge of all United States government litigation in the Supreme Court. He supervises the preparation of government briefs and other documents filed in that court and he argues the most important government cases there. He decides whether or not the government should appeal a case, if the government has lost in a lower court decision. At the request of the Attorney General, he may conduct and argue any case in any United States court in which the federal government is interested.

The reputation that Cox has built up in the field of labor law rests in part on his editing of *Cases on Labor Law,* published by the Foundation Press in the University Casebook Series (1948, 1951, 1954, and 1958). His comments on the Taft-Hartley Act after six years were recorded in 1953 in the *Proceedings of the Conference on Industrial Relations* at the University of Buffalo. The University of California Institute of Industrial Relations published his *Law and the National Labor Policy* as number five in its monograph series in 1960. His articles have appeared in such magazines as *Atlantic Monthly* and *Fortune* and in legal periodicals.

Cox participated in a 1958 conference on labor problems, held by the Fund for the Republic at Arden House, Harriman, New York. He is a member of the American Bar Association and has served as secretary of its labor relations law section. He also belongs to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He lists his political affiliation as Democratic, but at times he has voted for Republican candidates.

Archibald Cox married Phyllis Ames on June 12, 1937. They have three children: Sarah, Archibald, Jr., and Phyllis. Cox is said to combine an offhand manner with an exact mind. He has gray eyes and gray-brown hair, is six feet two inches tall, and weighs about 185 pounds. He once remarked, "My only hobby, I guess, is my work unless it be an occasional venture into non-partisan town politics." He was elected at a town meeting to a three-year term in 1959 as one of the three selectmen in Wayland, Massachusetts.

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COX, HERALD R(EA) Feb. 28, 1907-
Virologist; bacteriologist

Address: b. Lederle Laboratories Division, Pearl River, N.Y.; h. Haverstraw Rd., Suffern, N.Y.

For the conquest of some dreaded viruses and bacteria mankind owes its thanks to the efforts of researchers like Dr. Herald R. Cox, the director of viral research at Lederle Laboratories Division of the American Cyanamid Company, whose inoculations against Rocky Mountain spotted fever and typhus have saved countless lives. Dr. Cox has developed defenses against human and animal diseases, including the poliomyelitis vaccine Orimune, which can be taken orally in liquid form and provides protection against the three principal virus strains in one dose. It has not yet been approved by the United States Public Health Service.

Before he came to Lederle Laboratories in 1942, Dr. Cox conducted investigations on pathogenic agents at the United States Public Health Service and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He served as president of the Society of American Bacteriologists in 1960-61.

Herald Rea Cox was born on February 28, 1907 in Rosedale, Indiana, the son of Leo R. and Pauline Mae (Rea) Cox. He was educated at Indiana State Teachers College in Terre Haute and earned the B.A. degree in 1928. Continuing his studies at Johns Hopkins University, he received the D.Sc. degree in 1931, after having submitted a doctoral dissertation on filterable viruses. He remained at the university for another year as an instructor in immunology.

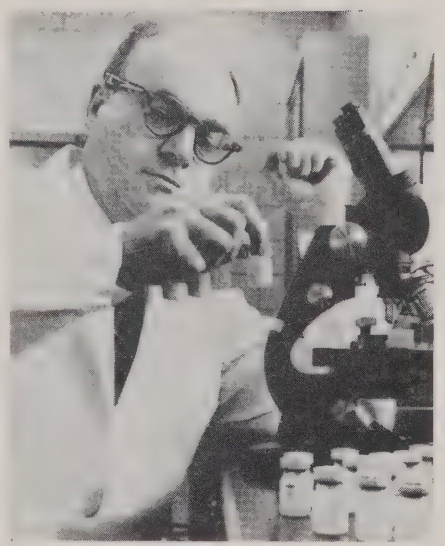
Turning from teaching to research, Cox went to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in 1932 as an assistant in pathology and bacteriology. There he helped to develop a dead-virus vaccine for Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis. Then in 1935 he joined the United States Public Health Service as an associate bacteriologist.

Sent to Montana, Cox was assigned the task of developing a safer and more potent vaccine against Rocky Mountain spotted fever. At that time the only inoculation used against the disease, which resulted in fatalities of 90 per cent, was a weak vaccine prepared from the pulverized bodies of infected wood ticks. Working on the project was extremely dangerous—six scientists had already died from the fever.

After two discouraging years, Cox was able to nurture the disease agent in the yolk sac of a chick embryo and to produce a vaccine from the culture. In the meantime, he had contracted the disease himself and was critically ill for twenty-one days. He credits the saving of his life to his own vaccine. His success with the Rocky Mountain spotted fever vaccine led to his appointment in 1940 as principal bacteriologist at the Public Health Service, where at the age of thirty-three he was the youngest man ever to hold a top scientific post in the organization.

The next project undertaken for the Public Health Service by Dr. Cox was the improvement of the typhus vaccine. (The serum in use was produced by an uneconomical process and less than 5,000 doses were made each year.) Working day and night, Cox again adapted the virus for growth in egg tissue. His technique enabled one pharmaceutical manufacturer, Lederle Laboratories, Inc., to turn out over 90,000 dosages a day. Among the millions of American troops immunized by the Cox typhus vaccine during World War II no deaths from typhus were reported. At the Public Health Service Dr. Cox had a hand in adapting Rickettsia to grow in eggs, a method that facilitated economical mass production of these and other inoculations. He was also the codiscoverer of the Q fever causative agent.

In 1942 Dr. Cox joined Lederle Laboratories, Inc., to supervise production of his typhus vaccine and to direct investigations of virus diseases. The laboratories, which have been owned by American Cyanamid Company for some thirty years, have been officially known as Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company since 1946. By 1944 Dr. Cox had become director of viral research at the Lederle Laboratories.



HERALD R. COX

Under Dr. Cox's guidance, his staff made vast strides in overcoming a number of human and animal diseases. In the veterinary field, vaccines were produced for cholera in hogs; Newcastle disease, infectious bronchitis, and hepatitis in chickens; distemper in canines; and rabies in certain animals. The serum against hog cholera alone has saved American farmers an estimated $250,000,000 annually. The attacks on human disease launched by the Cox staff included vaccines for measles, mumps, rabies, and infectious hepatitis. Scientists under Cox have also studied the viral implications of various cancers.

While working on a defense against typhus, Dr. Cox conceived of the possibility of breeding poliomyelitis germs in chick embryo yolks. In 1946 the Cox team embarked on an antipolio program that cost about $13,000,000. "We tackled polio because it was a grave problem and represented a scientific challenge," Dr. Cox once explained. "We're sort of like mountain climbers in that respect; our work is never done, there's always another peak to conquer." His knowledge, dedication, and persistence guided his researchers through thirteen years of work, encouraging them when they ran into dead ends or when outsiders attacked their approach and theory.

Perhaps the most important breakthrough in polio research, then being conducted by many scientists, came in 1949 when the Harvard team of Drs. Frederick C. Robbins, Thomas H. Weller, and John F. Enders (see *C.B.*, June 1955) demonstrated that the polio virus could be nurtured in test tubes. For having made the discovery they shared the 1955 Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology. Using this discovery as a basis, in about 1950 Cox and his staff

COX, HERALD R.—*Continued*

developed a vaccine with live but attenuated viruses that induce the body to form antibodies in the digestive tract, making it impenetrable to the invasion of germs. The vaccine confers the same degree of immunity that the disease itself provides. The dead-virus vaccine formulated by Jonas E. Salk, which is injected by hypodermic syringe, stimulates the production of antibodies that circulate in the blood stream, protecting the brain and the spinal cord from paralysis, but they do not sterilize the intestinal tract. When the Lederle researchers were about halfway through their project, the Salk vaccine was marketed, in 1955. Dr. Cox, however, persuaded the Cyanamid company that a live-virus vaccine taken orally would be the final answer in polio prevention.

Dr. Cox and his colleagues were the first scientists to solve the problem of triple immunization against infantile paralysis in a single dose. In 1951, after a three-year study conducted at the universities of Pittsburgh, Utah, Kansas, and Southern California, it was established that there are three principal strains of polio: Brunhilde, Lansing, and Leon. To be effective, a preventive must immunize against all three. After several years of intensive work, the Cox group perfected a trivalent vaccine in which the strains did not interfere with one another. Orimune, the name given to the Cox polio vaccine, has other advantages. It is produced in liquid form; it can be reproduced uniformly with each batch meeting the same standards of potency, purity, and safety; it is inexpensive to administer; and it is highly effective.

To prove Orimune's efficacy, Lederle conducted many tests. In early 1960 the serum, in the form of a sweet cherry drink, was swallowed by over 400,000 persons in Florida's Dade County. It was the largest mass experiment involving a vaccine ever carried out in the United States, and results indicated that Orimune was 94 per cent effective. Other mass tests were held in Minnesota and in several foreign countries.

It was a blow to Dr. Cox when, in August 1960, the Public Health Service established the formula developed by Dr. Albert B. Sabin of the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine as the United States standard for polio prevention. A live-virus immunization, the Sabin vaccine is administered in three stages because it is not trivalent. It was successfully tested on about 80,000,000 people in the U.S.S.R. Although he praised Orimune, Dr. Leroy E. Burney, then United States Surgeon General, explained that the decision had been made because the Sabin vaccine was believed to be less virulent. Lederle, which is continuing its antiviral research in full force, plans to mass-produce the Sabin vaccine.

In addition to working at Lederle, Dr. Cox has been a visiting lecturer in microbiology at the Harvard University School of Public Health since 1951, a member of the advisory council of the United States Army Chemical Corps since 1952, and a member of the World Health Organization committee on influenza and polio. In August 1950 he was president of the rickettsial disease section at an international microbiology conference in Rio de Janeiro.

Active in scientific societies, Dr. Cox took office in 1960 as president of the Society of American Bacteriologists, the first time an industrial scientist had ever held that post. He is also a governor of the American Academy of Microbiology; a Fellow of the American Public Health Association, New York Academy of Sciences, New York Academy of Medicine, American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; and a member of the Society of American Immunologists and the Harvey Society. He has contributed articles to professional publications.

For his development of the Rocky Mountain spotted fever and typhus inoculations, Dr. Cox received the Theobald Smith Award in Medicine from the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1941. He was honored with the Distinguished Service Award of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1943, the Typhus Commission Medal from the Secretary of War in 1945, and the Howard Taylor Ricketts Award in Medical Sciences from the University of Chicago in 1951. Montana State University conferred the D.Sc. degree upon Dr. Cox in 1942.

Dr. Herald R. Cox married Marion A. Curry on June 19, 1932. They have three children, Jane, George, and Gordon, and several grandchildren. Dr. Cox is a stocky, serious-faced man who has been called a scientists' scientist. Associates have described him as soft-spoken, sincere, and indefatigable. He usually spends his vacations hunting and fishing in Montana.

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CROSLEY, POWEL, JR. Sept. 18, 1886-Mar. 28, 1961 Industrialist; organizer and president (1921-45) of the Crosley Corporation; organizer and president (1945-52) of Crosley Motors, Inc.; president (since 1934) of the Cincinnati (Reds) Baseball Club. See *Current Biography* (June) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 Mr 29 '61

DAVIS, JOAN June 29, 1908(?)-May 23, 1961 Comedienne; had acting career of over forty years; starred in vaudeville, films, radio, and television. See *Current Biography* (June) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p41 My 24 '61

DAVIS, MEYER Jan. 10, 1895- Orchestra leader

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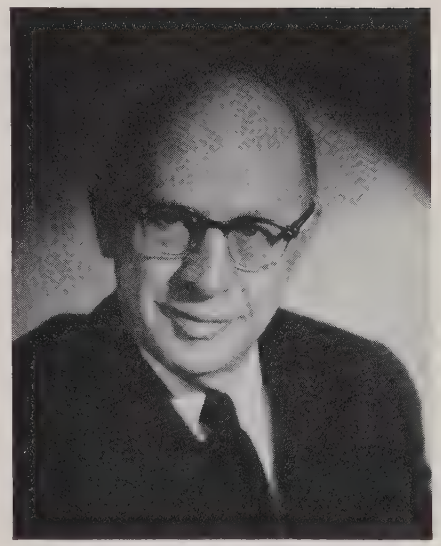
His acute sensitivity to the musical tastes of socialites and his shrewd business sense have made Meyer Davis the leading purveyor of music for millionaires in the United States. The well-defined "society beat" of Meyer Davis' music has helped to take the starch out of many a formal diplomatic ball. Catering to a clientele that has included Fords, Firestones, Astors, Vanderbilts, Du Ponts, and Presidents of the United States, Davis has had as many as eighty orchestras and 1,000 musicians on the payroll at one time, and his engagements are booked for years in advance. The revenue from his music produced on the assembly line has yielded him a bigger bank balance than that of some of the clients he deferentially serves. On Friday, January 20, 1961 Meyer Davis conducted an orchestra for President John F. Kennedy's Inaugural Ball in Washington, the seventh Presidential inaugural dance for which he provided the music.

Meyer Davis was born in Ellicott City, Maryland on January 10, 1895, one of four children of Rose (Benjamin) and Sol Davis. When he was eight years old the family moved to Washington, D.C., where his father opened a coal and feed store. There Meyer took violin lessons—two a week at $1.50 each—and played for pleasure in a family quartet. After entering Business High School in Washington in 1908 he decided to perform in public. When he was rejected by the school orchestra, he promptly started his first band. It was a five-piece group that played for $25 an evening; $12 went to the other four players and $13 Davis kept for himself. He also took an unsteady job as supplementary second violinist in a legitimate theater.

After completing a two-year high school course in bookkeeping and stenography, Davis enrolled as a law student in George Washington University and also worked part-time as secretary to a clergyman. The job didn't last long because, Davis recalls, "as a stenographer I was a good fiddler." He became, instead, a court reporter on the Washington *Post*. Throughout this period he continued to lead the band he had formed in high school and, while still a law student, he took his first step toward building his musical empire by starting a second group.

Social events in Washington at that time were dominated by the United States Marine Corps bands. Although the Marines played little but Sousa marches and Strauss waltzes, they enjoyed one great advantage: they were free. Meanwhile new dance rhythms were being heard around the United States and, on one of his vacations from law school, Davis took a trip out West to find out what the syncopation was all about. He came back to Washington with a mastery of the turkey trot, the bunny hug, and the grizzly bear. Within a year he had routed the Marine Corps musicians from their entrenched position in the social life of the capital.


Editta Sherman

MEYER DAVIS

In the summer of 1913 Davis and his pianist brother Uriel traveled northward to Bar Harbor, Maine. There he found members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra playing band music as if it were Beethoven. He persuaded one hotel manager to give him a chance and quickly added that summer social center to his list of conquests. It was not until the following year, however, that Davis got his first steady engagement—providing luncheon and dinner music at Washington's New Willard Hotel. When he added up his weekly profits of $90 after salaries and expenses, he decided that he preferred the baton to the bar and left law school to become a full-time band leader.

In the years that followed, both times and tempos have changed. The fox trot has replaced the one-step as the leading ballroom dance, and the lavish parties of the old days have given way to the simpler parties of today. "Where once a hostess would hire a fifty piece orchestra," says Davis, "today she struggles through with twenty-five or thirty pieces." By keeping in step with the march of time and by adding new rhythms to his repertoire and new orchestras to his organization, Davis has become, over the past forty years, the magnate of society music.

Davis insists that he is not a musician, but a businessman who happens to have an astute appreciation of music. Each Davis band consists of hand-picked musicians playing under a conductor trained by Davis a repertoire of some 500 arrangements that have been approved by Davis. As many as thirty Davis bands may be playing here and there during a single evening. The maestro himself appears at only the most important and most lucrative engagements. In addition to performing for private patrons, Davis musicians provide music at luxury hotels

DAVIS, MEYER—*Continued*

and aboard ocean liners. They have also played in the pits of a number of Broadway shows.

Meyer Davis orchestras play annually at such gilt-edged events as the Maryland Hunt Ball in Baltimore, the April in Paris Ball and the Junior Assembly in New York, the December Ball in Chicago, and the Hospital Ball in Palm Beach. He is the only American orchestra leader to have played before King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain (at the New York World's Fair, on June 10, 1939) and has also played for the present Queen of England and for Princess Grace of Monaco. Royalty has returned the favor. The Swedish Prince Bertil once took the drums and whistled in a Davis band, and the Duke of Windsor played the drums so often that Davis presented him with a pair of silver drumsticks.

Perhaps the single statistic that best sums up Davis' success is that during one Newport season he played at fifty-nine out of sixty topflight parties. He has played for so many society parties that hosts sometimes seek his advice on how much champagne to have on hand. (His own musicians are permitted one drink an hour.) His services are often reserved two or three years in advance, and it is not unknown for him to be hired for a debut while the prospective debutante is still a member of the sandbox set. (He is already booked for the debutante ball of a Du Pont on June 20, 1975, despite the fact that he will be eighty at the time.)

Davis is popular not only with socialites, but also with Presidents of the United States. He has played at seven Inaugural Balls: Coolidge (once), Roosevelt (twice), Truman (once) Eisenhower (twice), and Kennedy (once), and has led an orchestra at the White House over thirty times. His first White House engagement, at the age of eighteen, was for President Wilson. Although Davis is a Republican, his favorite White House clients were the Roosevelts. He now regrets his pre-1933 prediction that "it'll mean four lean years for me in Washington (if Roosevelt is elected)." It was Davis who originated the legend that "Home on the Range" was F.D.R.'s favorite song. Since Davis played at Jacqueline Bouvier's debut and at her wedding to John F. Kennedy, it seems likely that he will also stake out his claim on the New Frontier.

The Davis "sound," better known as "the society beat," he describes as a "distinctive, well-integrated musical throb." "Tricky arrangements sound well," Davis says, "but they confuse the dancers." His aim is to provide "a kind of orchestrated pulse that works on people in a subliminal way, urging them into dancing and easy conversation." In part this effect is achieved through "continuous music," a system he has worked out whereby one section of the band plays while the other rests, so there are few intermissions between numbers. The strenuous requirements of performing continuous music and the fact that his bands often play through to the early hours of the morning have made it necessary for him to hire only stalwarts. Some notables who met this qualification and started their careers with Davis bands are Benny Goodman, Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey, and Jan Peerce.

Although Davis may be the mogul of society music, he is not without competition. That competition can be fierce, but, to meet it, Davis does not have to lower his prices. Socialites are willing to pay extra money to have a Meyer Davis orchestra play at their affairs. They pay considerably more if they demand the services of the maestro himself. For their expenditure they get what one critic has called "inspired jerkings" and another "some of the most athletic baton shaking ever seen in a ballroom." Davis' conducting style can be so acrobatic that he sometimes has to change clothes halfway through an evening.

His interests extend beyond music to the other arts. There too he tends to work on a large scale. He began to finance Broadway shows during World War II when a dearth of society parties left him with time on his hands. The first show that he backed was the Rodgers and Hart musical *By Jupiter!* in 1942. Since then he has spread his wings to become one of Broadway's leading angels, with his money invested in as many as fifteen shows that were on the boards at the same time. Among the more than 200 shows that Davis has backed are *The Music Man, J.B., The Dark at the Top of the Stairs,* and *The Disenchanted.* His first independent production was *Wallflower,* an ironic title for a backer who had made his money out of dances. More appropriately, Davis also backed *Sunrise at Campobello,* based on the life of his early client, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Davis has also invested in bowling alleys, restaurants, dance halls, poolrooms, an outdoor amusement park, and a film production company. These enterprises have not all been successful. During prohibition his nightclub, *Le Paradis,* was shut down for serving setups, and, long before the stock market crash of 1929, his own stocks all hit bottom in a single day.

Meyer Davis married Hilda Emery, who was then a pianist with his Bar Harbor orchestra, on June 17, 1917. Hilda Davis, like her husband, often composes songs for special occasions. The Davises have four children: Garry, the "world citizen," Virginie Faith, Emery, and Marjorie. Another son, Meyer, Jr., was killed in World War II. Tall, slender, bald, and bespectacled, Meyer Davis somewhat resembles James Roosevelt. Those who know him speak of his urbanity, courtesy, tact, and affability. An inveterate poker player, he once held four royal flushes in one evening. He used to relax by performing chamber music with his brother-in-law, Pierre Monteux, with Monteux on the viola, Davis on the violin.

The Davises have an impressive collection of Byroniana, including Byron's last will and testament, his writing desk, and autographed first editions of his works. Meyer Davis also collects photostated copies of his larger checks (a $10,000 Widener, an Atwater Kent for $7,940, and others), some of which he has framed for the walls of his office.

Davis is a director of the Composers Laboratory Orchestra. He belongs to the Congressional Club in Washington and the Lotos, Friars, and

Lambs clubs in New York City. In explaining his success, he says: "I've learned by experience. I know what society wants. My competitors don't." Sometimes he explains more succinctly: "I'm the best in the business."

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DAYAL, RAJESHWAR Aug. 12, 1909-
Indian diplomat

Address: b. Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, India

The vast operation of the United Nations in supervising the affairs of the newly independent and strife-ridden Republic of the Congo represents a new and challenging role for the international organization. The man in charge of this operation as the personal representative of the late Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld from August 1960 to May 1961 was Ambassador Rajeshwar Dayal, who was "on loan" from his country's government. In public service since 1932, Dayal has been home secretary in India's former United Provinces and has represented his government in Moscow, Belgrade, and other Eastern European capitals. As a member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations from 1950 to 1954, he helped found the African-Asian bloc within the organization, and in 1958 he was a member of the U.N. observation group in Lebanon. Since 1958 he has been India's High Commissioner to Pakistan.

Rajeshwar Dayal was born at Naini Tal, United Provinces, on August 12, 1909, into a family prominent in Indian diplomatic circles. Two of his brothers also became ambassadors. He was educated privately in India, attended the University of Allahabad, and completed his formal education at New College, Oxford University, where he obtained the Master of Arts degree in history in 1933. His academic record has been described as brilliant.

In 1932 Dayal entered Indian civil service by open competition, and from 1933 to 1939 he served as magistrate in various districts of the United Provinces. He became district magistrate and collector in 1940, and from 1942 to 1946 he was deputy secretary of the United Provinces government, being promoted to home secretary in the latter year. From 1948 to 1950 he represented his country in the Soviet Union, successively as counselor, chargé d'affaires, and minister to the Embassy in Moscow. He was appointed special commissioner and joint secretary of the government of India in April 1950, and in that capacity he organized relief work in famine-stricken Assam.

Dayal began his association with the United Nations in September 1950, when he became minister in the delegation of India and alternate representative on the Security Council. In 1952 he replaced Sir Benegal Narsing Rau as India's permanent representative to the United Nations. As a member of his country's delegation, Dayal served on the United Nations Peace Observation Commission, the Commission of Twelve on Disarmament, the Commission for Relief and Rehabilitation of Korea, the Trusteeship Council, and the Human Rights Commission. While living in New York, he spoke extensively at public meetings of various organizations in the United States and frequently appeared on radio and television broadcasts.

United Nations

RAJESHWAR DAYAL

A founder and active member of the African-Asian group in the United Nations, Dayal has participated in debates on the Kashmir dispute, the Suez Canal controversy, Korean truce negotiations, racial discrimination in South Africa, nuclear disarmament, U.N. personnel policies, and other issues. Foreseeing an important future role for the smaller countries of the world, Dayal warned in 1952 that undue emphasis upon great-power politics, and disregard for the aspirations of small nations, might ultimately cause the United Nations to disintegrate like the League of Nations before it. In the debates on racial discrimination in the Union of South Africa, Dayal refuted South African arguments that this was purely a domestic issue; he pointed out that according to the Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, peace among nations depended upon the existence of human rights everywhere. He described South African racial laws as symptoms of a disease that could spread across national borders and affect the relations among racial groups all over the world.

In September 1954 Dayal was appointed Ambassador to Yugoslavia, with the concurrent posts of minister to Bulgaria and Romania from 1955 to 1958 and Ambassador to Greece from January to June 1958. During the sum-

DAYAL, RAJESHWAR—*Continued*

mer of 1958 he served as a member of the United Nations observation group in Lebanon, appointed to seek solutions toward alleviating civil strife in that country. After completing this assignment, Dayal was appointed to one of the most important positions in the Indian foreign service, the office of the High Commissioner to Pakistan. Among his achievements in this post was his successful negotiation of the Indus River pact.

On August 20, 1960 United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld announced that, in response to his request, the Indian government had made Dayal available to serve as the Secretary-General's personal representative in the Congo. Hammarskjöld had recently been subjected to Soviet charges that his policies in the Congo favored the return of colonialism. Dayal's neutral position, as well as his reputation as a diplomat and a man of supreme patience, made him a natural choice for this task, which his predecessor, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, had described as the most frustrating and difficult assignment of his career.

The political situation in the Congo was marked by a three-way struggle for power among ousted, Soviet-backed Premier Patrice Lumumba, pro-Western President Joseph Kasavubu, and military strong man Colonel Joseph Mobutu, all of whom sought to move into the political vacuum created by the departure of the Belgians. The picture was further complicated by the separatist aspirations of Katanga province, continued fighting among the various tribes, and constant interference of foreign nations in the affairs of the Congo. Economically, the country was in a state of chaos, with transportation, communication, financial and productive forces rapidly deteriorating.

With the assistance of his two Swedish aides —General Carl von Horn, then head of the U.N. military forces, and Dr. Sture C. Linner, in charge of civilian operations—Dayal took over as chief executive of the largest and most complex operation ever undertaken by an international organization within a single state. Experts from specialized agencies co-operated in efforts to revive the Congo's decaying institutions. The World Health Organization sent teams to restore medical services. Public works programs were instituted to provide employment for thousands. Airfields were opened for civilian purposes, and the radio station at Leopoldville was made available to leaders to make their respective statements. It was the purpose of the United Nations, as stated by Dayal in his first report to the Secretary-General, on September 21, 1960, "to help but not to intervene, to advise but not to order, to conciliate but not to take sides."

In the continuing struggle between contending forces in the Congo, Dayal resisted attempts by Mobutu's forces to arrest Lumumba, fearing that the neutral position of the United Nations might be jeopardized if he handed Lumumba over to his enemies. He declared that he did not intend to sanction a military dictatorship, which would be in violation of the United Nations Charter. In his second report to the United Nations, on November 3, 1960, in which he called for a return to parliamentary government, he strongly criticized the Mobutu regime and also the return of large numbers of Belgian officials and technicians, whom he held responsible for the deteriorating political situation.

Dayal's position drew fire, therefore, from Belgian officials, as well as from supporters of Mobutu and Kasavubu. In the late fall of 1960 Lumumba's supporters also criticized him for not having prevented capture of Lumumba by the Congolese Army. Later, Lumumba was transferred to the custody of Katanga officials and, after he escaped, was killed by tribesmen in February 1961. Some skepticism as to Dayal's policies was voiced in diplomatic circles in Leopoldville. Western newspapers editorialized that the United Nations should have taken a more positive stand, instead of adhering to its rigidly neutral position. In general, responsible observers agreed that despite the unfavorable outlook for any settlement in the foreseeable future, the United Nations represented the only hope for the Congo and that Dayal's good faith, in view of the immensity of the problems facing him, was not to be questioned.

A tall, distinguished-looking man who speaks with an Oxford accent, Dayal has been described as a typical diplomat—well-mannered, well-dressed, and good-natured. At the same time, he also shows the firmness and determination needed in his position. Dayal's wife was a student of history at Cambridge University when he was attending Oxford. His recreational activities include riding, hunting, and photography. He once raised a pet tiger, which he brought to Manhattan and donated to the Central Park Zoo in 1954.

During an interview for the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (December 4, 1960) Ambassador Rajeshwar Dayal explained why, despite its difficulties, he did not find his Congo assignment frustrating: "In work there is relaxation if it's constructive work like trying to give life and substance to a new country that must be put on the right road. . . . Here people were just left to find their own road, so of course they get lost at times. Helping them is a task of the highest idealism. It's very rewarding in spite of all the expected and unexpected difficulties."

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DEAN, SIR PATRICK (HENRY) Mar. 16, 1909- British representative to the United Nations; lawyer

Address: b. United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations, 99 Park Ave., New York 16

From the quiet offices of Whitehall, Sir Patrick Dean was thrust into the limelight of international politics when he was named permanent representative of the United Kingdom and head of the British delegation at the United Nations in 1960. Sir Patrick, an authority on international law, brings to his new assignment diplomatic experience dating from the outbreak of World War II.

As assistant legal adviser to the Foreign Office from 1939 to 1946, he helped to negotiate lend-lease agreements with the United States and pacts for the repatriation of British prisoners of war. He also participated in the Yalta and Potsdam conferences. Later he headed the German political division of the Foreign Office, served as Minister to Italy for about two years, and as Deputy Under Secretary of State took part in Anglo-American discussions on armaments control in 1959. At the U.N., where he succeeded Sir Pierson Dixon, he served as president of the Security Council in February 1961.

Patrick Henry Dean was born in Berlin, Germany on March 16, 1909. He is the only son of the former Irene Wilson and Dr. Henry Roy Dean, the master of Trinity Hall at Cambridge University from 1929 to 1954 and professor of pathology at Cambridge since 1922. One of Sir Patrick's sisters, Elizabeth Mary, is the wife of the Venerable John Farquhar Richardson, Archdeacon of Derby and honorary chaplain to Queen Elizabeth II.

Patrick Dean spent most of his childhood in Sheffield and Manchester, where his father held university professorships. He was prepared at Rugby School in Warwickshire for matriculation at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge University. Dean represented his college and various clubs in both Rugby and cricket, won a classical scholarship in 1928, and took a first-class honors degree in the classics and law.

Elected a Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge in 1932, where he taught law, Dean also worked for about a year in a solicitor's office and then read for the bar. He was Barstow Law Scholar at the Inns of Court, London in 1934. Called to the bar from Lincoln's Inn in the same year, he practised as a barrister until the outbreak of World War II.

Meanwhile, he had made the special study of international law that led to his appointment in 1939 as assistant legal adviser under Sir William Malkin. One of his first assignments in this post concerned the *Altmark* incident, in which the Royal Navy entered the territorial waters of then neutral Norway to rescue British prisoners of war aboard the German ship. Early in the war he was also engaged in the lend-lease negotiations with the United States. Subsequently he took part in conferences concerning both British prisoners of war in Germany and Italian prisoners remaining in Britain after the Italian armistice.

British Inf. Services

SIR PATRICK DEAN

Accompanying Prime Minister Winston Churchill to the Yalta Conference in February 1945, Dean was principally concerned with the repatriation of British Commonwealth prisoners liberated by the Russian advance into Germany. He also served as a legal adviser at the Potsdam Conference in the summer of 1945 before appointment both as a Foreign Office adviser to the British legal team at the International Military Tribunal held in Nuremberg, Germany to bring war criminals to trial, and as deputy legal adviser to the British Control Commission for Germany. On May 1, 1947 Dean became a permanent member of the Foreign Service. He was created a Companion of Saint Michael and Saint George in the King's birthday honors list of June 12, 1947.

After becoming head of the German political department of the Foreign Office in 1946, he was British representative at the Deputy Foreign Ministers' conference on Germany in 1947. He was a member of the British delegation to all meetings on Germany held by the Council of Foreign Ministers through 1949, and he made several visits to Germany and was in Berlin during the Soviet blockade and Anglo-American air lift. For about two years beginning in February 1950 Dean served as Minister or chargé d'affaires at the British Embassy in Rome.

In order to gain experience in military matters, he temporarily left the Foreign Office in early 1952 to serve as senior civilian instructor at the Imperial Defence College. The college recruits its students from the upper ranks of the British military and civil services and from Commonwealth nations. He accompanied the college on its tour of Canada in the following summer.

Returning to the Foreign Office in 1953, he became an Assistant Under Secretary of State. Three years later, in 1956, he was promoted

DEAN, SIR PATRICK—*Continued*

to Deputy Under Secretary of State, and in 1957 he was made a Knight Commander of Saint Michael and Saint George.

Drawing upon the background he had acquired at the Imperial Defence College, Sir Patrick, as Deputy Under Secretary of State, was concerned with liaison work with the Chiefs of Staff Committee and the Ministry of Defence, and with atomic energy matters. In October 1957 he accompanied Prime Minister Harold Macmillan to Washington, D.C. for conferences with President Eisenhower. He accompanied the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Selwyn Lloyd on their visit to Moscow in February and March 1959. Later in March he returned to the United States to take part in the Camp David talks on armaments control.

His important contribution as chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee received a minimum of publicity. "It is a key body in Government policy-making," a New York *Times* (September 30, 1960) writer observed, "for it deals with the interplay between Britain's defense and diplomatic requirements. But its work by nature is secret."

On April 10, 1960 the Foreign Office announced the appointment of Sir Patrick as United Kingdom permanent representative to the U.N., succeeding Sir Pierson Dixon, who had been named Ambassador to France. Sir Patrick presented his credentials on September 10 and nine days later made his maiden speech at the General Assembly during the special session called to debate the crisis in the newly proclaimed Republic of the Congo.

"My object in speaking in this debate is twofold," Sir Patrick began. "First, my delegation wish to demonstrate beyond any possibility of doubt the strong support of the United Kingdom for the pacific roles which the United Nations is seeking to play in the Congo. . . . Secondly, . . . We ask that the Assembly should declare that they will not tolerate outside intervention designed to subvert the independence of the Congo or indeed any other state of Africa."

It was, Dean said, "common knowledge that by a negative vote in the Security Council, the Soviet Government decided to prevent the work of the Security Council from bearing fruit.... The real danger to the Congo, and to the future of Africa and the maintenance of international peace and security, is that the Soviet Union should seek to continue to act in the Congo, as it has in recent months, unilaterally and outside the United Nations." On September 20 the General Assembly overwhelmingly approved a resolution supporting the late U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld's Congo policies. A paragraph calling for cessation of unilateral military aid was approved by a vote of 80 to 0, with the U.S.S.R. favoring the proposal.

On December 8 Sir Patrick replied to charges voiced by Soviet delegate Valerian Zorin that the United States and Hammarskjöld had engineered the overthrow of the Congolese government of Patrice Lumumba in September. Sir Patrick branded the Zorin speech and the official Soviet paper that Zorin had presented as "disgraceful" and "calamitous" and prepared by a Soviet "department for vilification of the U.N."

During February 1961 Sir Patrick was president of the Security Council, then considering the deteriorating situation in the Congo after the assassination of Lumumba. On February 21 the Security Council passed a resolution authorizing U.N. troops to use force if necessary to prevent full-scale civil war from engulfing the Congo. The motion was approved by a vote of 9 to 0, with the U.S.S.R. and France abstaining.

Patrick Dean and Patricia Wallace Jackson were married on July 26, 1947, and have two sons, James Patrick and Peter Henry. Lady Dean, who was born in South America but is of Scottish descent, served with the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry in Italy during World War II and was mentioned in dispatches. Her husband has been characterized by a New York *Times* (September 20, 1960) writer as an "extrovert" despite his academic family background, but "not the sort of person about whom anecdotes are told." Cricket is still one of Sir Patrick's favorite recreations, but his enjoyment of outdoor activities also includes fishing, shooting, and walking. His London club is Brooks's.

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DECKER, GEORGE H(ENRY) Feb. 16, 1902- United States Army officer

Address: b. Office of the Chief of Staff, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D.C.; h. Quarters No. 8, Ft. Lesley J. McNair, Washington 25, D.C.

In the United States Army for more than twenty-five years, General George H. Decker has risen from a second lieutenant of infantry to a four-star general responsible for the planning, development, and execution of the Army program. His two-year appointment as Army Chief of Staff began in October 1960 when he succeeded General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, who had been named Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Like Lemnitzer, he has been called a soldier-statesman. He fought in the Pacific theater during World War II, subsequently held commands in Europe and the Far East, and is a specialist in logistics and military economics. He is the Army's twenty-first Chief of Staff and one of seven who were not graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The son of Gordon H. and Mary (Napier) Decker, George Henry Decker was born in Catskill, New York on February 16, 1902. He graduated in 1918 from Catskill High School and later entered Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania, where he won varsity letters in three sports. Economics was his major subject, and he received the B.S. degree in 1924.

Having decided on a military career, Decker was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry in the Regular Army on June 15, 1924. In April 1928, after he had served nearly four years with the 26th Infantry at Plattsburgh Barracks in New York, he was transferred to the 35th Infantry at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Keenly interested in sports as a morale and health builder, he became regimental athletic officer at the barracks.

In 1931-32 Decker attended the company officer's course of the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, where he then remained for duty with the 29th Infantry until the summer of 1935. After serving for about a year at Vancouver Barracks in Washington, he was selected to study at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from which he graduated in June 1937.

During the next few years Decker was stationed in the South, holding company commands in Kentucky, Alabama, and North Carolina before being sent in December 1940 to Fort Jackson, South Carolina to establish Headquarters Company, I Corps. He became its first commanding officer and later had the title of assistant supply and logistics officer of I Corps. Just before the Pearl Harbor attack in December 1941, Decker was sent to Washington, D.C. for duty in the office of the Army's assistant chief of staff for logistics. He was transferred in August 1942 to Fort Sam Houston, Texas as deputy chief of staff of the Third Army.

Ordered to the Southwest Pacific in February 1943 to become deputy chief of staff of the Sixth Army, Decker served under General Walter Krueger, who said of him: "You could set a bomb off under his desk, and he wouldn't turn a hair." He also saw combat service in the jungles of New Guinea, winning his Silver Star. He became chief of staff of the Sixth Army in May 1944. In the following August, Decker, who had advanced steadily in rank, was promoted to brigadier general and in June 1945, to major general.

Before the inactivation of the Sixth Army in January 1946, Decker had participated in the operations to recapture Leyte, Mindoro, and Luzon and had served with the early occupation forces in Japan. In July 1946, after brief assignments to Army Ground Forces and Service Forces Headquarters at Washington, Decker was appointed deputy commander and chief of staff of the Middle Pacific Army Forces, stationed in Hawaii. Two years later he was transferred to Fort Jackson to assume command of the 5th Infantry Division.

"General Decker was noted early by his superiors, including General Omar N. Bradley, as a top-flight soldier," according to a New York *Times* biographical sketch (August 19, 1960). "He was carefully groomed . . . for higher command." In March 1950 he was recalled to Washington for duty with the office of the comptroller of the Army and the following month was named chief of the budget division. A year later, in May, he was appointed comptroller and shortly afterward advanced in rank to lieutenant general.

U. S. Army

GEN. GEORGE H. DECKER

In April 1953 Decker testified before a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee investigating ammunition shortages during the Korean war. In preparing budget estimates, Decker explained, his office had been directed to assume that combat operations in Korea would be concluded by the end of a given fiscal year. He testified that such directives could lead to an ammunition shortage and said that it was his belief that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had not been consulted, although this was a matter of national policy.

From Washington and the office of comptroller, Decker moved in February 1955 to Stuttgart, Germany, where he was in command of the VII Corps until his appointment, effective on June 1, 1956, as Deputy Commander in Chief, United States European Command, with headquarters at Camp des Loges in France. His present rank of four-star general (temporary) dates from May 31, 1956.

When General Lyman L. Lemnitzer left Korea in July 1957 to become the Army's Vice-Chief of Staff in Washington, General Decker succeeded him in the threefold capacity of Commander in Chief, United Nations Command; Commander, United States Forces, Korea; and Commanding General, Eighth United States Army. Soon after taking over the Korean command, Decker had to deal with the serious threat to good will between the South Koreans and the United States Army that arose when Americans tried to stop the pilfering of their supplies by punishing or firing on South Korean looters. Western observers agreed that Decker handled the difficult situation with tact, wisdom, and firmness when he admitted that some guards had acted carelessly but pointed out

DECKER, GEORGE H.—*Continued*

that looting could endanger the security of the country.

When General Maxwell D. Taylor retired in the summer of 1959, Lemnitzer was named Army Chief of Staff and Decker was recalled to Washington to assume on August 1, 1959 Lemnitzer's previous duties as Vice-Chief of Staff. (His commands in Korea were taken over by Lieutenant General Carter B. Magruder.)

A year later President Eisenhower's nomination of Lemnitzer to succeed Air Force General Nathan F. Twining as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and of Decker to succeed Lemnitzer as Army Chief of Staff were approved by the Senate, on August 27, 1960, and became effective on October 1. As Army Chief of Staff, Decker is the principal military adviser of the Secretary of the Army.

An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on General Decker by St. Peter's College, Jersey City, New Jersey. His military decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, and ten other service medals or emblems. General Decker is a Mason, a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and a former Elk. His church is the Episcopal.

On June 2, 1926, while serving in his first Army assignment, in Plattsburgh, George H. Decker married Helen Inman; they have a son and a daughter. Their son, James, is employed by the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York; and their daughter, Jane, is the wife of Captain Allan J. Francisco of the United States Army. General Decker is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 187 pounds; he has blue eyes and brown hair.

Army associates speak of Decker as a persuasive, closely reasoning officer, restrained and even-tempered in emergencies, practical and persistent in everyday affairs. He has many recreations, including military history, stamp collecting, poker, bridge, chess, and bowling. He is especially fond of golf and used to play in Army tournaments.

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DE FOREST, LEE Aug. 26, 1873-June 30, 1961 Inventor and research engineer; his pioneering earned him the honor of being called "the father of radio"; his invention of the audion vacuum tube in 1906 led to the development of radio and television. See *Current Biography* (May) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Jl 2 '61

DEMPSEY, JOHN (NOEL) Jan. 3, 1915- Governor of Connecticut

Address: b. State Capitol, Hartford, Conn.; h. Executive Residence, West Hartford, Conn.

The first foreign-born Governor of Connecticut in modern history and its third Roman Catholic Governor is John Dempsey, who on January 24, 1961 succeeded Abraham A. Ribicoff. Governor Ribicoff resigned in the middle of a second four-year term to become Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in the Kennedy administration. Although he had not been widely known in Connecticut before he succeeded to the gubernatorial chair, Dempsey had been active in its politics for years and had long been a close associate of Ribicoff. During his government career he had earned the reputation of being a genial, "let's get things done" type of executive.

That career had included thirteen years as mayor of Putnam, Connecticut, three terms as state representative, three and a half years as executive secretary to Governor Ribicoff, and two years as Lieutenant Governor. John Dempsey is virtually assured of the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1962.

An only child, John Noel Dempsey was born on January 3, 1915 to Edward and Ellen (Luby) Dempsey in the town of Cahir, county of Tipperary, Ireland. His father was a British Army officer. In 1925 the family immigrated to Putnam, Connecticut, where Edward Dempsey became a textile executive. At Putnam High School, John Dempsey took part in all school athletics. After he graduated from high school in 1934, he spent a year at Providence College in Rhode Island, where he continued to be active in football, track, and basketball.

At the age of twenty-two Dempsey ran for alderman in Putnam, Connecticut, a small manufacturing city in the northeastern part of the state. He won the post and was re-elected four times. For a while he was manager of the Putnam water department, and he served for five years on the Connecticut Development Commission. From 1946 to 1948 he acted as executive secretary to Congresswoman Chase Going Woodhouse, former Representative from the Second Congressional District.

Filling a vacancy, John Dempsey became mayor of Putnam in 1947, and he kept on being re-elected. As mayor, he directed the rebuilding and redevelopment of Putnam after the town had been devastated by torrents of rain and floods in 1955. Its industrial center had been destroyed. The success of his project convinced him that urban renewal and redevelopment are essential to the future welfare of Connecticut. He resigned from the office of mayor just before he became Governor, after having served for thirteen years. Under the Putnam charter, the mayor can hold another office in addition to the mayoralty. A year after Dempsey became mayor he ran for the first of his three consecutive seats in the Connecticut House of Representatives, from 1949 to 1955. During 1953 he was Democratic minority leader.

In 1955 Governor Ribicoff appointed Dempsey as his executive secretary. A writer for the New York *Times* (January 25, 1961) noted that during his three and one-half years of tenure "Mr. Dempsey was a personable sieve, letting some people through to see the Governor, turning others away. And the ones who were turned away usually left with a smile. Mr. Dempsey was also a snipper of ribbons, maker of speeches, and applier of soothing plaster to wounds suffered in intramural political conflicts."

Running on the same ticket with Abraham A. Ribicoff, in 1954 Dempsey made an unsuccessful bid for the office of Lieutenant Governor. But Ribicoff, who was the only Democrat elected on the state ticket that year, upset Governor John Davis Lodge by 3,200 votes. At the Democratic state convention in 1958 Ribicoff picked Dempsey to be his running mate. Ribicoff took the state by 246,000 votes while Dempsey won his post as Lieutenant Governor by 171,000.

With very little pageantry, without a parade or a twenty-one gun salute, John Dempsey was inaugurated as Governor of Connecticut on January 24, 1961 shortly after Governor Ribicoff had resigned to become Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in President Kennedy's cabinet. Dempsey was dressed in a dark business suit instead of the customary formal wear. The transfer of duties was managed smoothly: the two men had worked closely together for several months in the handling of state business and Dempsey had sat in on all conferences and planning sessions.

Since Dempsey had not been too well known in Connecticut before he became its chief executive, some observers expressed their fear that Dempsey might prove to be a small-town personality thrust suddenly into a big-town job. But Ribicoff praised Dempsey for coming "to the Governor's chair with more than usual experience in state government . . . he has been kept completely appraised of all my policies and thinking."

One example of how inconspicuously Dempsey worked behind the scenes was an episode that occurred at a conservation conference in Hartford in 1960. After Dempsey had been introduced by the toastmaster as "the next Governor of Connecticut," Dempsey made his speech, then said with a smile: "I could let your chairman in on a little secret. I have attended all your meetings since Abraham Ribicoff has been Governor. Most of the time I was the fellow over there waiting at the door."

Among the major recommendations that Governor Dempsey made for new legislation in his inaugural address were an increase in state grants for elementary and secondary education; the expansion of opportunities for public higher education; a reapportionment of legislative seats; a stepped-up campaign against mental illness and juvenile delinquency; establishment of a state Corrections Department; an intensified urban renewal program; increased fringe benefits for state employees; and tax relief for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Dempsey also stressed the need for continued industrial growth in Connecticut, particularly urgent in the depressed areas in the eastern part of the state. This was in keeping with the recommendations that had been made by the special economic planning commission to provide new job opportunities for the state's growing population through new and expanded industry.

JOHN DEMPSEY

As the new Governor of Connecticut, John Dempsey has inherited some monumental fiscal problems: a budget deficit of $12,000,000 and a pressing need to put through a large tax increase program. Budget officials had informed him that between $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 in new taxes would have to be raised in the biennium beginning on July 1, 1961. On February 15, 1961 Governor Dempsey recommended a rise in taxes totaling $129,200,000 for the following two-year period, $28,000,000 of which would be provided by an increase of 1 per cent in the 3 per cent sales tax. He also called for the record expenditure of $589,200,000 for the general fund budget covering the two-year period. He barred, however, as "even a remote possibility," the introduction of a state income tax.

Less than a month after his inauguration, Governor Dempsey ruled that a state of substantial unemployment existed in Connecticut and invoked a law passed by the 1959 General Assembly providing for additional jobless pay benefits. The 1959 law had provided that extra benefits be distributed whenever the number of those seeking unemployment compensation stayed above 6 per cent of those eligible for eight weeks or more. Connecticut was the fourth state in the nation to put this emergency measure into effect, the others being Idaho, Vermont, and Illinois.

At a special conference held on February 22, 1961 in Albany, New York, the governors of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut agreed on a four-year $55,000,000 plan to revitalize the bankruptcy-threatened New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad through substantial tax relief. Dempsey was the first of the governors to sign such legislation

DEMPSEY, JOHN—*Continued*

into law, on March 16, 1961. Connecticut's share of the relief measure amounts to $1,200,000 by excusing the railroad from paying the gross receipts tax for one year. Dempsey expressed the hope that the other three states would take similar action to speed rehabilitation of the railroad. The New York State Legislature adopted railroad assistance legislation late in March 1961.

Although Massachusetts and Rhode Island also granted tax relief to the New Haven Railroad, the road petitioned for reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Law. The plea was accepted by the United States District Court in New Haven on July 7, 1961.

John Dempsey married Mary Frey of Barrington, Rhode Island, whom he had met in high school, on July 27, 1940. The Dempseys have four children: Kevin, Margaret, John, and Edward, who is studying for the priesthood. Until the family moved into the Governor's residence, they lived in a modest eighty-year-old frame house in Putnam. Dempsey is five feet ten inches tall and weighs about 175 pounds. He has black hair and hazel eyes. He has kept up his interest in athletics, but nowadays prefers gardening, bowling, and fishing to the more strenuous team sports. While he was mayor of Putnam he played in an exhibition basketball game to raise money for a new school. The sprained leg that he received in the game convinced him that he should limit himself to being a referee in the future.

He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and the Foresters. He holds the Distinguished Service Award from the Veterans of Foreign Wars for 1953 (local and state), the Americanism Award from the American Legion for 1955, the Veritas Award from Providence College for 1959, and the Gold Eagle Award from the Eagles for 1960.

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DENNIS, EUGENE Aug. 10, 1905-Jan. 31, 1961 General secretary of the Communist party of the United States (1945-57) and national chairman (since 1959); convicted under the Smith Act for advocating the overthrow of the government by force and served prison term (1951-55). See *Current Biography* (May) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 F 1 '61

DE WOHL, LOUIS Jan. 24, 1903-June 2, 1961 Author; astrologer; writer of series of historical novels about saints, among other books; some twenty of his works were adapted for stage or screen. See *Current Biography*, 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p86 Je 4 '61

DICHTER, ERNEST Aug. 14, 1907- Psychologist

Address: b. Institute for Motivational Research, Inc., Albany Post Rd., Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.; h. Glendale Rd., Ossining, N.Y.

What kind of appeal sells the most soap? Why are some men afraid to give blood to a blood bank? How can we sell more cake flour? In answering these questions in terms of the subconscious compulsions that move human beings, Dr. Ernest Dichter, a consulting psychologist, has pioneered in a new approach to advertising and has founded a $1,000,000-a-year business known as the Institute for Motivational Research, Inc. He has also aroused more controversy than any other figure engaged in applying the findings of social science to the study of consumer buying habits. Dichter introduced "depth interviewing" into marketing research. He answers articulate critics like Vance Packard or John Keats by maintaining that the advertiser who performs a public service is the advertiser who prospers.

Ernest Dichter was born in Vienna on August 14, 1907, the third son of an itinerant salesman, William Dichter, and his wife, Mathilda (Schneider) Dichter. When World War I broke out, his family was separated, and the seven-year-old Ernest left his bullet-riddled classroom to spend a year in Holland. There he became ill. He was eleven before he saw a white roll or white bread. "We used to bring wood to school; there was no coal," he recalls. "Our whole world and that of our parents seemed to have crumbled."

The boy left school at fifteen to help support his family. Later he took and passed a special state examination for "impecunious but intelligent students" and enrolled in the University of Vienna to study psychology. He did graduate work at the Sorbonne, where he received his *licencié es lettres*. Returning home, he earned the Ph.D. degree at the University of Vienna in 1934. At various times while working towards his degrees he supported himself by working as a window decorator, male secretary, tailor's assistant, and translator. Dichter opened an office in Vienna as a lay analyst, across the street from Sigmund Freud, but with the rise of the Nazi party he left Austria and emigrated with his wife to the United States in 1938.

Newly arrived in the United States, Dr. Dichter got his first job with the help of Dr. Paul Lazarsfeld, under whom he had studied in Vienna. In his first major market research study the client was a soap manufacturer; Dr. Dichter studied not soap but the act of taking a bath. Rejecting statistical questionnaires and surveys, he talked to people. He found that when asked when they liked best to bathe, children were likely to answer "Christmas" or "on my birthday." Adults indicated they liked to bathe best on "Saturday night" —not only bath time but, among most Americans, play time. Dr. Dichter advised his client: depict bathing not as a virtuous task but as a frolic. He first reached public prominence in 1940 when he worked on an account for

Plymouth automobiles with J. Stirling Getchell, Inc. Dichter asserted that men think of a convertible as a "mistress" and of the sedan as a "wife." He proposed selling more sedans by advertising more convertibles.

Invited by Dr. Frank Stanton, Dr. Dichter joined the Columbia Broadcasting System as a research psychologist and psychological consultant. He helped to prepare such leading wartime programs as *The Eagle's Brood, Assignment Home,* and *Operation Crossroads.* He also conducted the first important study of television commercials, the results of which were published in a series of articles for *Tide* magazine in 1945.

In the fall of 1946 Dr. Dichter established his own independent research organization. Today the Institute for Motivational Research, Inc., operates from a fieldstone mansion of twenty-six rooms perched on a hilltop in Croton-on-Hudson, New York. The chestnut-paneled offices command a spectacular view of the Hudson River and the surrounding valley. In them Dr. Dichter and his staff of some sixty-five psychologists, economists, and statisticians work out the methods and analyze the results of the techniques they have developed and refined to probe the hidden desires and urges of consumers. The Institute for Motivational Research, Inc., maintains nine other United States and foreign offices, and Dr. Dichter may have from 1,500 to 2,000 interviewers working for him on a part-time basis. He also has a consumer panel of 1,000 local families on all economic levels. From them he selects the members of his "living laboratory."

Among Dr. Dichter's techniques are the "depth interview" (a lengthy, rambling conversation conducted by a skilled interviewer who probes for attitudes and feelings as well as for simple choice or preference); the projective test (written as well as representational, which allows the respondent to project his real feelings about a subject); and the "motivational theater" in which members of the institute's consumer panel act out their attitudes toward products they have used under conditions closely approximating those in their own homes. Dr. Dichter is also summoned frequently as a kind of "doctor for ailing products" by advertising agencies for half- or full-day consultations.

Dr. Dichter's premise is that the manufacturer of a product or the purveyor of a service must constantly keep the consumer in mind. He must create the image of the product (through the design of the package, for example) so that it will appeal to the purchaser's hidden motivation at what Dr. Dichter calls the "fertile moment" and cause him to buy. "You can talk about a product all you want," he says, "but unless you give the consumer some sense of identification with the product, it will never increase its market."

Once, when he had a manufacturer of cake mixes as a client, Dr. Dichter discovered that the most "fertile moment" for a woman baking a cake occurred just as the cake emerged from the oven. "Exactly like the first moments after a baby is born," Dr. Dichter says. "You ask: Is it a boy or a girl? With a cake: Is it done? Is it good or bad? Once the cake is actually on the table it is no longer hers—it belongs to her family. . . . So I recommended that they emphasize this 'creative fertile' moment in their ads."

Graphic Arts Photo Service

ERNEST DICHTER

When the directors of the American Red Cross were worried over the poor response to their appeals for contributions to local blood banks, Dr. Dichter explained that many reluctant male donors associated a loss of blood with a loss of virility. He recommended that the American Red Cross prepare posters showing men leaving the blood centers with attractive women in their wake.

Discussing Dr. Dichter's impact on the advertising business, a writer for *Printers' Ink* (June 26, 1959) observed: "For a man who spends so much time explaining in simple terms what he does, Dichter seems able to generate amazing amounts of controversy and confusion —especially when he compares simple responses to everyday products with so-called basic 'Freudian,' eternal instincts." (Dr. Dichter vigorously denies that he is a Freudian.)

Not the least of the reasons for the controversy that Dr. Dichter has aroused is his outspokenness on a host of issues that have nothing to do with advertising and consumer goods. He has charged the educational system of the United States with failure, attributing the cause to educators who have surrounded education with "puritanical duty concepts." Of United States prestige abroad, he has said: "We have developed a premature pride in our accomplishments which is frankly offensive to the rest of the world." He has said concerning physicians' fees: "Patients resent fees tied to how much their leg or their life means to them. They regard this approach as biological blackmail."

His books, including *Successful Living* (Barnes & Noble, 1947; 1952) and *The Strat-*

DICHTER, ERNEST—*Continued*

egy of Desire (Doubleday, 1960), have also engendered controversy. Reviewing *The Strategy of Desire* for the New York *Times* (September 11, 1960), John Keats wrote: "His text burgeons with begged questions, dubious conclusions, and reiterations that he does not need conventional statistical support because statistics are unreliable. Even more appalling are his omissions." In his book *The Hidden Persuaders* (McKay, 1957) Vance Packard contended that Dr. Dichter's techniques constitute a "matter of justifiable public scrutiny and concern." Dr. Dichter publishes *Motivations,* a monthly psychological report for business and advertising.

On July 17, 1935 Dr. Ernest Dichter married Hedy Langfelder, a former pianist whom he met on a hiking trip through the Alps. They have two children: Thomas William and Susan Jane. Mrs. Dichter serves as treasurer of both the Institute of Motivational Research, Inc., and of the Dichter household. The Dichters live in an imposing house of fieldstone that is equipped with fireplaces and a book-lined study inside, and a cabana, swimming pool, and large garden outside.

Red-haired, blue-eyed, and freckled, Dr. Dichter is five feet six inches in height and weighs about 160 pounds. One member of his staff has characterized him as "a man of refreshing energy and drive and delightful to work for." Reading, boating, gardening, and painting help him to relax. He has lectured widely, and has written many articles for academic and trade journals and consumer magazines. He is a member of the American Psychological Association, the World Association of Public Opinion, and the American Marketing Association.

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DJANIRA (jȧ-nē′rȧ) June 20, 1914- Painter
Address: b. Galeria Bonino, Rua Barata Ribeiro 578, Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; h. Rua Almirante Alexandrino 767, Casa 30, Santa Tereza, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Djanira, the self-taught Brazilian artist, has been called a primitive painter. Protesting this classification, she says that "any cultured person who paints like a primitive artist is immediately known to be insincere." Like most modern primitives, she does not see herself as such. Her work, with its childlike clarity of image, its anecdotal and unsophisticated approach, takes its inspiration from the everyday lives of workers and their children as lived in the public places of Brazilian cities.

The popular interest in Djanira continues the fascination with the art of the untrained, or naïve, painter that began with the admiration of the French Henri Rousseau. Simplicity of concept, allied with a directness of technique lying outside the historical tradition of painting, characterizes the primitive style. The style of Djanira is, in addition, saturated with its own Brazilian quality, expressed in vivid and rich colors, and crowded and rhythmic scenes.

Djanira is the artist's first name, by which she is commonly known. She was born in Avaré in the state of São Paulo in Brazil on June 20, 1914 to Oscar Paiva, an itinerant dentist, and Maria Pliger Job Paiva, a rural schoolteacher. She is half-Indian on her father's side, half-Austrian on her mother's. Her maternal grandparents set up the first schools in the tiny township of Avaré. Djanira was an only child, and because her parents separated when she was young, she accompanied her father on his travels through the southern states of Brazil. Her schooling was irregular, her youth a struggle against poverty. Having learned the dressmaking trade as a girl, she worked as a seamstress for many years without dreaming of a career in art. Such a career would have seemed farfetched to a girl of plebeian and rural origin.

In a sanatorium where she was confined for tuberculosis Djanira began to draw. She went on making drawings after she went back to her dressmaking, and it was through one of her customers that she was introduced to the painter and teacher, Emeric Marcier, in 1941. During the five months that she studied with him, she learned the rudimentary techniques of painting. It constituted the whole of her formal training; she is essentially a self-taught painter. The year 1942 brought her both triumph and tragedy. The National Salon of Brazil accepted her work, and her sailor husband, Bartolomeu Gomes Pereira, whom she had married in 1935, was killed on November 22, 1942 when the ship on which he was chief engineer was torpedoed by the Nazis.

Her entry in the 1942 National Salon of Brazil was favorably received, and in 1943 she was given an exhibition of her own in the gallery of the Brazilian Press Association. It was a signal honor for an artist who had been painting for only two years. In 1943 her work was sent abroad to be shown in an exhibition of Brazilian painting traveling in the United Kingdom. Her early success was phenomenal, and she won so much recognition from the critics that she felt justified in giving up dressmaking to devote herself entirely to painting.

Each year she exhibited at the National Salon of Brazil, winning an honorable mention in 1943 and the bronze medal in 1944. In 1945 she had her second one-man show at the Institute of Brazilian Architects. By this time she was considered "one of the foremost spokesmen on behalf of the Brazilian spirit in the arts." Her youthful travels in the Brazilian interior and her contacts with humble folk provided her favorite subjects.

Encouraged by her fellow Brazilian, the well-known artist Cândido Portinari, Djanira decided to come to the United States to study and to paint. Alone and with no knowledge of English, she arrived in New York City in 1945 at her own expense. She remained there for over two years, living a secluded existence devoted to painting, study, and visits to museums. She learned English, held exhibitions, and received critical acclaim.

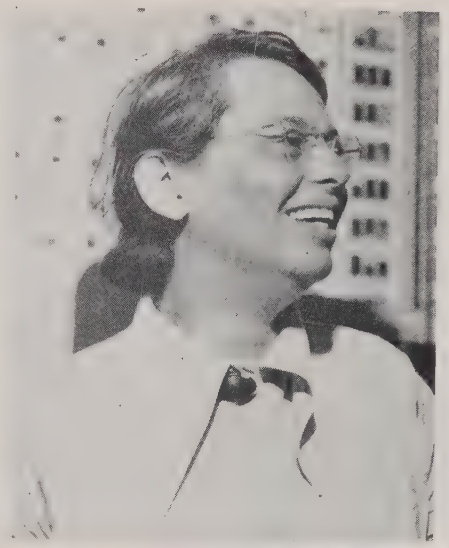
Discovering that it was not easy for her to make contact with the art world of New York, she had gone to see Camilo Egas of the New School for Social Research, who had been recommended to her by friends. He and his staff had been so impressed with her work that they offered to give her an exhibition at the New School. Djanira was overcome with gratitude for such an opportunity so soon after her arrival in the United States.

Held in April 1946, the exhibition was a success, and was favorably reviewed in both the *Art News* (May 1946) and the *Art Digest* (May 1, 1946), two influential American magazines. Eleanor Roosevelt came to the show and wrote about Djanira enthusiastically in her column in the New York *World-Telegram* on May 4, 1946. Djanira began to acquire a reputation in the art world of the United States and sold some of her paintings. Taking an interest in the United States reception of Djanira, Brazilian newspapers printed special interviews granted by her in New York. Also in 1946 her work was included in an international exhibition sponsored by UNESCO at the Museum of Modern Art in Paris.

Early in 1947 Djanira was invited to exhibit at the Pan American Union in Washington, D.C., and the noted art critic José Gomez Sicre covered the show for the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* (July 1947). In 1948, after she returned to Brazil, she was given two important exhibitions, one in Rio de Janeiro at the Ministry of Education, the other in São Paulo at the Studio Lina Bó. After visiting the first exhibition, the critic Mario Pedrosa wrote an extended analysis of Djanira's work in *Correio da manhã* (June 6, 1948). He noted that her style had matured and that her work showed less preoccupation with the subject matter of the primitive painter and more concern for the solution of purely plastic problems. He noted too that she preferred the medium of tempera to that of oil, because its strong and flat tones were suitable to her style.

In 1949 Djanira held a one-man show at the Imperial Museum in Petrópolis, and she continued to win prizes in the salons that she entered. In 1950 she had an important exhibition in Salvador, for which Mario Pedrosa furnished a perceptive catalog introduction. Like other critics, he called attention to the richness of her color, and pointed out that her work was moving towards the architectonic and the synthetic. He singled out her portraits for special praise. Conceding that Djanira had become a more sophisticated and mature artist, he felt that she had not lost the ingenuous approach of the self-taught artist.

Reviewing the same exhibition in the Salvador press, José Valladores, director of the Bahia Museum, exclaimed: "What more intriguing task for an art critic in the provinces than to write a piece about Djanira!" and proceeded to place her among the ten most important artists in Brazil (*Diário de notícias,* May 14, 1950).



Sascha Harnisch

DJANIRA

In 1951 Djanira won the gold medal at the Paulista Salon of Modern Art and in 1952 she received the travel grant at the National Salon and the Ipase prize at the Still Life Salon. Having been interested in mural painting since her visit to the United States in 1945, she was delighted when she received a commission to paint a mural for the municipal school in the city of Petrópolis, near Rio de Janeiro. Using an encaustic technique, she completed the mural, which depicted the history of Petrópolis, in 1953.

Always eager for more travel and new sources of inspiration, Djanira left Brazil in 1953 to visit the Soviet Union. In 1954 she traveled through Chile and central and northern Brazil. In 1955 her work was shown in an exhibition of Brazilian artists held in Paris. In the same year she won first prize in the Salon of the Negro Christ. Another honor followed in 1956 when she won the purchase prize at the Paulista Salon of Modern Art. From that time on, her paintings appeared regularly in exhibits of Brazilian art sent to Europe, North America, and Latin American countries.

When a retrospective exhibition of Djanira's work was held in Rio de Janeiro's Museum of Modern Art in 1958, the show was widely reviewed. Guerreiro Ramos wrote in the *Correio da manhã* (October 8, 1958): "I have seen various Djaniras in succession, the last always surpassing the former in expression and in mastery of the artistic process." Flavio de Aquino said that this exhibition placed Djanira in the front rank of contemporary Brazilian painters. Also in 1958 in São Paulo a retrospective exhibition of Djanira's work was presented at the Folhas gallery. In 1958 she represented the Brazilian entry in the Guggenheim International Award competition. She supports herself

DJANIRA—*Continued*

by selling her paintings, a rare achievement for an artist in Brazil.

On May 15, 1952 Djanira was married to her second husband, José da Motta e Silva, a scholar and former curator of the Bahia Museum in Salvador. They live in a small house crowded with baroque sculpture and objects of folk art on a mountain side overlooking Rio de Janeiro. They have no children. Djanira is four feet six inches tall and has brown hair and brown eyes. Despite a scanty formal education, she is devoted to literature and the theater, knowledgeable about art, and interested in politics. She belongs to the national council of the International Association of Plastic Arts of UNESCO, the board of directors of the Brazilian Association of Contemporary Artists, and is a life member of the Museum of Modern Art in Rio de Janeiro. Her religion is Roman Catholic. She is fond of pets and likes to cook and do her own housework.

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Who's Who in America (sup Ja '47)

DOLCI, DANILO (BRUNO PIETRO)

(dōl'chē̇ dä-nē'lō) June 28, 1924- Writer; social reformer

Address: b. Centro Studi di Iniziative per la Piena Occupazione, Via Capua, Partinico, Palermo, Sicily; h. Corso dei Mille 398, Partinico, Palermo, Sicily

International attention has been focused on the problems of Sicily by Danilo Dolci, whom Aldous Huxley has called "a new Gandhi, a modern St. Francis, equipped with much more than compassion and seraphic lore." His detractors, on the other hand, have branded him an agitator. Turning his back on an architectural career (which to him meant "building injustice into stone") in comparatively prosperous northern Italy in 1952, Dolci threw in his lot with the destitute and hopeless peasants and fishermen of the "triangle of hunger" in western Sicily. A cultural and economic revolution that was nonviolent and nonpolitical and that depended on direct action at the grass roots level began.

Danilo Bruno Pietro Dolci was born on June 28, 1924 in the village of Sesana in Trieste. His father, Enrico Dolci, was a stationmaster for Italian State Railways. To the Slovenian background of his mother he owes his Slavic first name. He has one sister. During Danilo's childhood, the father's work took the family to a series of places in northern Italy. Danilo did his secondary school work at Milan's Lyceo Tecnico and Lyceo Aristico.

The dedication to nonviolence that marks Dolci's life and work began to appear early. He refused to answer the call to arms of the Fascist state during World War II and was imprisoned. He somehow managed to make his escape from prison in 1943 and crossed the Allied lines in the Abruzzi section of Italy.

After the war Dolci studied architecture and town planning for five years. He began his study in the University of Rome's department of architecture and completed it in Milan's Politecnico. While studying, he worked as a truck driver. He did not sit for his degree. (Dolci also studied pianoforte at the Conservatorio di Musica in Rome.)

After finishing his university work, Dolci pursued his more or less scientific interests by teaching geometry for a short time and by writing monographs on the science of construction. (He had also been writing poetry, some of which may be seen in *Poesie,* published in Milan by Canevini in 1956.)

In 1950 Dolci joined Don Zeno Saltini in his work at Nomadelphia. Saltini, a Roman Catholic priest, who had been moved by the great number of homeless orphans in Italy after World War II, had founded Nomadelphia within the shell of a former German-built concentration camp, Fossoli, outside of Modena, as a village where orphans—and any adults who wished to come—could live, work, and share according to Christian communist principles. Dolci worked at Nomadelphia until 1952.

By 1952 Dolci had apparently decided that he wanted to work in the wild growths of society, not on the cleared ground of an intentional community. In that year he became a workman-resident of the poorest, most miserable place he knew: primitive, culturally isolated western Sicily. He had come in contact with conditions there when visiting Greek temple ruins at Segesta and his father at Trappeto (where the elder Dolci was for a time stationmaster), and had been shocked and moved by them.

First in the fishing village of Trappeto, later in the poor farm town of Partinico, working side by side with the people, Dolci came to know intimately the problems that made up the vicious economic and cultural circle of misery in which they were caught. Becoming the voice of a people made inarticulate by that fearful silence known as *omertá,* and breaking through a centuries-old wall of isolation and indifference, Dolci placed these problems before the conscience and consciousness of Italy and the world.

He made himself—and Sicily—heard through a number of books, notably *Banditi a Partinico* (Bari, 1955), translated into English by R. Munroe as *The Outlaws of Partinico* (MacGibbon & Kee, 1960) and *Outlaws* (Orion, 1961). Dolci also wrote *Inchiesta a Palermo* (Einaudi, 1956), translated into English by P. D. Cummins as *To Feed the Hungry* (MacGibbon & Kee, 1959) and *Report from Palermo* (Orion, 1959).

In these books he balances statistics with statements recorded verbatim from the people themselves to give a picture acceptable to the scientific mind without being lost to the heart. The picture is that of a feudal and inert society, smothered by fear and superstition, oppressed by local political corruption and Mafia rule, and bathed in blood by the vestige of an ancient code of honor that demands violence for violence in an endless chain. It is also a society in which poverty begets banditry, thievery, and prostitution; in which crimes beget in their turn police ruthlessness and the constant drain of government money into repressive rather than creative measures; in which generation after generation grows up illiterate because the cheap labor of children is exploited while the fathers (whose labor is, by law, more expensive) are left to rot in idleness; in which, in sum, human and natural resources are recklessly squandered.

The written word is by no means the only way in which Dolci has brought the attention of Italy and the world to the problems of Sicily. A man of direct action above all, Dolci made his first wide impact with direct action in December 1952, when, after watching a child in Trappeto die of starvation, he undertook his first public fast, to draw attention to the hunger around him and to protest the government indifference and red tape that blocked response to it. After a week of fasting, Dolci suffered a stroke in his right arm that inadvertently increased the publicity of the fast and prompted government authorities to intervene with promises of action on Trappeto's problems. (Dolci has since taken up the practice of an annual week-long fast.) Some money was appropriated for municipal improvements in Trappeto, and these improvements did increase employment somewhat—the important point to Dolci. At this time government authorities also promised to consider a dam on the River Iato which would irrigate the barren land. The dam was, in 1961, reportedly in the planning stage.

On February 2, 1956 Dolci staged his celebrated strike-in-reverse. A road outside of Partinico had become impassable for want of repair. There were hands ready to do such work. Danilo Dolci and more than 200 unemployed men began, in shifts, to repair the road, but the police immediately stopped the project. Dolci was arrested, found guilty of invading and altering public property, and given a light sentence. Appealed by his friends and counter-appealed by his enemies, the case continued to be argued for years.

In June 1957 Dolci was again put on trial, this time for the alleged publication of obscenities. Before the appearance of *Inchiesta a Palermo,* the section of that book dealing with sexual depravity in the Palermo slums was published in the monthly *Nuovi Argomenti.* This article, which outraged some influential Palermo sensibilities, was the basis of the charge. A two-month sentence was quashed by the Appeals Court the following year.

On December 31, 1957 it was announced that Dolci was one of seven recipients of the Lenin Peace Prize. Declaring his complete independence of political affiliations, he accepted the prize and immediately applied the $25,000 to the founding of Centers for Full Employment in Roccamena, Corleone, Cammarata, Menfi, and Partinico. Dolci has acquired much international support, and the various centers are assigned to national committees: Swedish, Swiss, Norwegian-Dutch, British, and Italian. Each of these committees meets most of the cost of one center, provides technical assistance, and—when necessary—volunteers. Most of the work, however, is done by local people, and Dolci tries to have an Italian professional agricultural adviser at the core of each group.

André Martin, Paris
DANILO DOLCI

The chief work of these centers is to introduce the farmers to improved agricultural techniques, to help farmers through the red tape of government *documenti,* and to encourage cooperation among the *contadini,* but there is social and educational activity also, particularly with children during the summers. The Centro Studi in Partinico, Dolci's headquarters, is more or less exclusively the responsibility of Italian committees. The Partinico headquarters comprises a research center and library, social center, clinic, cultural center, and hostels for helpers.

Danilo Dolci married Vincenzina Mangano, the widow of a slain Trappeto fisherman, about two years after he arrived in Trappeto. She and her five children had been among the first of the homeless who moved into the Borgo di Dio built in Trappeto by Dolci. He has added several children of his own, adopted several more, and has children as house guests. There are always about twenty children in the Dolci household.

The "Sicilian Gandhi" does not look the part. Tall (about six feet) and heavy (about 250 pounds when he isn't fasting), he has powerful physical presence. His eyes are gray, his hair brown, his complexion somewhat pale for one who lives in the blaze of the Sicilian sun. He wears shirts buttoned to the top without a tie, rimless spectacles, and clothes that generally look too small for him. Gunnar T. Kumlein, who once walked with Dolci through Sicilian slums, noted: "He seems to know everybody and everybody seems to have important things to tell him. He stops occasionally and nods in his quiet way and looks more than anything else like an engineer on an inspection tour" (*Com-*

DOLCI, DANILO—*Continued*

monweal, August 2, 1957). An athlete who used to enjoy all sports, particularly swimming, skiing, and rowing, he has little time for such recreation now. He talks easily on a range of subjects, from television to Vivaldi.

Born a Roman Catholic, Dolci now has no religious affiliations. Nor does he have any political affiliations. "Reality is very complex," he has said. "To understand it, men have turned to Christianity, liberalism, Gandhism, socialism. There is some truth in all solutions. We are all mendicants of truth." His open and continuous revolution has, understandably, drawn the animosity and at times harassment of many Sicilians in power. His stature is now so formidable, however, that Sicilian observers believe that even the more sinister of those powers despair of stemming his influence.

There are small indications of the effectiveness of his influence. Besides the breakthroughs in the wall of government indifference, there are the instances of initiative, co-operation, discussion, and collaboration among the people themselves. These are the more significant instances to Dolci. "Other people and other forces may rehabilitate that beautiful but harsh countryside, those sewerless unhappy villages," Ross D. Waller has said, "but they will do so more quickly and more soundly for what Dolci has accomplished, and something of his benign spirit will surely long remain to calm and encourage the minds of his people."

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DONALD, DAVID (HERBERT) Oct. 1, 1920- University professor; historian

Address: b. Department of History, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.; h. 38 Dodds Lane, Princeton, N.J.

Princeton historian David Donald is one writer on the Civil War era who does not rejoice in the Centennial celebration that glamorizes the bitter and tragic slaughter of Americans by Americans. Rather, he regrets the festive distraction from the unfortunate implications of the conflict and its aftermath, which ramify like a cancer to our own day.

His attitude toward the Civil War Centennial does not mean that Donald is an ivory tower writer of tomes for historians only. The common sense, wit, and fluency of style of his works have been as much noted by critics as their erudite analysis. For the publishers Hill and Wang he has undertaken, as general editor of The Making of America series, the specific task of bringing historical scholarship and popular readership more closely together in a nation where they have been far apart. Donald, whose other works include *Lincoln's Herndon* and *Lincoln Reconsidered,* received the 1961 Pulitzer Prize in Biography for his *Charles Sumner and the Coming of the Civil War.*

Donald assumed his present academic post as professor of history at Princeton University in 1960. He had previously taught at several colleges and universities, in Great Britain as well as in the United States. From 1947 to 1959, with some interruptions, he was a member of the faculty at Columbia University.

David Herbert Donald was born in Goodman, Mississippi, on October 1, 1920, to Ira Unger Donald, a farmer, and Sue Ella (Belford) Donald, a teacher. He has three brothers, LeRoy, Frederick L., and Charles U. Donald; and two sisters, Maxine (Donald) Graves and Ruth Belford (Donald) Ellis. In his native town Donald attended Holmes County Agricultural High School, where he played in the band, engaged in debating, and worked on the newspaper and school annual. He was graduated in 1937. Also in Goodman, Donald studied at Holmes Junior College from 1937 to 1939. A history major, he finished his undergraduate work at Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi, where he distinguished himself in oratory and received his B.A. degree in 1941.

Donald had grown up with an interest in the problem of race relations in the South. "Naturally," he has said, "this led me to a study of the Reconstruction period, during which the present pattern was established. I was guided in my search by some admirable undergraduate teachers, such as Vernon L. Wharton."

At the University of Illinois Donald worked for his M.A. degree on a graduate scholarship in 1941 and 1942, and received the degree in the latter year. While working toward the Ph.D. degree he was a teaching fellow at the University of North Carolina (1942-1943) and a research assistant at the University of Illinois (1943-1945), where he worked with Professor James G. Randall. He received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Illinois in 1946, and remained there as a research associate until 1947.

Joining the Columbia University faculty as an instructor in the Department of History in 1947, Donald remained at Columbia as a teacher of history until 1959, with the exception of two years (1949-1951) spent as an associate professor at Smith College and as a visiting associate professor at Amherst College, and one year (1953-1954) as Fulbright professor at the University College of North Wales. He was an assistant professor at Columbia in 1951-1952, an associate professor from 1952 to 1957, and a full professor from 1957 to 1959. Filling the Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth Chair of American History at Oxford University in 1959-1960, Donald delivered twenty-eight lectures on "Slavery and Secession." He took up his present post as professor in Princeton University's Department of History in the fall of 1960.

His first book, *Lincoln's Herndon* (Knopf, 1948), was a biography of William Henry Herndon, friend, law partner, and archetypal biographer of Lincoln. Critics generally recognized book's combination of scholarship and readability. Lincoln scholar David C. Mearns said of it: "Whether considered as biography, or as historiography or as a bibliographical revelation that 'the folklore Lincoln is essentially Herndonian in origin,' it is a masterful achievement of sound scholarship, enlightened exposition and absorbing interest" (New York *Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review,* September 19, 1948).

In the essays that comprise his book *Lincoln Reconsidered* (Knopf, 1956) Donald examined the various aspects of the Lincoln myth. Here he brought some new techniques, borrowed from social sciences related to history, to bear upon an assessment of some of the popular conceptions that had developed about Lincoln and the Civil War era.

In 1960 Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., published Donald's *Charles Sumner and the Coming of the Civil War,* the first of two planned volumes on the powerful, outspoken, antislavery Senator. Allan Nevins has said of the volume: "In what promises to be one of the enduring American biographies, Dr. Donald . . . gives us a picture of the times which is full of new illumination, and a study of the man which presents him as a convincing human being. The scholarship . . . is surefooted; the narrative style is supple and vivacious." The book was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in Biography for 1961.

Donald edited the textual portion of *Divided We Fought: A Pictorial History of the War, 1861-1865* (Macmillan, 1952). He also edited *Inside Lincoln's Cabinet: The Civil War Diaries of Salmon P. Chase* (Longmans, 1954); and *Why the North Won the Civil War* (Louisiana State University Press, 1960), a collection of essays by Richard N. Current and others. In 1961, with the assistance of his wife, Donald was editing the multivolumed diary of Charles Francis Adams for publication by the Harvard University Press. Donald's complete revision of James G. Randall's classic *The Civil War and Reconstruction* is scheduled for publication by D. C. Heath & Company in 1961. The portion of this work dealing with the Civil War is scheduled for publication by Little Brown & Company in 1961 under the title *The Divided Union.*

In April 1961 the New York publishing firm Hill and Wang, Inc., announced Donald's appointment as general editor of The Making of America, a six-volume history. The project grew out of a casual conversation between Donald and publisher Arthur Wang about the popularity of historical works in Great Britain and their lack of popularity in the United States. Intended for the general public, the work steers a middle course between the journalistic and the academic.

According to Donald, "the reasonably interested reader, having completed six reasonably sized volumes, will have a good picture of the very latest historical scholarship on American developments" (New York *Herald Tribune Book Review,* March 5, 1961). The first volume to be completed in this series is the second one in its chronology: Charles H. Wiltse's *The New Nation: 1800-1845,* published in March 1961. Wiltse's work, which revises some earlier views of the Jefferson-Jackson period, presents the rise of American nationalism as its basic theme.

DAVID DONALD

Among the numerous articles Donald has published in professional journals are "The Scalawag in Mississippi Reconstruction" (*Journal of Southern History,* November 1944); "Toward a Western Literature 1820-1860" (*Mississippi Valley Historical Review,* December 1948), written with F. A. Palmer; and "The Confederate as a Fighting Man" (*Journal of Southern History,* May 1959). Other periodicals to which he has contributed include the *South Atlantic Quarterly, American Heritage, Harper's Magazine,* and the *Nation.*

David Donald married Aida DiPace, a former teacher and also an historian, on October 31, 1955. They have one son, Bruce Randall. Donald has gray hair and brown eyes, is five feet ten inches tall, and weighs 165 pounds. He is an Episcopalian and an independent in politics. He was a Fellow of the Social Science Research Council in 1945-1946, and a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey in 1957-58. He received the George A. and Eliza G. Howard Fellowship for 1957-1958. Oxford University has conferred upon him an honorary M.A. degree. Donald is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, Pi Kappa Delta, and Pi Kappa Alpha. He also belongs to the American Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the Society of American Historians, and the Illinois State Historical Society. He has been active on the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission.

Although he is a member of the advisory committee of the Civil War Centennial Commission, Donald is not enthusiastic about the centennial celebrations. He feels that the celebrations ignore, or divert attention from, important issues, and that they attract money that

DONALD, DAVID—*Continued*

might better be used elsewhere. He furthermore believes that they may cause an inflation in Civil War literature that would probably be followed by a generation-long depression in serious Civil War research and, above all, that they tend to glorify and ennoble "a conflict that was, in almost every respect, a national disaster."

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DONNELLY, PHIL M. Mar. 6, 1891-Sept. 12, 1961 Former Governor of Missouri (1945-49, 1953-57); Democrat; member of state General Assembly (1922-24); state senator (1924-44); lawyer. See *Current Biography* (June) 1956.

Obituary

N Y Times p45 S 13 '61

DONOVAN, JAMES B(RITT) Feb. 29, 1916- Attorney

Address: b. 161 William St., New York 38; h. 35 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn 15, N.Y.

No American lawyer has had a less popular client than James B. Donovan had in Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, Brooklyn Supreme Court Justice Miles McDonald has suggested—"not since John Adams defended the British soldiers for the Boston Massacre in 1770." For his defense in 1957 of the highest-ranking Soviet intelligence agent ever tried in the United States, New York attorney Donovan received subtle criticism from some colleagues, less-subtle harassment from cranks—and high praise where it counted.

When Donovan appealed the conviction of Abel before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1959, Chief Justice Earl Warren said: "I think I can say that in my time on this court no man has undertaken a more arduous, more self-sacrificing task." To the cranks and critics Donovan answered: "If the free world is not faithful to its own moral code, there remains no society for which others may hunger."

Admitted to the New York bar in 1941, Donovan served in the United States Office of Scientific Research and Development and the Office of Strategic Services during World War II. He was associate prosecutor at the principal Nuremberg trial of war criminals in 1945 and 1946. Since returning to private practice in New York City in 1946, he has acted as chief counsel in major trials and appeals in over thirty jurisdictions throughout the United States. A partner in the New York and Washington law firm of Watters & Donovan, Donovan is particularly well known for his work in insurance law.

James Britt Donovan was born in the Bronx, New York, on February 29, 1916, to John D. Donovan, a prominent surgeon, and Harriet F. (O'Connor) Donovan, a piano teacher. The family's roots in New York City go back to 1837. An only brother, John D. Donovan, Jr., a lawyer and New York State Senator, died in 1955. At All Hallows Institute, a day school conducted in Manhattan by the Christian Brothers of Ireland, Donovan took part in varsity basketball and tennis, dramatics, and debating. He was editor in chief of the school newspaper. In 1933 he won a New York State scholarship.

As an undergraduate majoring in English at Fordham University, New York City, Donovan distinguished himself both within and without the curriculum. His name appeared on the dean's list. He was editor in chief of the Fordham *Ram*, editorial chairman of the yearbook, a contributor to the literary magazine, the author of some one-act plays, and a varsity tennis player. He was voted Best All-Around Man and the member of his class who "did most for Fordham." He received his B.A. degree in 1937.

Interested in writing and journalism, Donovan asked his father to buy him a small-town newspaper. The elder Donovan agreed to do so, but only if his son first went to law school and emerged still intent on a journalistic career. Donovan entered Harvard Law School, where his literary bent was evident in his concentration on law publications and his chairmanship of the Harvard Law School yearbook. He received his LL.B. degree from Harvard in 1940 after he had written a dissertation on the law of libel in New York State.

Offered the position of associate in a prominent New York law firm numbering among its clients several large newspapers throughout the United States, Donovan accepted, and thereby, as he has said, became irretrievably "hooked" in the practice of law. His work as a trial attorney with the firm involved not only publications law, but all phases of litigation, including insurance law. He represented several of the major life insurance companies, including the Metropolitan, in litigations.

In 1942 Donovan left private practice to become associate general counsel of the United States Office of Scientific Research and Development in Washington, D.C. This agency supervised the development of the atomic bomb, radar, and other projects on the scientific war front.

Commissioned as an ensign in the Navy in 1943, Donovan was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services (headed by Major General William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan—no relation), which conducted secret United States intelligence operations during World War II. He served as general counsel of OSS until its dissolution in 1945.

In May 1945 Donovan was appointed to the immediate staff of the late Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson of the Supreme Court of the United States, the American chief counsel for the prosecution of the major European war criminals. He assisted Jackson in the negotiation in London of the treaty with Great Britain, France, and Russia that set up the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany. Associate prosecutor at the principal Nuremberg trial (1945-46), Donovan was in charge of all visual evidence, including captured enemy photographs and motion pictures. In 1946 Donovan was retired from the Navy with the rank of commander, and he was awarded the Legion of Merit and commendation ribbon with cluster.

He became general counsel for the National Bureau of Casualty Underwriters in February 1946. In 1951, with Thomas Watters, Jr., and Myron Cowen, he formed the law firm of Watters, Cowen & Donovan, now Watters & Donovan, a multiple-line firm operating on a national scale. Donovan is still general counsel for the National Bureau of Casualty Underwriters, one of several insurance interests represented by Watters & Donovan.

Donovan is best known to the public for his defense of Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, who was indicted in Federal Court, Brooklyn in August 1957 for failure to register as a Soviet agent and for conspiracy to obtain and transmit United States defense secrets. Abel asked the Court to assign "counsel recommended by the Bar Association." The Brooklyn Bar Association recommended Donovan. "We wanted all the world to know the man we chose was a man of character and ability and that his loyalty was beyond question," Raymond Reisler, the Brooklyn Bar Association president, commented later. Donovan accepted the assignment "as a public duty." (The fee of $10,000 approved by the Court and transmitted by Abel's wife was donated to the law schools of Fordham, Columbia, and Harvard universities.)

For three months Donovan and his court-appointed assistants, Thomas M. Debevoise 2d and Arnold Guy Fraiman, worked day and night on the Abel defense. Testimony before jury began in Federal Court, Brooklyn, with Judge Mortimer W. Byers presiding, on October 14, 1957. Donovan concentrated the defense in attacks on the credibility of two key prosecution witnesses, the subordinate who betrayed Abel and the United States Army master sergeant who confessed during the trial that he had sold the Russians information while serving at the American Embassy in Moscow.

Found guilty as charged, Abel was sentenced to thirty years in prison and fined $3,000 on November 15, 1957. Before sentence was passed, Donovan had asked that the possibilities of future exchange of condemned spies with the Soviet Union not be eliminated by the taking of Abel's life. (After the capture of United States U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers in the Soviet Union in May 1960, Donovan, at the request of Powers' father, co-operated in abortive efforts to effect a Powers-Abel exchange.)

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit unanimously affirmed the conviction in July 1958. In its formal opinion it declared that defense counsel "have represented the appellant, at the trial and on this appeal, with rare ability and in the highest tradition of their profession." On February 24, 1959 Donovan argued the appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States. He argued that Abel's rights under the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution had been violated by the use of a civil alien detention writ—and not a warrant—to accomplish seizure of the evidence used to indict Abel on criminal charges. The Supreme Court upheld Abel's conviction by a vote of 5-4 on March 28, 1960. An appeal for reargument was refused on May 16, 1960. Much thoughtful legal and journalistic opinion agreed with Donovan's observation that the due process accorded Abel every step of the way had been as important to America and the American bar as to Abel. "The constitutional issues," Donovan commented, "have nothing to do with whether Abel really was a Soviet spy. At issue were the rights of us all."

Matar Studio

JAMES B. DONOVAN

Chairman of the committee on administrative law of the New York State Bar Association and chairman-elect of the insurance section of the American Bar Association, Donovan is also active in the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Brooklyn Bar Association. He is a member, officer, or trustee of numerous legal, civic, and educational institutions and societies, including the Municipal Art Commission of the City of New York, of which he is secretary, the Brooklyn Museum, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. In September 1960 he was elected president of the Lake Placid Club Education Foundation, a non-profit foundation established by Melvil Dewey, educator and library pioneer, before his death in 1931, to direct various educational and related activities, including world-wide use of the Dewey Decimal Classification system. In 1961 he was elected unsalaried vice-president of the New York City board of education. Among the several awards he has received are the Gold Medal award of the Greater New York Insurance Brokers' Association and the Tyne award of the Federation of Insurance Counsel. Articles by

DONOVAN, JAMES B.—*Continued*

Donovan have appeared in the *Duke Law Journal, Law and Contemporary Problems,* and other publications.

James B. Donovan married Mary E. McKenna on May 30, 1941. They have three children, Jane Ann, John, and Mary Ellen. A stocky man, Donovan is five feet eight and one-half inches tall and weighs 175 pounds. His hair is white and his eyes are blue. Poised, well-groomed, and soft-spoken, he suggests orderliness in his demeanor and appearance. Politically he is an independent. A Roman Catholic, he was invested as a Knight of Malta by Cardinal Francis J. Spellman in 1961. His recreations are rare-book collecting (he is a member of the Grolier Club) and golf.

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DOOLEY, THOMAS A(NTHONY) Jan. 17, 1927-Jan. 18, 1961 Physician; author; medical missionary in northern Laos; fund raiser for Medico; author of *Deliver Us from Evil* (1956), *The Edge of Tomorrow* (1958), and *The Night They Burned the Mountain* (1960). See *Current Biography* (July) 1957.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Ja 19 '61

DUNROSSIL, WILLIAM SHEPHERD MORRISON, 1ST VISCOUNT Aug. 10, 1893-Feb. 3, 1961 Governor-General of Australia since 1959; held British cabinet posts; was Conservative Member of Parliament (1929-59); was Speaker of House of Commons (1951-59); elevated to peerage in 1959. See Morrison, William Shepherd, *Current Biography* (January) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 F 3 '61

EBERHART, RICHARD (GHORMLEY) Apr. 5, 1904- Poet

Address: b. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; h. 1664 34th St. N.W., Washington 7, D.C.

The American poet Richard Eberhart succeeded Robert Frost as poetry consultant in the Library of Congress in September 1959. Reappointed by the library for 1960-61, he is on extended leave from Dartmouth College, where he has been professor of English and poet in residence since 1956. Eberhart has won several poetry prizes and a grant from the National Institute of Arts and Letters. *Collected Poems, 1930-1960* (1960) is the seventh volume of his verse to be published concurrently in England and the United States.

"If one could know anything definitely . . . one would not write a poem," Eberhart has said. Although some critics have found the quality of his verse uneven, they agree that he is a genuine poetic genius. "One may sometimes question the felicity of the expression, but one is never tempted to question the validity of the experience," Peter Thorslev, Jr., wrote in the *Northwestern University Tri-Quarterly* (winter 1960). According to Thorslev, Eberhart's poems show an "emotional intensity . . . earnestness, and . . assertive moral and personal sincerity."

Richard Ghormley Eberhart, one of three children of Alpha LaRue and Lena (Lowenstein) Eberhart, was born at Austin, Minnesota on April 5, 1904. He, his sister, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Gerald Galligan), and his brother, A. Dryden Eberhart, grew up on Burr Oaks, a forty-acre estate in Austin, owned by their father. The property was bordered by a river, and supported an apple orchard and a herd of cows. In the title poem of *Burr Oaks,* the poet evokes his youthful experiences there.

Richard attended Austin High School, graduating in 1921. He was editor of the Austin yearbook; president of Duodecim, the literary society; a member of the debating team; and a saxophonist with the school orchestra. He also received a special school letter for excelling in five sports at once.

In 1922 Eberhart's world changed abruptly. His mother died of lung cancer; his father, for many years vice-president of the George A. Hormel Company in Austin, lost his fortune when a company employee embezzled funds. These experiences, Eberhart says, probably made him a poet. In *The Visionary Farms,* a verse play first produced in 1952, he speaks poignantly of this period in his life.

After studying at the University of Minnesota from 1922 to 1923, Eberhart entered Dartmouth College, where he majored in English. He wrote the Arts Prize poem in 1925 and delivered the class ode at his graduation (with a B.A. degree) in 1926. Eberhart worked for a few months in Chicago as a floorwalker with Marshall Field and Company and as an advertising copywriter. In 1927 he sailed around the world as a deck boy on tramp steamers until he reached England.

Enrolling at St. John's College, Cambridge University, Eberhart contributed verse to the little magazines *Experiment* and *Venture.* He was also represented with poets of the Auden-Spender group in the anthology *New Signatures* in 1932. After having taken a B.A. degree from Cambridge University in 1929, he returned to America and served as tutor to the son of King Prajadhipok of Siam in Washington, D.C. and at Purchase, New York for one year (1930-31). He did postgraduate work at the graduate school of arts and sciences, Harvard University, 1932-33, and received his M.A. degree from Cambridge University in 1933. His first book of verse, *A Bravery of Earth,* was published by Jonathan Cape Ltd. in 1930.

From 1933 to 1941 Eberhart was master in English at St. Mark's School at Southborough, Massachusetts. He then taught English for one year (1941-42) at the Cambridge School in

Kendal Green, Massachusetts. Entering the United States Naval Reserve in 1942 as a lieutenant, he served as aerial free gunnery instructor and officer personnel officer for four years. He was discharged with the rank of lieutenant commander in 1946.

Eberhart had married in August 1941 and, in 1946, he became an assistant manager in his wife's family business, the Butcher Polish Company. During the next six years he advanced to the position of vice-president. Since leaving the company in 1952 he has been an honorary vice-president (1952) and a member of the board of directors (1958).

"My desire to write poetry without money/ Is like the eternal sick man's dream of health. . ." he wrote in 1942. He needed to make money, but he did not stop writing. After his first book was published in 1930, four others were issued in England by Chatto and Windus and in America by Oxford University Press: *Reading the Spirit* (1937), *Song and Idea* (1942), *Burr Oaks* (1947), and *Selected Poems* (1951). In addition, *Poems, New and Selected* was published as one of the Poets of the Year series by New Directions in 1944 and *Brotherhood of Men,* a long poem that later appeared in *Selected Poems* (1951), was published separately by the Banyan Press in 1949. Eberhart also joined with Selden Rodman in compiling an anthology, *War and the Poet* (Devlin-Adair, 1945).

By 1952 Eberhart had established his reputation as a major poet. That year he became poet in residence at the University of Washington in Seattle. In 1953 he and his family drove cross-country from Seattle to the University of Connecticut, where Eberhart took a post as professor of English. He next became poet in residence and professor of English at Wheaton College (1954-55) and resident fellow in creative writing and Christian Gauss lecturer at Princeton University (1955-56). In 1956 he settled down at Dartmouth College in his present post as professor of English and poet in residence. He took extended leave from the college in order to serve two one-year terms as consultant in poetry in English at the Library of Congress (1959-60; 1960-61). During the past decade three more books of his verse have been published. Appearing under the imprint of Chatto and Windus in England and of Oxford University Press in the United States, they are: *Undercliff: Poems, 1946-53* (1953), *Great Praises* (1957), and *Collected Poems* (1960).

"Perhaps the reader may discover me in my poetry," Eberhart has said, "for that is where I have tried to discover myself." When other poets of his generation became embroiled in political and topical matters, Eberhart was concerned with man's struggle to extract meaning from an existence limited by his own imperfections and nullified by death. "The motive [for writing] is to draw the possibility of pleasure from the general suffering which is the mortal estate," he has explained.

The Library of Congress

RICHARD EBERHART

In his best-known poem, "The Groundhog," the poet records his changing attitudes towards death as he watches the stages of decay in the dead animal. Within three years nothing is left of the groundhog, and the poet, purged of feeling, can speculate with philosophical calm on the passing of great civilizations, worldly power, thought, and even spirit. The grinning skull of death, in many guises, appears persistently in Eberhart's poetry.

In "Seals, Terns, Time" the poet discourses on the duality in man, his animal nature symbolized by the seals, and his spiritual nature expressed by the terns that "draw swift esprits across the sky." In a boat, "pondering, and balanced on the sea, a gauze and spindrift of the world," the poet is "pulled back in the mammal water, enticed to the release of the sky." Eberhart says of the actual experience on which he based the poem: "There was then a small, universal drama . . . with man in the center, balanced on the sea, actually undurable, tenuous, the very symbols of his opposite qualities before his eyes."

Most of Eberhart's poems are characterized by short lines, infrequent rhymes, and irregular rhythms. He seldom submits them to extensive revision. "Characteristically, he is intellectual and abstract," M. L. Rosenthal wrote in the *Nation* (December 21, 1957) "but his driving conceptions are emotionally ignited by a visionary intensity." Hayden Carruth said of Eberhart (*Poetry,* October 1957), that "he writes in a good grainy language that puts him squarely in the most attractive tradition of American verse, and he reveals, in some of his poems at least, a marvelous control of stress and pitch, the play of spoken language within poetic forms. . . he possesses the ability to hit sometimes upon the absolutely perfect image, startling and simple, lustrous against the setting of the poem."

(Continued next page)

EBERHART, RICHARD—*Continued*

Eberhart was a founder and the first president of the Poets' Theatre, Inc., at Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1950. His play *The Apparition* was the group's first production in 1951. Eberhart's *The Visionary Farms* was produced in Cambridge in 1952, in Seattle in 1953, and in Washington, D.C. in 1957. The personal experiences that underly *The Visionary Farms* have been generalized to provide an indictment of headlong progress. Eberhart read his verse play *Devils and Angels* at the Library of Congress in 1956. He has recorded some of his poems for the library's long-playing record series, Twentieth Century Poetry in English.

Prizes awarded to Eberhart include the Guarantors Prize of Poetry magazine (1946); the Harriet Monroe Memorial Prize (1950); the Golden Rose of the New England Poetry Society (1950); the Shelley Memorial Prize of the Poetry Society of America (1951); the Harriet Monroe Poetry Award of the University of Chicago (1955); and the Lamont Poetry Prize. Eberhart received a grant of $1,000 from the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1955. He holds an honorary D.Litt. degree from Dartmouth College (1954).

Eberhart has been a director of the Yaddo Corporation since 1955. He was a member of the committee for the Bollingen Prize at Yale University Library from 1952 to 1953, and of the National Book Award Committee in 1954, and from 1957 to 1959. In 1959 he was appointed to the advisory committee on the arts for the National Cultural Center in Washington, D.C. He was elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1960.

Richard Ghormley Eberhart and Helen Elizabeth Butcher were married on August 29, 1941. Their children are Richard Butcher and Margaret Ghormley Eberhart. The poet enjoys swimming and cruising on a thirty-six-foot boat, *Reve*. A sailer of kites, he now sails and dives a seven-foot kite, steering it by rudder from a double-reeled Navy rig. Eberhart has hazel eyes and blond hair, stands five feet eight and a half inches tall, and weighs 190 pounds. He is a Democrat and an Episcopalian. He belongs to the Buck Harbor Yacht Club in South Brooksville, Maine. "The status of the artist," he has said, "depends upon the quality of his sensitivity . . . and his passion to transmute universal knowledge of man as a suffering, striving creature into joy . . . chaos into order, the raw stuff of life into works which believe that the love of life is real and that the lively fellowship of men is meaningful."

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EICHELBERGER, ROBERT L(AWRENCE) Mar. 9, 1886-Sept. 26, 1961 Retired United States Army officer; commander of the Eighth Army (1944-48); superintendent of the United States Military Academy (1940-42); attained rank of four-star general in 1954. See *Current Biography* (January) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p41 S 27 '61

EMANUEL, VICTOR Jan. 31, 1898-Nov. 26, 1960 Industrialist; financier; philanthropist; chairman of the Avco Manufacturing Corporation; helped to develop public utilities companies in the United States; supervised production of vital war materials during World War II. See *Current Biography* (May) 1951.

Obituary

N Y Times p87 N 27 '60

ERNST, MAX Apr. 2, 1891- Artist
Address: "Le Pin Perdu," Huismes, France

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1942.

During 1961 the Museum of Modern Art in New York and the Art Institute of Chicago gave retrospective exhibitions of the work of Max Ernst, German-born master of the school of Paris, in celebration of his seventieth birthday. The shows confirmed his place among the foremost artists of the twentieth century. A founder of Dadaism in Germany and a pioneer surrealist, Ernst has been invigorating modern art since World War I. He is a painter and sculptor of highly developed craftsmanship, ingenious and entertaining in his creations of the fanciful and fantastic. His techniques and sources of inspiration are as varied as the eerie, grim, brutal, poetic, tender, and playful moods of his paintings.

Cologne, Germany, Max Ernst's early home, helped produce the "contradictory tendencies" of his work, as the artist himself has suggested, because it is an intersection of many highways of European culture. He was born in Brühl, near Cologne, on April 2, 1891, one of several children of Philipp and Louise (Kopp) Ernst. His father was a teacher at Brühl's School for the Deaf and Dumb for the Rhine province. Also a realistic painter, Philipp Ernst provoked in his son an early feeling of revolt against strict realism when he went out and chopped down a tree that he had excluded from a landscape painting because it had disturbed the composition.

All his profound experiences of childhood and adolescence are echoed in Max Ernst's paintings: forests, birds, the death of a sister; the amazing, the occult, the erotic; sensations of exterior and inner marvelous visions. School bored him, but he received his baccalaureate from the Gymnasium in 1909 and enrolled at the

University of Bonn with the intention of specializing in psychiatry and taking a degree in philosophy.

When his courses in psychiatry required him to visit insane asylums, Ernst, who later exploited irrationality in his work, was fascinated by the art of the inmates. He neglected his university studies for painting, and without formal training he became an artist, receptive to the diverse influences of numerous painters, including Goya, Manet, Macke, and Kandinsky—and later Chirico, Chagall, and Klee. In 1912 he joined Das Junge Rheinland, a group of poets and painters who subscribed to no doctrine or discipline. During that year he gave the first exhibition of his work, at the group's gallery at a bookshop in Bonn.

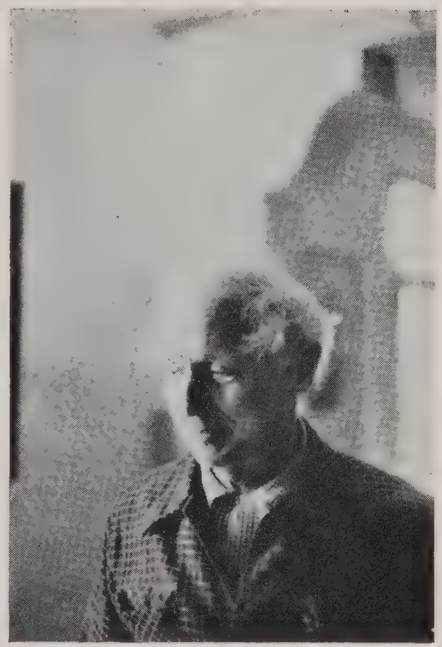
On his first visit to Paris, in 1913, Ernst "wandered around and felt right." His sense of belonging in Paris probably deepened his dejection over the outbreak of World War I the following year. He has said that he died on August 1, 1914 and was resurrected on November 11, 1918. During his war years at the front as an artillery officer he had been wounded twice in the head, once by the recoil of a gun and once by a mule's kick.

Ernst was invalided out of the army in 1917, the year in which his article on the development of color appeared in *Der Sturm,* a Berlin avant-garde periodical that had arranged exhibitions of his paintings in 1912 and 1916. Drawn to the unorthodox aesthetic values of Dadaism, which had been launched in Zurich in 1916, he became a founder with J. T. Baargeld and Jean Arp of the Dada movement in the Rhineland after the war.

In the mock and shock manner of Dadaism, Ernst was soon creating collages, some of them bizarre arrangements of pasted photoengravings, that revealed hidden desires and recorded somnolent visions—such as the *Fatagaga* (*fa*brication de *ta*bleaux *ga*rantis *ga*zométriques), which he and Arp produced in 1920. His *Elephant of the Celebes* (1921) remains one of his best-known works, and *Two Children Are Threatened by a Nightingale* (1924) is a masterpiece inspired by one of Ernst's prose poems. Several of his collages were illustrations of poems by surrealist poet Paul Eluard.

In 1922 Ernst had moved to Paris to help poet André Breton and Arp to institute surrealism, and he participated at the first surrealist exhibition, at the Galerie Pierre, Paris in 1925. Although Ernst, who dislikes being tagged, broke in 1938 with leaders of the movement and was excommunicated by the surrealists in 1954 for accepting the grand prize of the Venice Biennale, he has remained devoted to the surrealistic celebration of the unconscious and the hallucinatory. He was, in fact, condemned for unsurrealist activities as early as 1926 when he and Joan Miró collaborated on the décor and costumes of the ballet *Roméo et Juliette* for Diaghilev.

To stimulate his hallucinatory powers, he developed a technique in 1925 called *frottage* (a process of transferring a design by rubbing, such as a child uses to get an image of a coin by rubbing it with pencil over paper). Through *frottage* Ernst obtained textured surfaces that encouraged free association. His first *frottage* creations were a series of natural history drawings, many of which were published in a portfolio *Histoire Naturelle* in 1926. He later used *frottage* in his paintings, often weird landscapes. In 1929 he published his "collage novel" *La Femme 100 Têtes,* reproductions of 149 collages.



H. Cartier-Bresson

MAX ERNST

Max Ernst's first exhibition in the United States was held at the Julien Levy Gallery in New York in 1931. The 1936 exhibition of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, "Fantastic Art, Dada and Surrealism," included forty-eight of his works—almost double the number of any other exhibitor. In 1942 when his paintings were shown again in New York and in Chicago and New Orleans, young artists hailed him, but the press gave a hostile reception and Americans did not buy his work.

By that time Ernst was a resident of the United States, having left Europe in 1941 after he had been interned in French camps as an enemy alien at the beginning of World War II. For many years he had identified himself with Loplop, Bird Superior, a private phantom, and in 1941, he relates, Loplop followed his airplane across the Atlantic to build his nest in a cloud over New York's East River.

In America he continued to experiment with new techniques. He filled cans with paint, pierced them, and let them drip freely over a canvas—to encourage the play of association (a technique refined by the late Jackson Pollock). Ernst's *Young Man intrigued by the flight of a non-Euclidian fly* is a product of his "oscillation" process. For his oil painting *The Eye of*

ERNST, MAX—*Continued*

Silence (1943-44), he stimulated his imagination by placing two wet canvases face to face and then pulling them apart. At times he provoked confusion or delight by combining a variety of techniques.

While living on Long Island in 1944, Ernst began to work steadily at sculpture, some of which is indebted to African Negro art. *Moonmad* (1944) and *An Anxious Friend* (1944) belong to this early period; several notable works in bronze, including *Daughter and Mother* and *Gypsy Dream Rose,* were completed in 1959. Sculpture was only one of several art forms to which Ernst devoted himself after he moved to Sedona, Arizona in 1946 with his fourth wife, American painter, Dorothea Tanning. He also built a house, continued to paint, and published a book, *Beyond Painting, and Other Writings by the Artist and His Friends* (Wittenborn, Schultz, 1948).

His work was honored in retrospective exhibitions at Copley Galleries in Beverly Hills, California (1949); La Hune bookstore, Paris (1949); Galerie René Drouin, Paris (1950); Brühl (1951); and Knokke-le-Zoute, Belgium (1953). From time to time Ernst left Sedona to be present at his exhibitions, and during the summer of 1952 he gave a course on modern art at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu.

When Ernst won the first prize at the 1954 Venice Biennale, he decided to spend his prize money on a farmhouse in Huismes, near Chinon, in France. He had become a citizen of the United States in 1948, but since 1958 he has been a French citizen and lives only a month or two of the year at Sedona. In Paris in 1958 the publication of Patrick Waldberg's biography, *Max Ernst* (Jean-Jacques Pauvert), was celebrated by a La Hune bookstore exhibit, and in 1959 the Musée d'Art Moderne paid him tribute with a large retrospective exhibition.

For whatever neglect it might have shown Ernst in the past, the American press compensated in its acclaim of his retrospective exhibitions held at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in March-May 1961 and at the Art Institute of Chicago in June-July 1961. The exhibitions, covering fifty years of work, contained 145 paintings, twenty-eight sculptures, and sixty collages and drawings as well as book illustrations and theater designs.

About a third of the paintings were done since 1950, including *The Cry of the Gull* (1953), *A Remorseless Soul* (1955), and *Winter in Manhattan* (1958). Many of his later paintings have the technical excellence of his best work and reveal a playful and gentle side of the artist that contrasts with the savagery of his wartime *Europe after the Rain* (1940-42). The exhibit included a number of important paintings never before shown in the United States, such as *The Entire City* (1936), one of Ernst's masterpieces.

Praising Ernst's "endless vitality and variety," Emily Genauer of the New York *Herald Tribune* (March 5, 1961) wrote that as a result of the Museum of Modern Art's exhibition "he has over night been catapulted into place alongside the top artists of our time. He's not on Picasso's level, to be sure, but now we see he belongs up there very close to Chagall, Braque, Miró."

Max Ernst is slender, slightly above average height, and with his blue eyes and silky white hair has a distinguished and somewhat fragile appearance. In 1918 he married Louise Strauss, a student of art history, and by that marriage has a son, Jimmy, now an American painter. He married Marie-Berthe Aurenche in 1927 and Peggy Guggenheim in 1941. (Peggy Guggenheim, a noted art collector, helped him come to the United States during the war.) He separated from his third wife late in 1942 and married Dorothea Tanning in 1946.

Much of Ernst's autobiographical writing is incorporated in "An Informal Life of M.E. (as told by himself to a young friend)," which is printed in the catalogue of his Museum of Modern Art exhibition, edited by William S. Lieberman, who prepared the exhibition. Ernst remarked in the 1930's that women found in him charm, a perfect physique, and agreeable manners, but also an inextricable character and impenetrable mind. Referring to himself in the third person, he wrote, "It is difficult for them to reconcile the gentleness and moderation of his expression with the calm violence which is the essence of his thought."

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ERNST, MORRIS L(EOPOLD) Aug. 23, 1888- Lawyer; author

Address: b. Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst, 285 Madison Ave., New York 17; h. 2 Fifth Ave., New York 11

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1940.

Throughout his long career as a lawyer in New York City, appointee to city, state, and national government positions, and author, Morris L. Ernst has adopted a liberal approach to contemporary problems. He has devoted most of his life to the promotion of individual freedom and has crusaded especially against literary censorship, but in his time he has also had to deal with civil liberties, labor relations, taxation, insurance and banking, the size of big business, marriage and divorce, Communism, politics, and constitutional history. His latest book, published in 1960, is *Touch Wood; A Year's Diary,* a Pepysian record of his experiences in New York, Washington, London, Paris, Tel Aviv, Bogotá, and other places.

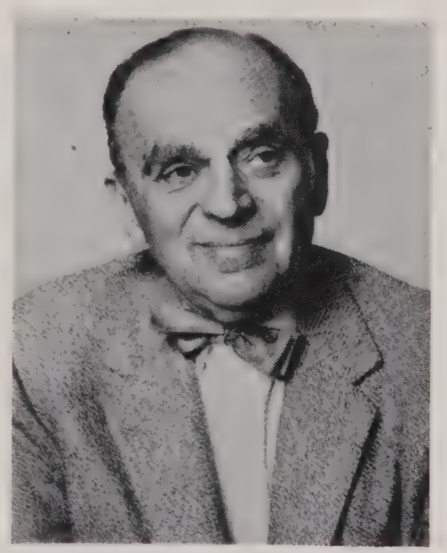
Morris Leopold Ernst, the son of Carl and Sarah (Bernheim) Ernst, was born in Uniontown, Alabama on August 23, 1888. His father, an immigrant from Czechoslovakia, was a keeper of a country general store who soon moved to New York City and became active in real estate. His mother was one of the earliest graduates of a woman's college. Morris attended the public schools in New York City and graduated from the Horace Mann High School when he was sixteen years of age. He then entered Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts. After having graduated with a B.A. degree in 1909, he returned to New York City and became a treasurer for a manufacturer of shirts (1909-11) in Brooklyn and a bookkeeper and salesman of retail furniture (1911-15) in Ludwig Baumann's store in Brooklyn, where he worked himself up to the position of office manager.

In the evenings Ernst studied at the New York Law School, from which he received an LL.B. degree in 1912. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1913, but did not enter into a formal practice until 1915, when he became a partner with Edward S. Greenbaum, Laurence S. Greenbaum, and Herbert A. Wolff in the firm of Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst, with which he is still associated. Ernst is an able court lawyer who is known as an expert on labor, tax, libel, and censorship legislation. Over the years Ernst has served as counsel for the Dramatists' Guild, American Civil Liberties Union, *New Yorker* magazine, New York *Post*, the *Nation*, *Survey*, the Planned Parenthood Federation, Authors' League, National Jewelers' Board of Trade, Sauerkraut Workers' Union, Macaroni Workers' Union, and the American Newspaper Guild.

For many years Ernst waged a continuous battle against federal, state, local, and private and ecclesiastical censorship bodies. Some of his famous legal victories were those in which he won the right of general sale for such books as Dr. Marie Stopes' *Married Love*, Radclyffe Hall's *The Well of Loneliness*, Arthur Schnitzler's *Casanova's Homecoming*, and James Joyce's *Ulysses* (for which he wrote the foreword to the Modern Library 1942 edition). He has also fought many court battles for labor unions, including the case against Mayor Hague of Jersey City for the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In an attempt to prevent CIO organizers from passing out leaflets, Hague had expelled some unionizers and jailed others.

One of Ernst's more recent legal assignments was an investigation he undertook for the Dominican Republic of Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo. After the disappearance and possible death of Dr. Jesús de Galíndez, a Basque exile and critic of Trujillo, from New York City in March 1956, some observers supported the theory that the Trujillo regime was responsible for spiriting Galíndez to the Dominican Republic and putting him to death.

In 1958, after a ten-month study, Ernst submitted a report that in effect cleared Trujillo and his government of any role in the disappearance of Galíndez. Subsequently new documents and information appeared that cast some doubt on Ernst's conclusions. He then urged a large-scale Congressional investigation in which the full story could be told before a recognized authority of the United States Congress. The mystery, however, remains, and Galíndez has never been found.


Ken Heyman

MORRIS L. ERNST

Ernst has held city, state, and national government posts. He drafted a bill for a New York State free employment service, which the legislature adopted during World War I, and he served on the United States Shipping Board during World War I. During the 1934 taxicab strike in New York City, he acted as arbiter for Mayor Fiorello La Guardia. He drafted legislation on insurance and banking matters for Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York State. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Commission and of the New York State Banking Board, under the appointments of Governors Franklin D. Roosevelt and Lehman from 1933, the year of its inception, to 1945. He went on a government mission to the Virgin Islands in 1935.

For some time Ernst also served as special assistant attorney general in election fraud matters and acted as counsel to the New York State Legislative Commission for the Hard of Hearing. During World War II he was appointed a special consultant to the War Production Board and went on missions to England as the personal representative of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He also went on a government mission to Germany in 1946. President Harry S. Truman appointed Ernst to his Civil Rights Commission and to the Advisory Board for the Post Office.

Ernst has written some sixteen books that cover a wide range of topics. Some of his books dealt with problems of censorship: with William Seagle he wrote *To the Pure; A Study of Obscenity and the Censor* (Viking Press,

ERNST, MORRIS L.—*Continued*

1928); he collaborated with Pare Lorentz in *Censored; The Private Life of the Movie* (Cape, 1930); Ernst and Alexander Lindey wrote *Hold Your Tongue! Adventures in Libel and Slander* (Morrow, 1932) and *The Censor Marches On; Recent Milestones in the Administration of the Obscenity Law in the United States* (Doubleday, 1940).

By the time Ernst wrote *The First Freedom* (Macmillan, 1946) on the problem of censorship, he could say: "Having spent much of my life fighting for freedom of thought—freedom from governmental controls—I have concluded that we have done a magnificent job in removing government from its historic role of nursemaid to the mind of man. However, I have recently concluded that far more is kept from our minds by lack of diversity of ownership of the means of communication than by government interference." *The First Freedom* scrutinizes the problem of free enterprise and competition in the mass media of communication.

In other books Morris Ernst has dealt with economic and social conditions in the United States. *America's Primer* was published in 1931 in New York by G. P. Putnam's Sons. His study of American corporations, trusts, and monopolies appeared in 1940 under the title, *Too Big* (Little, Brown). It contains the thesis that some businesses reach a point where further expansion would result in loss of profit and capital, and destruction of individual and social values. Thus, attempts should be made to find the "optimum point of social return and dollar efficiency for each type of human undertaking."

His contributions on social problems include an article on law that he furnished for a symposium published as *The Sex Life of the Unmarried Adult; An Inquiry into and an Interpretation of Current Sex Practices* (Vanguard Press, 1934), edited by I. S. Wile; two books written with David Loth, *American Sexual Behavior and the Kinsey Report* (Greystone, 1948) and *For Better or Worse; A New Approach to Marriage and Divorce* (Harper, 1952).

His discursive reminiscences have appeared in three books: *The Best is Yet . . .* (Harper, 1945); *So Far So Good* (Harper, 1948); and *Touch Wood; A Year's Diary* (Atheneum, 1960). Morris Ernst's interpretation of United States constitutional history and the power of judicial review was published by Doubleday, Doran Company in 1937 under the title, *The Ultimate Power*. Ernst wrote his studies of other political problems in collaboration with David Loth: *The People Know Best; The Ballots vs. the Polls* (Public Affairs Press, 1949) and *Report on the American Communist* (Holt, 1952). The latter work analyzes the responses of 300 former Communists to questions about their reasons for joining and for leaving the party. Ernst also wrote *Utopia 1976* (Rinehart, 1955), a prophecy of the materialistic blessings of the future.

Morris Ernst has written articles and stories for such magazines as the *Saturday Review, Harper's, Reader's Digest, American Scholar, Scientific Monthly, Look,* and *Cosmopolitan.* He is a member of the French Legion of Honor, American Bar Association, Bar Association of the City of New York, New York County Lawyers Association, and Phi Gamma Delta. At Williams College he became a member of the Gargoyle Society. His clubs are the City and Williams College in New York City, the University in Washington, D.C., and the Savile in London. He has been an honorary member of the Pullman Porters Union (Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters) since 1927.

Morris Leopold Ernst married Margaret ("Maggie") Samuels on March 1, 1923, after the death of his first wife, Susan Leerburger, in 1922. Mrs. Ernst has written several books on the history and meanings of words. They have three children: Constance (Mrs. Michael Bessie), Roger, and Joan (Mrs. Irving Goldstein). For recreation Ernst likes to sail (especially in rough weather), watch hockey games, make his own furniture, and observe natural phenomena at his summer home on Nantucket. Gregarious and genial, Ernst has always had a faculty for making friendships, both among celebrities, including Heywood Broun, Edna Ferber, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and the more obscure. He is equally at home in the clatter of a smart New York night club and the silent isolation of the Nantucket shore. In his day he has played both the cello and the piano.

Like Justice Louis D. Brandeis, whom he so much admires, Ernst is the foe of bigness, whether of corporations, cities, or nations. "Gargantua," he has said, "is our cultural god." He has noticed that the older he gets, the more he cherishes the trivia and intangibles of daily living. "Man's fear of ideas," he once wrote, "is probably the greatest dike holding back human knowledge and happiness."

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EVANS, MAURICE June 3, 1901- Actor; producer

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NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1940.

In the span of twenty-six years between his Broadway debut as Romeo and his recent portrayal of the crusading minister in *Tenderloin*, Maurice Evans has established himself as a creative force in the theatrical world. His activities as a producer and his performances in

Shakespearean and Shavian plays, melodramas, and musical comedies indicate the versatility of the British-born actor.

Evans became known to thousands of American troops for his abridged version of *Hamlet* during World War II; to television viewers for his interpretations of Shakespearean roles on the *Hallmark Hall of Fame;* and to Broadway theatergoers for his uncut presentation of *Hamlet* in 1938, for his acting in the smash hit *Dial "M" for Murder* from 1952 to 1954, and for his productions of classical and contemporary plays. He has also entertained film audiences on both sides of the Atlantic. Before coming to Broadway in 1926, he was a leading actor on the London stage and a star with the Old Vic Company. For his performance in the 1960 TV film of *Macbeth* he won the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences "Emmy" Award.

Maurice Evans was born in Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England on June 3, 1901 to Alfred Herbert Evans and Laura Eliza (Turner) Evans. His father, a Welsh druggist and a justice of the peace, was an enthusiastic amateur actor and dramatist, and Maurice acted in his adaptations of Thomas Hardy's novels from the age of seven. He also sang with local groups. After the family moved to London, he attended the Grocers' Company School from 1912 to 1918 and sang in the choir at Saint Andrew's Church, Stoke Newington.

Later, he worked for a London music publisher, "pretending to be a cashier," and each evening he sang and acted in productions at the Mary Ward Settlement. There, he made a great impression in the title role of Laurence Housman's *Little Plays of St. Francis*. This led to his first professional engagement, at the Festival Theatre in Cambridge on November 26, 1926 as Orestes in *The Oresteia* of Aeschylus.

After one season in Cambridge, he returned to London and obtained a bit part as a policeman in *The One-Eyed Herring* in 1927 and the role of Wyn Hayward in John van Druten's *Diversion* in 1928. After he played the part of Lieutenant Raleigh in *Journey's End* in 1929, he became one of London's most sought-after actors. He then received important assignments in about twenty plays produced in London between 1930 and 1934. Because some of these shows had short runs, however, Evans decided that he needed the assurance of a steadier income and formed the Nine to Six Cleaners, a dry cleaning establishment offering one-day service. Continuing to act in the evenings, he appeared in the musical *Ball at the Savoy* by Oscar Hammerstein 2d in 1933 and with Dame May Whitty in the play *The Voysey Inheritance* by Harley Granville-Barker in 1934.

Persuaded by Dame May Whitty to study the classics and to appear in productions at the Old Vic Theatre on Waterloo Road, Evans acted with the company for about one year beginning in September 1934. He portrayed such Shakespearean characters as Benedick, Petruchio, Iago, Hamlet, Silence, Richard II, and Octavius Caesar in *Antony and Cleopatra.* In plays by Bernard Shaw he was cast as the Dauphin in *Saint Joan* and as Adolphus Cusins in *Major Barbara.* He also performed in the *Hippolytus* of Euripides.

MAURICE EVANS

Invited by Guthrie McClintic, to appear as Romeo opposite McClintic's wife, Katharine Cornell, in a Broadway production, Evans first toured in *Romeo and Juliet* in the fall of 1935 and then made his first New York appearance on December 23, 1935. In the following year he played the Dauphin opposite Miss Cornell in *Saint Joan* and achieved a stunning satirical portrait.

As Napoleon in *St. Helena* in the fall of 1936, Evans won critical praise, but the play failed. When he produced and appeared in a highly successful presentation of *Richard II* in February 1937, Brooks Atkinson called his acting of Richard "a glorious piece of characterization." In another revival of 1937 Evans again demonstrated his versatility when he played the fun-loving wastrel Sir John Falstaff in his own production of *Henry IV, Part I* in Philadelphia. He repeated his portrayal of Falstaff in New York in 1939.

Turning from Richard II and Falstaff, Evans appeared as Hamlet in his own production. This was the first time New Yorkers saw a full-length version of the play, which ran for five hours, including a one-hour dinner intermission. After it opened on October 12, 1938, it was presented ninety-six times and returned in December 1939 for forty more performances. John Mason Brown liked Evans' splendid masculine Hamlet instead of the customary "neurotic princeling."

In 1940-41 Evans played Malvolio opposite Helen Hayes in *Twelfth Night* and toured in the play following its Broadway run. Under his own management, he appeared in *Macbeth,* with Judith Anderson as Lady Macbeth in 1941-42. It received glowing reviews and ran for 131 performances.

(Continued next page)

EVANS, MAURICE—*Continued*

Evans, who had become an American citizen in 1941, entered the United States Army in 1942. As head of the Army entertainment section in the Central Pacific theater, he staged about sixty plays, musicals, and variety shows. His shortened version of *Hamlet* became known as the "GI *Hamlet*" because it was produced for thousands of American troops. For his services he was awarded the Legion of Merit, the highest noncombatant honor, and was elevated to the rank of major. After he was discharged in 1945, this "GI *Hamlet*," starring Maurice Evans, was produced at the Columbus Circle Theatre in New York in 1945-46 and again at the New York City Center in June 1946.

In the 1947-48 season Evans produced and appeared in *Man and Superman*, which had a phenomenal Broadway run of 295 performances, a record for a Shaw play. The revival of Shaw's 1903 comedy about a young intellectual with unconventional views on women and marriage was so successful that it was again presented at the New York City Center, in 1949. Among other Shavian roles that Evans has undertaken are Dick Dudgeon, the American revolutionary rebel, in *The Devil's Disciple* (1950); King Magnus, a modern British monarch who wants actively to rule, in *The Apple Cart* (1956-57); and old Captain Shotover, a character modeled upon Shaw himself, in *Heartbreak House* (1959-60).

In 1949 Evans produced and starred in the double bill, *The Browning Version* and *Harlequinade*, both by Terence Rattigan. He acted two sharply different characters—Andrew Crocker-Harris, an ailing and defeated schoolmaster, and Arthur Gosport, a hammy and egotistical actor. As Tony Wendice in Frederick Knott's *Dial "M" for Murder*, a melodrama first presented on Broadway on October 29, 1952, Evans played the suave husband who plots his wealthy wife's murder. The play ran for over 550 performances.

In 1953 Maurice Evans and George Schaefer produced *The Teahouse of the August Moon*, a satire about the efforts of a United States Army unit to democratize a Pacific island. The play ran on Broadway for 1,027 performances and companies presented it in Europe, Asia, and throughout the United States. Starring David Wayne, the play captured several prizes, including the Pulitzer Prize in 1954 and the New York Drama Critics Circle Award in 1954.

While *The Teahouse of the August Moon* was prospering on Broadway, Evans, with Emmett Rogers, produced another comedy hit, *No Time for Sergeants*, with Andy Griffiths as a hillbilly draftee who nearly wrecks the Army. It ran from October 20, 1955 to September 14, 1957.

Returning to Broadway in *Tenderloin* on October 17, 1960, Maurice Evans acted and sang the lyrical baritone role of the Reverend Brock. Set in the Gay Nineties, the musical was about Brock's crusade to clean up the Tenderloin district of New York City. It closed on April 23, 1961.

Television viewers have seen Evans in many *Hallmark Hall of Fame* programs, including *Hamlet* (1953), *Richard II* (1954), *Macbeth* (1954) with Judith Anderson, *Man and Superman* (1956), *Twelfth Night* (1957), *Dial "M" for Murder* (1958), *The Tempest* (1960), and a two-hour color film version of *Macbeth* (1960) with Judith Anderson. As the producer of *Maurice Evans Presents Hallmark Hall of Fame* from October 1955 to March 1956, he presented *Alice in Wonderland* (1955), *Dream Girl* (1955), *The Corn Is Green* (1956), *The Good Fairy* (1956), and *The Cradle Song* (1956). As part of this series he starred in, as well as produced, *The Devil's Disciple* (1956) and *The Taming of the Shrew* (1956).

Before acting in the 1954 TV adaptation of *Macbeth*, Evans told Jean F. Merrill (*Senior Scholastic*, November 17, 1954): "It is startling to think that the TV audiences who will see *Macbeth* probably will be larger than all the combined audiences who have seen the play since Shakespeare wrote it." As a TV producer, Evans maintains that programs should play up to and not down to watchers. "Our job is to lead public taste, not play to what is thought to be public taste," he told Richard F. Shepard (New York *Times*, November 20, 1955).

Although he had appeared in British-made films in the early 1930's, Evans did not make his debut in American movies until 1951, in *Kind Lady* (MGM) with Ethel Barrymore. This was followed by *Androcles and the Lion* (MGM, 1953). In 1953 he appeared as Sir Arthur Sullivan in the British motion picture *Gilbert and Sullivan* (Lopert Films, 1953). From 1949 to 1951 he was artistic supervisor of the New York City Center.

Maurice Evans was described by Maurice Zolotow in the *Saturday Evening Post* (October 22, 1955) as "a canny Welshman with a handsome face . . . soulful brown eyes . . . a mellifluous baritone voice. . . . He has grossed close to $5,000,000 with Elizabethan plays and his own 'cut' [is] about $1,500,000. He is shy, unconcerned about clothes, hates to shave or get a haircut. He is slender, rather short . . . almost never goes to parties."

Evans holds honorary degrees from Hawaii University and Lafayette College. His awards include the Drama League Medal (1937) and the American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy Award (1956) for his television production of *The Taming of the Shrew*. He is a member of the Players, Actors' Equity Association, and League of New York Theatres. He makes recordings for Golden Records.

The actor has three homes: a fieldstone house in Ridgefield, Connecticut, where he takes care of the cooking, plumbing, carpentry, and masonry; a cabin without a telephone on an island in one of the Saranac Lakes, New York; and a 150-year-old converted stable in Greenwich Village, New York City. He raises prize-winning West Highland white terriers. He has a remarkable memory, not only for parts, but for business details of productions.

Evans hopes not to be "typed" as a Shakespearean actor. Yet he wants audiences to enjoy his Shakespeare as "rattling good shows." He advises people to "sit back and let the words sink in. There is a magic vibration in poetry, in rhythm, so even if your mind doesn't get it, your heart will know what's happening." He once advised aspiring young actors: "Join the nearest community theatre group and learn your craft. The competition of Broadway is so great. As production costs mount, fewer plays are produced. The growth of year-round community theatres cannot [be possible] if too many actors sit unemployed in New York."

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EWELL, TOM Apr. 29, 1909- Actor
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The checkered theatrical career of Tom Ewell might inspire many discouraged young actors. For almost two decades he had no difficulty in obtaining parts, but his roles were in over twenty-five failures. In the twenty-eighth play, *John Loves Mary* (1947), he finally received critical attention and three important awards. Since achieving stardom in *The Seven Year Itch* in 1952, Ewell has become known for his roles as an awkward Don Juan with a mysterious power for conquering all kinds of women. He has also had leading parts in *The Tunnel of Love* and *A Thurber Carnival* and has played in a number of Hollywood movies. In 1960 he made his debut as the star of a television series, *The Tom Ewell Show*.

Tom Ewell was born Yewell Tompkins on April 29, 1909 in Owensboro, Kentucky, the son of Samuel William and Martine (Yewell) Tompkins. The bright red hair that he had as a child brought him the nickname "Straw," for strawberry. At about the age of six, he became stage-struck when he saw an Ohio River showboat and heard its lively music. He soon memorized recordings and monologues.

Straw attended the local public schools and at Owensboro Senior High School was a charter member of a dramatic club, the Rose Curtain Players. When he was eighteen he won a state declamation contest. After his graduation from high school, he won a scholarship to the University of Wisconsin. Because of parental influence, at first he planned to follow both of his grandfathers into the law. He studied the liberal arts for three years and then attended Wisconsin's Law School for one year. In Wisconsin he acted in college dramas and with a local stock company called the Wisconsin Players. Then, with a fellow classmate and actor, Don Ameche, he decided in 1931 to leave the academic world for the theater.

Tom Ewell had already made his professional debut on February 18, 1928 in *The Spider* at the Park Theatre in Madison, Wisconsin. From 1931 to 1934 he acted with stock companies. Then he landed his first role on Broadway—with the help of his hair. It was the bit part of Red in *They Shall Not Die* (1934), a drama about the Scottsboro case, which closed soon after its opening. Then followed a succession of small roles on Broadway in *The First Legion* (1934), *Let Freedom Ring* (1935), *Ethan Frome* (1936), and *Stage Door* (1936). Joining a road company, he toured in *Tobacco Road* and *Brother Rat*. He left the theater temporarily for a trip around the world on a tramp freighter; during the voyage he wrote two plays.

Returning to Broadway, Tom Ewell appeared in two new plays; he had the featured part of Cornelius Hackl in Thornton Wilder's ill-fated *The Merchant of Yonkers* (1938) and the role of Simon in *Family Portrait* (1939). After acting in a road production of *Key Largo,* he was back in New York for three more plays for which closing notices—the actor's knell—were posted soon after their openings. These were *Suzanna and the Elders* (1940), *Liberty Jones* (1941), and *Sunny River* (1941).

In between his stage disasters Ewell worked at various odd jobs in order to eat. He was a demonstrator, dishwasher, elevator operator, street photographer, cigar-counter salesman, and door-to-door magazine salesman. When he finally got a lead in a musical, twenty solid citizens from Owensboro came to New York to cheer their favorite son to stardom. Within a week they saw Ewell no longer behind the footlights, but behind a counter at Macy's selling toys. In discussing these hapless years in an article for the New York *Herald Tribune* (September 21, 1958), Ewell wrote: "My problem was to survive between flops. In those eighteen years I rehearsed longer than I played. . . . I was convinced that we all profit from experience, good or bad. . . . The more you act, the more roles you play, the more directors, producers, and authors you're exposed to. If you persist long enough, you'll break the law of averages."

During World War II Ewell joined the Navy in 1942 as an apprentice seaman, served with a gunnery unit in the Atlantic and Mediterranean theaters of war, and received an honorable discharge in 1945 with the rank of lieutenant (s.g.). After his Navy stint he appeared in the Los Angeles Civic Opera's revival of *Roberta* in 1946. In California, he lived in Hollywood and between jobs managed to make ends meet on unemployment compensation. He came back to New York to play Glen Stover in *Apple of His Eye,* which began its run of 118 performances on February 6, 1946.

Ewell's first big break came in 1947, in Norman Krasna's *John Loves Mary,* which began a one-year run on February 4. In this

TOM EWELL

farce, Ewell played Fred Taylor, the hero's wartime buddy who becomes reluctantly involved in a romantic imbroglio. The critics were warm in their praise of Ewell's performance. Brooks Atkinson wrote that Ewell "is wonderfully hesistant, timid and desperate" (New York *Times*, February 5, 1947), and Louis Kronenberger called him "the funniest thing in the show" (*PM*, February 6, 1947). For his tour de force in *John Loves Mary* he won *Variety*'s Poll of New York Drama Critics, a Donaldson Award, and a Clarence Derwent Award.

Once again in a short-lived production—this time *Small Wonder*, a satirical revue—Ewell portrayed Normal Neurotic, the philosophical commentator. Many reviewers felt that the production had several sprightly scenes, but ended with a thud. Ward Morehouse of the New York *Sun* (September 16, 1948) observed: What is most important is the fact that Ewell keeps wandering through the proceedings . . . giving point and laughter to the travesties and keeping the proceedings in a vague continuity."

When Ewell made his motion-picture debut in *Adam's Rib* (MGM, 1949), his hilarious performance as the philandering Warren Attinger alerted movie makers to his talents. After *Adam's Rib*, Ewell made pictures for a number of studios and played in *A Life of Her Own* (MGM, 1950); *American Guerilla in the Philippines* (Fox, 1950); *Mr. Music* (Paramount, 1950); *Finders Keepers* (Universal, 1952); and *Lost in Alaska* (Universal, 1952).

Starring with David Wayne in *Up Front* (Universal, 1951), Tom Ewell helped to bring to the screen the humor of Bill Mauldin's cartoons about two infantrymen at war with the United States Army. Most of the critics applauded Ewell as the discontented dogface Willie, and Otis L. Guernsey, Jr. (New York *Herald Tribune*, March 26, 1951) was impelled to write: "He is to 'Up Front' what Judy Holliday is to 'Born Yesterday' in a solo brilliance that shines over the material." Ewell also starred in the sequel, *Willie and Joe Back at the Front* (Universal, 1952); *The Lieutenant Wore Skirts* (Twentieth-Century Fox, 1956); and *The Girl Can't Help It* (Twentieth-Century Fox, 1956).

When plans were being made to produce *The Seven Year Itch* on Broadway, someone remembered Tow Ewell's antics as the wayward spouse in *Adam's Rib*, and he got the role of Richard Sherman, a husband who after seven years of marriage establishes friendly relations with the girl upstairs while his wife is away for the summer. Both the comedy and Ewell received rave reviews after the première on November 21, 1952. Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times*, November 30, 1952) wrote that the play was "acted with notable comic variety by Tom Ewell, who for the first time has fallen heir to a fat part." Except for the time he took off to make the film version of the comedy with Marilyn Monroe for Twentieth Century-Fox, Ewell remained with the show until February 1955, and then went on tour.

In *The Tunnel of Love*, a Broadway farce based on the novel by Peter De Vries, Ewell again won the part of an errant husband—this time a Upper Bohemian exiled in Westport who has an affair with a girl from the staff of an adoption agency. His success in *The Seven Year Itch* had not spoiled him, and before *The Tunnel of Love* began its run on February 13, 1957, he told interviewer Don Ross (New York *Herald Tribune*, February 10, 1957): "I've learned never to be satisfied or smug. I'm never sure of these things. I've got butterflies waiting for the opening."

Although the critics found the play only mildly diverting, most of them agreed with Wolcott Gibbs (*New Yorker*, February 28, 1957) that the dilemma of Ewell as Augie Poole is "the impossible one of concealing his extramural activities from his wife, and the terrible anxiety and even more dreadful gaiety that the practice of this deception causes him to display are wonderful to watch." Ewell left the cast of *The Tunnel of Love* in January 1958, and the play folded in the following month.

After performing in the luckless French comedy *Patate* in late 1958, Tom Ewell headed the cast of *A Thurber Carnival*, a series of readings and dramatizations adapted from the books of James Thurber, which opened on Broadway on February 26, 1960. Ewell appeared in roles ranging from that of Thurber himself to Walter Mitty and General Grant. The show was a hit and ran into 1961, although Ewell left the production before it completed its run to fill a television commitment.

The Tom Ewell Show, a situation comedy in which Ewell was once more a man beleaguered by women, was first telecast over CBS on September 27, 1960. Ewell appeared as a real-estate operator frustrated by the fact that he is the only male in a household that comprises his wife, mother-in-law, three daughters, a female dog, and a female cat. The program was discontinued on July 18, 1961.

Tom Ewell was married to Judith Ann Abbott, the daughter of producer George Abbott, in 1946, and they were divorced shortly afterwards. On his birthday in 1948 he married Marjorie Gwynne Sanborn, an advertising copy writer. The couple has a son, Taylor Allen. After having sold their two-century-old Dutch stone house in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, the family moved into a large apartment on Manhattan's East Side. Ewell collects racing forms and is a golfing enthusiast. He belongs to the Players Club and Phi Eta Sigma, Sigma Phi Epsilon, and Rho Epsilon Delta fraternities. Standing six feet one inch tall and weighing about 174 pounds, Ewell wears a woebegone expression and has russet-brown hair and brown eyes. He says that he is "fanatically punctual."

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EYRING, HENRY (ī'rĭng) Feb. 20, 1901-
University dean; chemist

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"One might say he possesses the Midas touch," someone once wrote of Henry Eyring. "Everything in scientific research turns to gold when brought to the attention of his fertile brain." A leading theoretical chemist and an authority on textile chemistry, Dr. Eyring has been dean of the Graduate School and professor of chemistry at the University of Utah since 1946. Before going to Utah he was a member of the faculty of Princeton University for fifteen years.

Among his many scientific contributions is the clarification of the theory of rate processes in chemistry and physics. He has also made notable achievements in applying quantum mechanics to chemistry, and he has conducted research in the fields of bacteria luminescence, radioactivity, and rheology. In 1958 he served as chairman of the United States exhibit on the molecule at the Brussels World's Fair.

One of eighteen brothers and sisters, seven boys and eleven girls, Henry Eyring is the third eldest son of Edward Christian Eyring and of Caroline (Romney) Eyring. Edward Eyring had nine children by this marriage and nine by his second marriage, to his first wife's sister, Emma. Henry Eyring is of German, Swiss, and English stock and on his father's side he can trace his ancestors in Germany to the twelfth century.

Born on February 20, 1901 at Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua state, Mexico, where his father was a cattle rancher and farmer, Henry attended school in his home town and rode herd on his father's ranch. Not until 1953 did this "little Mexican," as he calls himself, become a United States citizen. Because of the revolution led by Francisco I. Madero, the Eyrings were compelled to move from Mexico to Arizona in 1912.

In Arizona Henry continued his education and won a $500 county scholarship for his freshman year at the University of Arizona in Tucson, where he majored in mining engineering and received the B.S. degree in 1923. He earned money by waiting on tables in the university dining hall and by working in copper mines during summer vacations.

Realizing that he did not have "the aptitude for mining," he turned to metallurgy in order to salvage part of his education. He won the Arizona Bureau of Mines Fellowship for the school year of 1923-24, and he went back to the University of Arizona to work for an advanced degree and to serve as an assistant in physics. After earning the M.Sc. degree in 1924, he remained at the university as an instructor in chemistry.

For two years beginning in 1925 Eyring was a Teaching Fellow at the University of California, where he completed the requirements for his Ph.D. degree in 1927. From 1927 to 1929 he was an instructor and research associate in chemistry at the University of Wisconsin. Awarded a National Research Council Fellowship, he studied at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin for one year. When Eyring returned to the United States in 1930, he again went to the University of California—this time as a lecturer in chemistry.

At the American Chemical Society meeting at Saint Louis, Missouri in 1931 he read a paper on the theory of the hydrogen-fluorine reaction that impressed Hugh Stott Taylor, chairman of the department of chemistry at Princeton University. Accepting an invitation to join the staff of Princeton's Frick Chemical Laboratory, Eyring was also named an assistant professor of chemistry. He was promoted to an associate professorship in 1936 and a full professorship two years later. In 1944 he became director of the Textile Research Institute of Princeton University.

At Princeton Professor Eyring offered a course on quantum mechanics in relation to chemistry. For his paper on this subject he received the annual $1,000 prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1933. In November 1936 he presented an address on the new mathematical theory of chemical reactions before the American Philosophical Society. Leaving Princeton for the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, Dr. Eyring became dean of the Graduate School and professor of chemistry in 1946.

During World War II Eyring was engaged in research on the theory of smoke and high explosives for the Army and Navy. He also made, with Frank H. Johnson of Princeton University, a series of studies on bacteria luminescence. Reporting on this work to the American Chem-

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ical Society in 1944, the scientists said that they had harnessed living cells in an attempt to learn more about basic life processes. They discovered one of the mechanisms that prevents the body from burning itself out under heat of fever. It is the inactivation of the enzyme catalyst luciferase, which operates according to the principle of reversible heat. Eyring and Johnson also suggested ways of predicting how given amounts of drugs and temperatures will affect the rate of bodily reactions.

In collaboration with Samuel Glasstone and Keith J. Laidler, Eyring wrote *The Theory of Rate Processes; The Kinetics of Chemical Reactions, Viscosity, Diffusion and Electrochemical Phenomena* (McGraw, 1941). The book examines the theory of absolute reaction rates, a general theory of the kinetics of physical and chemical processes. Homogeneous and heterogeneous gas reactions, reactions in solution, viscosity, diffusion, and electrochemical phenomena are discussed in terms of the theory.

In the preface the authors wrote: "One of the major unsolved problems of physical chemistry has been that of calculating the rates of chemical reactions from first principles, utilizing only such fundamental properties as the configurations, dimensions, interatomic forces, etc. of the reacting molecules. During the decade that has just ended the application of the methods of quantum mechanics and of statistical mechanics has resulted in the development of what has become known as the 'theory of absolute reaction rates' and this has brought the aforementioned problem markedly nearer solution."

With John Walter and George E. Kimball, Eyring wrote *Quantum Chemistry* (Wiley, 1944), a textbook for graduate students based on his Princeton course in quantum mechanics as applied to chemistry. It presented for the first time in book form materials previously available only in monographs and reviews. With Frank H. Johnson and Milton J. Polissar he wrote *The Kinetic Basis of Molecular Biology* (Wiley, 1954), which a reviewer for *New Technical Books* (September 1954) called "a milestone in the progress of our understanding of biological processes." *Science in Progress* (Yale University Press, 1945) contains Eyring's address "Drift Toward Equilibrium" that he delivered as national Sigma Xi lecturer in 1943-44. He contributed to *Science and Your Faith in God* (Bookcraft Company, 1958). He served as associate editor of the Textile Research Journal, and has written some 285 articles for scientific journals. Since 1958 he has been the editor of the *Annual Review of Physical Chemistry.*

For many years Henry Eyring has been active in professional organizations. In 1946 he served as vice-president of the Society of Rheology, a group dedicated to promoting the study of the flow and deformation of matter. He has been a member of the science advisory committee of the Welch Foundation since 1954 and was president of the Pacific division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1958. Other organizations to which he belongs include the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences. He is a member of Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi and is an honorary member of Phi Lambda Upsilon and Gamma Alpha.

For "outstanding contributions to the field of theoretical chemistry, which clarified the theory of rate processes in such diversified fields as chemistry, biology, metallurgy and physics," Eyring received the William H. Nichols Medal from the New York section of the American Chemical Society in 1951. He also won the University of Arizona Alumni Association Award in 1947 and a plaque and a $2,500 honorarium from the Society of Rheology in 1949. Honorary D.Sc. degrees have been granted to him by the University of Utah in 1952, Northwestern University in 1953, and Princeton University in 1956.

While he was an instructor at the University of Wisconsin, Henry Eyring met Mildred Bennion, a graduate student in physical education and assistant professor, who became his wife on August 25, 1928. The Eyrings have three sons, Edward Marcus, Henry Bennion, and Harden Romney. Eyring is a Republican and a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and has long served its general Sunday school board. In his spare time he enjoys playing softball and mountain climbing. He once said, "I have the dogged persistence of a burro rather than the grace and agility of a mountain goat." On the University of Utah campus, Eyring is affectionately called "Uncle Henry."

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FARRELL, EILEEN Feb. 13, 1920- Singer
Address: b. c/o Columbia Artists Management, 165 W. 57th St., New York 19; h. Grymes Hill, Staten Island, N.Y.

The career of dramatic soprano Eileen Farrell, whose repertoire ranges from the classics to the blues, has been as successful as it has been diversified. Beginning as a popular performer on the radio, she went on to extensive concert work in the United States and in South America. Her more recently established reputation in the operatic repertoire was enhanced by her long-awaited Metropolitan Opera debut on December 6, 1960, when she sang the title role in Gluck's *Alcestis,* an opera that had not been seen at the Metropolitan since the farewell performance of the legendary Kirsten Flagstad in 1952.

Eileen Farrell was born in Willimantic, Connecticut on February 13, 1920, the daughter of Michael John and Catherine (Kennedy) Farrell. Her parents, ex-vaudeville performers (known professionally as "The Singing O'Farrells") moved to Storrs, Connecticut soon after Eileen's birth, where they supervised undergraduate musical and dramatic events of the University of Connecticut. The family later moved to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where the widowed Mrs. Farrell still lives with another daughter, Leona. Eileen Farrell also has one brother, John.

After graduating from high school in 1939, Eileen Farrell began to attend art school. But her love for music won out, and she came to New York City to begin intensive vocal training with the former Metropolitan Opera contralto, Merle Alcock, who remained Miss Farrell's only teacher until 1944. She proved to be a stern and rather demanding taskmistress, who added household chores to Miss Farrell's vocal ones. In 1940 she auditioned for the *Major Bowes' Original Amateur Hour,* only to be informed by the Major that her voice was not good enough to qualify for his show. In 1944 she placed herself under the tutelage of Eleanor McLellan, to whom she attributes much of her subsequent success.

Meanwhile her professional career had gotten off to a promising start. In 1940 she successfully auditioned for the Columbia Broadcasting System and, through James Fassett, was made a member of CBS radio choruses and ensembles. On October 16, 1941 she performed on a *March of Time* broadcast, impersonating the famous soprano Rosa Ponselle. This appearance led to her joining a CBS show devoted mainly to the melodies of Stephen Collins Foster, and, later, to her own weekly half-hour show, *Eileen Farrell Sings,* which gave her the opportunity to sing operatic arias and art songs as well as American popular favorites.

In 1947 Eileen Farrell transferred her scene of operations from radio to concert work. During the 1947-48 season she made her first extensive United States concert tour, and in 1949 she embarked upon her first tour of South America. A recital appearance at New York's Carnegie Hall on October 24, 1950, was rapturously received and established Miss Farrell immediately as one of the most important concert stars to have appeared since the end of World War II.

EILEEN FARRELL

Eileen Farrell has not limited her concert work to solo recitals. During the 1950-51 season alone she established a record by making no fewer than sixty-one appearances with the New York Philharmonic. She accomplished the feat by appearing with the orchestra in its two-week engagement at the Roxy Theatre in New York, where she sang fifty-five times; in its American première performance of Milhaud's *Les Choëphores;* in Berg's *Wozzeck;* and in an all-Wagner program.

Miss Farrell continues to sing frequently with symphony orchestras. The soprano was honored when Arturo Toscanini chose her as one of the soloists in a performance of Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 ("Choral") broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company network. More recently, she appeared with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis* for four performances in April 1960, under the baton of Leonard Bernstein. The occasion led Francis D. Perkins to write in the New York *Herald Tribune* (April 15, 1960): "The Philharmonic was fortunate in having Miss Farrell's services. There were a few lapses from her generally high standard of the evening, but her clear, soaring tones were especially impressive in the Kyrie and often elsewhere."

Since 1953 Eileen Farrell has appeared regularly with William H. Scheide's New York organization known as the Bach Aria Group. At the opposite end of the musical spectrum she has made many guest appearances on popular television shows; she made her debut in that medium on the *Milton Berle Show* in 1950. Her voice was also heard on the sound track of *Interrupted Melody,* the film biography of soprano Marjorie Lawrence.

(Continued next page)

FARRELL, EILEEN—*Continued*

On November 8, 1955 Miss Farrell invaded the field of Italian opera when she sang the title role in Cherubini's *Medea.* The setting, however, for Miss Farrell's debut was not an opera house, but, once again, a concert hall. The performance, by the American Opera Society under the direction of Arnold Gamson, took place on the stage of New York's Town Hall, without benefit of scenery or costumes. Although she made little attempt at a dramatic projection of her role, Miss Farrell galvanized her hearers with her vocal endowments and instituted a new phase in her career.

To her Medea, Miss Farrell has since added several other operatic roles, including the principal dramatic soprano assignments in Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana,* Ponchielli's *La Gioconda,* Richard Strauss's *Ariadne auf Naxos,* and Verdi's *Il Trovatore.* Although she appeared in a staged version of *Cavalleria Rusticana* in Tampa, Florida as early as March 1956, some sources cite her first appearance in *Il Trovatore* with the San Francisco Opera as the occasion of her official debut as the member of a major operatic company.

With the San Francisco Opera, Eileen Farrell has also performed in *Ariadne auf Naxos* and *Medea.* The performance of *Medea* in which she starred on the opening night of the 1958-59 season marked the first production of the work to be staged in the United States. Miss Farrell has also sung in *Il Trovatore* and *La Gioconda* with the Chicago Lyric Opera.

Eileen Farrell's first European appearance took place in 1957, at the dedication ceremonies of Berlin's Congress Hall. But her professional career in Europe really began in 1959, when she followed a London concert with appearances at Gian-Carlo Menotti's Festival of Two Worlds at Spoleto, Italy. At Spoleto she gave a triumphant recital of French and German art songs and also sang in Verdi's *Requiem.* An exacting Italian critic went on record with the observation: "We find ourselves witnessing a miracle."

A resident of Staten Island, Miss Farrell appeared with that borough's Richmond Opera Company in *Il Trovatore* on November 9, 1959. The occasion was a mixture of civic service and musical history, for it marked Eileen Farrell's New York debut in a fully staged opera. Her neighbors cheered her, and, according to Ross Parmenter in the New York *Times* (November 10, 1959), "She deserved her ovation." Parmenter added: "She was a handsome, appealing, dignified and natural figure on the stage, and she did the greatest part of her acting in the place where it counted most—her voice."

Despite her work in Staten Island, New York's opera lovers refused to consider Eileen Farrell an official operatic performer until she appeared on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House. Her long-overdue debut, in *Alcestis* on December 6, 1960, came fifteen years after her first invitation to sing at the Metropolitan: Miss Farrell was obliged to refuse a bid by Metropolitan manager Edward Johnson in 1945 because she had other commitments. Her debut in an otherwise disappointing production brought forth thunderous applause from the audience, who broke into Gluck's stately music when she made her first appearance on stage as the sacrificial Alcestis. The critics, in general, proclaimed Eileen Farrell's the warmest, most powerful, and most perfectly controlled dramatic soprano to be heard at the Metropolitan since the days of Kirsten Flagstad, although a few detected signs of strain in the upper register. A couple of weeks later Miss Farrell mounted the old war horse *La Gioconda* and rode on to another victory, except for the moments when again, as the critics noticed, she had some difficulty with the upper register.

Recordings by Eileen Farrell have appeared on the Columbia, Angel, and Decca labels. Her taste in music is catholic enough to find room for everything from Bach to the blues, a fact that Columbia underscored in 1960 when it released Farrell renditions of Puccini arias, French and German art songs, and American popular tunes on three separate records. At about the same time, Decca released a disc by the Bach Aria Group in which Miss Farrell was featured.

On April 4, 1946 Eileen Farrell was married to Robert V. Reagan, formerly a policeman on the Manhattan forgery squad, now retired, who calls her "Marna." They have two children, Robert and Kathleen. Miss Farrell's busy schedule keeps her away from her twelve-room Staten Island home overlooking New York harbor for about two-thirds of the year and prevents her from performing the household duties that she prefers to the demands of a singing career.

For relaxation, Eileen Farrell enjoys camping trips in Maine with her family, baking pies, shopping in supermarkets, reading mystery stories, watching boxing matches and westerns on television, and listening to popular music while knitting, embroidering, or doing her housework. She is so unassuming that it was not until recently that she hired a press agent and she has never kept a scrapbook of press clippings. She stands five feet six inches tall. She now tries to keep her weight down to about 175 pounds, about fifty pounds below her former normal weight. Miss Farrell's dimensions have often been given as the unofficial explanation of manager Rudolf Bing's hesitancy to hire her for the Metropolitan Opera, but she approaches the subject with her characteristic Irish humor. "I'd been putting on pounds with each child," she told a reporter for the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (November 16, 1959). "You have to blame somebody. I blamed the children."

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FAY, FRANK Nov. 17, 1897-Sept. 25, 1961 Actor; starred in the long-running Broadway play *Harvey* beginning in 1944; appeared in other New York shows and Hollywood films; was a headline vaudeville comedian. See *Current Biography* (August) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p41 S 27 '61

FEIFFER, JULES Jan. 26, 1929- Cartoonist

Address: b. c/o Hall Syndicate, Inc., 342 Madison Ave., New York 17; h. 11 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, N.Y.

JULES FEIFFER

A cartoonist who is best known for his captions, a satirist whose strong point is tenderness and pity, a humorist whose subjects include such mordant topics as atomic destruction—all these are various aspects of Jules Feiffer. In less than four years Feiffer has risen from the status of a struggling artist contributing free drawings to a weekly Greenwich Village newspaper to that of an internationally syndicated cartoonist whose contract includes the provision that not a single word of his material may be changed. He is also the author of two plays, and several collections of his pieces have appeared in book form. Feiffer has been called "the most talented social commentator in cartooning in our generation."

Jules Feiffer was born in the Bronx, New York on January 26, 1929, the son of David and Rhoda (Davis) Feiffer. He has an older sister, Miriam, now Mrs. William Moody, and a younger sister, Alice, now Mrs. Harold Korman. His father held such jobs as salesman and dental technician; his mother was a fashion designer. Educated in local public schools, he graduated from James Monroe High School in the Bronx ("What a miserable four years!" he told a reporter for *Time,* February 9, 1959).

Jules had always wanted to draw. At the age of five he won a gold medal in a contest sponsored by John Wanamaker's department store in New York for a drawing of Tom Mix arresting some outlaws. After graduating from high school, he enrolled at the Art Students League of New York, attended drawing classes at Pratt Institute in New York, and found employment with several comic strip artists, including Will Eisner, creator of "The Spirit." From 1949 to 1951 Feiffer drew a Sunday cartoon-page feature called "Clifford," which ran in six newspapers. Before he was drafted into the Army in 1951, he spent some time hitchhiking around the country.

Feiffer served a two-year stint in the Signal Corps, working in a cartoon animation unit at a film center. It was during this time that he developed the character of Munro, the four-year old boy who is drafted, by mistake, into the Army. But when Feiffer got out of the Army no publisher was interested in his book of cartoons about Munro.

Unable to sell his manuscript, Feiffer drifted from one job to another between periods of living on unemployment insurance, while he "tried to write great things which would only expose mankind," he told Nat Hentoff in an interview published in *Mayfair* magazine (September 1958). He worked for a comic book publisher, made slide films, and designed booklets for a commercial art firm. In October 1956 Feiffer took some of his cartoons to the *Village Voice,* a weekly newspaper published in New York's Greenwich Village, which solicits unpaid contributions. There his simply drawn panels, accompanied by captions in the form of a soliloquy or dialogue, were an immediate hit.

In April 1958 Feiffer's cartoons were published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., in a book, *Sick, Sick, Sick,* subtitled *A Guide to Non-confident Living.* The volume caught on quickly (by mid-1961 sales totaled more than 150,000), and Feiffer was launched on his career. Feiffer's character of Munro eventually appeared in his second best-selling collection, *Passionella* (McGraw, 1959). In April 1961 *Munro*—an animated version of these adventures by Rembrandt Films—was awarded the Oscar of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences as the best short-subject cartoon of the year.

It is the mark of Jules Feiffer's success that he has "made it"—as one of his Greenwich Village characters might put it—on his own terms, not by trying to sell something but by trying to say something. He has questioned what he views as the hypocritical (a favorite target is atomic testing) and has defended what he regards as the human (a favorite subject is the bafflement of love in Greenwich Village).

A typical Feiffer drawing is the cartoon and accompanying monologue analyzing Superman's motives after he has rescued a damsel in distress and married her. What was the root of his compulsion to rescue her? Why the need to prove his masculinity in such an exhibitionist way? Did not the fact that he wore a cape label him a latent transvestite? The final panel

FEIFFER, JULES—*Continued*

tells Superman's ultimate fate in a world in which even Superman cannot escape the jargon of psychiatry or ignore the dictates of bourgeois conformity. He acquires "a regular office job in the city and a house in the suburbs" and he says: "We're both very happy."

In his long cartoon entitled "Boom," Feiffer describes how the government hires a firm of public relations specialists to reassure the people in the face of a situation in which countries, towns, even private citizens have their own atomic bombs. At last a single bomb is developed that can destroy the planet. "A marvelous deterrent for peace," says the government, "but it must be tested." Again the publicists go to work, and the people give their consent. The final panel is devastating: the bomb is tested and it works. Faye Hammel commented in *Cue* magazine (March 18, 1961): "Here is Feiffer's ultimate statement on the engineering of consent. Alienation has become complete; people have not only become inured to horror, they can actually vote for their own destruction."

Critic Gilbert Millstein depicted Feiffer as being "alone and unafraid in a world made of . . . just about all of the intellectual shams and shibboleths to which our culture subscribes." It is a world in which Feiffer "moves lightly, pinking, piercing, bludgeoning, sneering when the occasion demands, pitying when he must pity" (*Village Voice,* May 14, 1958).

Feiffer speaks of "writing" his cartoons because of the supremacy of the caption over the picture, and British critic Kenneth Tynan once called him "the best writer now cartooning." There is little action in Feiffer's panels. Instead, the reader is made privy to the private thoughts and public utterances of his gallery of characters, including modern dancers, bearded beatniks, lovesick students, Madison Avenue admen, TV executives, Army generals, and politicians. Unlike other humorists, to whom he has been compared, Feiffer offers no gags and tells no jokes. Rather, the comedy, compassion, or criticism in each Feiffer cartoon lies in a breakdown of communication—between government and citizen, Negro and white, male and female.

Hall Syndicate distributes a weekly Feiffer cartoon to some forty American newspapers, including the New York *Post,* as well as to the Paris edition of the New York *Herald Tribune,* the London *Observer,* and papers in Rome and Stockholm. He also draws a cartoon each month for *Playboy Magazine* and does occasional pieces for *Holiday, Sports Illustrated,* and others. His work still appears weekly in the *Village Voice.*

A third book of Feiffer's creations is *The Explainers* (McGraw, 1960), a title he took from Kenneth Tynan's description of what his characters are doing to themselves, to each other, and to the world. Another collection, *Boy, Girl. Boy, Girl,* was slated for publication by Random House in October 1961. He has also illustrated *My Mind Went All to Pieces* by psychiatrist Robert Mines (Dial Press, 1959) and a children's book, *The Phantom Tollbooth* by Norton Juster, due from Random House in 1961.

Feiffer transplanted some of his cartoon characters to the stage in a wry and satirical revue entitled *The Explainers,* which opened to critical and public praise at Chicago's Playwrights cabaret theater, the Second City, on May 9, 1961. A one-act play by Feiffer, *Crawling Arnold,* had its première at Gian-Carlo Menotti's Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto, Italy on June 27, 1961. The play deals with typical Feiffer subjects like air-raid shelters, sibling rivalry, social workers, and Negro nationalists.

Soft-spoken and retiring by nature, Feiffer once described himself as being nearsighted and having trouble with his sinuses. He stands six feet and one-half inch tall and has "a high-foreheaded face with thin hair, big glasses, wide nostrils, a long neck and a quizzical smile." Feiffer lives in an apartment in the Brooklyn Heights section of Brooklyn, New York. He is communicative and articulate about his own beliefs. In an interview with a writer for *Realist* magazine (February 1961) he described himself as an atheist and an advocate of psychoanalysis, but said he needed "too much room to maneuver in" to allow himself "to be any definite shape of political being." The only organization to which he belongs is the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, of which he is a sponsor. On September 17, 1961 he married Judy Scheftel.

Jules Feiffer's sense of humor has not yet been frustrated by a problem he anticipated in a guest column for New York *Herald Tribune* television critic John Crosby on May 18, 1959. "Satire doesn't stand a chance against reality anymore," Feiffer wrote, listing a baker's dozen of examples of how the parodist has been outdone by absurd reality. "The satirist has been made unemployable by the very facts about him," Feiffer concluded. Jules Feiffer—"iconoclast with a pencil"—is, however, a long way from technological unemployment.

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FEIS, HERBERT (fīz) June 7, 1893- Historian; economist; author

Address: b. c/o Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J.; h. York, Me.

The Pulitzer Prize-winning work in history in 1961 is Herbert Feis's *Between War and Peace* (1960), an account of the Potsdam Conference. It is the fourth of his five-volume diplomatic history of World War II, a ten-year project that he concluded in 1961 with the publication of *Japan Subdued.* Many of the events that Feis recorded in this series and in his other books are ones in which he himself participated as an adviser in the Department of State from 1931 to 1943 and in the War Department from 1944 to 1946.

Herbert Feis is noted for his thorough research, for his frequent use of sources not yet explored by other scholars, and for his detached and incisive analysis of entangled and controversial developments of which he has sometimes been a witness. Before entering government service, Feis had been a professor of economics, and from 1948 to 1960 he was intermittently a member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey.

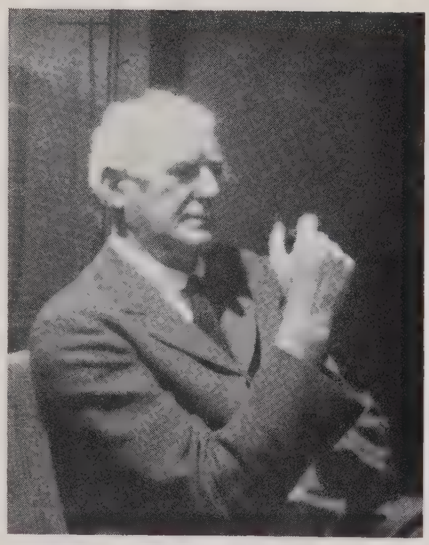
Herbert Feis, the son of Louis J. and Louisa (Waterman) Feis, was born in New York City on June 7, 1893. He graduated from Harvard University with the B.A. degree in 1916, and after serving in World War I as a lieutenant (j.g.) in the United States Navy, he returned to Harvard for graduate work.

During 1920-21 Feis was an instructor in economics at Harvard as well as a student. He received his Ph.D. degree in economics in 1921, the year in which his book *The Settlement of Wage Disputes* was published by the Macmillan Company. Another of his early books in the field of labor was *A Collection of Decisions Presenting Principles of Wage Settlement,* which he edited with introductions for the H. W. Wilson Company in 1924.

After leaving Harvard, Feis had become associate professor at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, where he taught economics from 1922 to 1925. He held a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1926 and for the next three years was head of the department of economics at the University of Cincinnati. Meanwhile, during various periods from 1922 to 1927, he also served as adviser on American industrial relations at the International Labor Office of the League of Nations in Geneva.

In his first major book, *Europe, the World's Banker, 1870-1914* (1930), Feis gave an account of the foreign investments of European countries during the empire-building period before World War I and pointed out the relation of economic rivalry to other causes of the war. The study was published by the Yale University Press for the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, of which Feis was a staff member in 1930-31.

At the urging of Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Feis accepted an appointment in 1931 as economic adviser in the Department of State in Washington, D.C. He remained with the department for twelve years, holding from 1937 to 1943 the position of adviser on international economic affairs. Among the international conferences that he attended as adviser to the United States delegation were the World Economic and Monetary Conference in London (1933); the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, in Buenos Aires (1936); and other conferences of American states in Lima (1938) and Panama (1939). During 1939 he was chairman of the government's Interdepartment Committee on Strategic and Critical Raw Materials.



HERBERT FEIS

Moving to the War Department in 1944, Feis became special consultant to Stimson, who was then Secretary of War, and subsequently served in the same capacity under Secretaries Robert P. Patterson and Kenneth C. Royall. In 1946 Feis was a member of an observation group in the Far East with Patterson.

One of the most important books that Feis wrote while he was in government service was *Sinews of Peace* (Harper, 1944), a timely analysis of the complex economic problems that would confront the nations of the world after World War II in their relations with one another. With a foresight based on detailed study of the fairly recent past, Feis showed in his later work a similar concern for the near future.

In 1947, the year that he left the War Department, he published the short volume *Seen from E.A.; Three International Episodes* (Knopf), which he developed from his Indiana University Patten Foundation Lectures for 1945-46. The three episodes, which took place during his period of service in the Department of State, concerned the control of the petroleum and rubber industries before World War II and the Italo-Ethiopian War. In a separate book he treated another significant event of the pre-World War II years, the Spanish Civil War: *The Spanish Story; Franco and the Nations at War* (Knopf, 1948).

With the appearance in 1950 of *The Road to Pearl Harbor; The Coming of the War Between the United States and Japan,* Feis began his five-volume diplomatic history of World War II, published by the Princeton University Press. To document his chronicle of events leading up to the attack on Pearl Harbor, he drew from Japanese sources as well as from records of the Roosevelt administration and statements of Stimson, Henry Morgenthau, and other United States leaders.

The China Tangle; The American Effort in China from Pearl Harbor to the American Mission (1953) examined in detail the United States policy in China during the violently controversial period from 1941 to 1946 and is

FEIS, HERBERT—*Continued*

based in part upon records and documents not previously published in book form. The comment of American statesman Adolph A. Berle, Jr., in the New York *Times Book Review* (October 4, 1953) reflected the opinion of several other critics: "The author has performed an invaluable job of collecting, unraveling, collating, and clarifying the American source material on the subject up to this point. This sober account should modify the hubbub of charge, countercharge and political innuendo which surrounds the entire question."

Berle also praised Feis's *Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin; The War They Waged and the Peace They Sought* (1957) as "a brilliant account" of the wartime relations between the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union (New York *Times Book Review,* July 28, 1957). "No better history of the great coalition," Berle observed, "is likely to be written until the Russian records become available." *Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin* won for Feis the Liberty and Justice Book Award of the American Library Association in 1958.

Moving on to the beginnings of the breakup of the wartime American-British-Russian alliance and the onset of the cold war, Feis won the 1961 Pulitzer Prize in History for his *Between War and Peace; The Potsdam Conference* (1960). His use of official government documents for his historical research aroused some controversy in Washington, but his high standard of meticulous scholarship and comprehensive examination of sources were otherwise widely appreciated.

It was at Potsdam that President Truman received news of the first successful test explosion of the atomic bomb. The decision to drop the bomb on Hiroshima is the central event of Feis's *Japan Subdued; The Atomic Bomb and the End of the Pacific War* (1961). Using again all available documents, including the Potsdam Papers, the Manhattan Project Papers, and reports of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey, Feis gives the fullest treatment of the subject that has yet appeared.

In his final chapters he discussed the questions of whether the war could have been ended sooner if there had been some modification of the Allied demand for unconditional surrender and whether the use of the atomic bomb was justified. He also pointed out that the threat of destruction has grown without restraint in the past fifteen years, although the war was fought partly in hopes of creating a world of peace. "We have, instead, a precarious truce resting on mutual terror," Feis concluded. "History at this point leaves all eternity in peril."

As an historian, Feis has earned general recognition for his dispassionateness and his restraint in moralizing and in expressing personal opinion. He can write eloquently, but as George Dangerfield remarked in his review of *Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin* for the *Nation* (September 7, 1957), "Feis has sacrificed a gift for dramatic writing in order to concentrate on the inhuman rather than the human side of the negotiations, on density and slowness rather than on charm, brilliance or heroism." A. J. P. Taylor, however, found in the Manchester *Guardian* (January 12, 1960) that *Between War and Peace,* "in spite of its air of impartiality, is not a truly detached survey of what happened at the end of the Second World War; it is a State Department brief, translated into terms of historical scholarship."

Beginning in 1948, Feis was intermittently over a period of more than ten years a member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton (1948-50, 1951-53, and 1958-60). He returned to the Department of State in 1950 to serve for about a year on its policy planning staff. He was visiting professor of history at Harvard University in 1957 and at Columbia University in 1961. The author of many articles as well as books, he contributes to *Foreign Affairs,* the New York *Times Magazine, Yale Review,* and other periodicals.

Herbert Feis married Ruth Stanley-Brown on March 25, 1922, and they have a daughter, Mary Felicia. For his permanent home he has chosen York, Maine, although his work has often required him to live elsewhere.

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FERGUSON, HARRY (GEORGE) Nov. 4, 1884-Oct. 25, 1960 Inventor of farm machinery; industrialist; former partner of Henry Ford; director of world-wide farm equipment enterprises that combined into Massey-Harris-Ferguson Ltd. in 1953. See *Current Biography* (March) 1956.

Obituary

N Y Times p39 O 26 '60

FINE, BENJAMIN Sept. 1, 1905- Education editor

Address: b. c/o North American Newspaper Alliance, 229 W. 43d St., New York 36; h. 375 Brower Ave., Rockville Centre, N.Y.

One of the most zealous publicists of developments in education is Benjamin Fine, who since April 1960 has been the education editor of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Dr. Fine was education editor of the New York *Times* from 1941 to 1958. In 1944 the *Times* won a Pulitzer Prize for public service for a series of articles he had written on the teaching of history in schools throughout the United States. He served as dean of the Graduate School of Education of Yeshiva University in New York City from 1958 to 1960.

Although he was born in New York City on September 1, 1905, Benjamin Fine, the son of Charles and Rebecca (Guldin) Fine, grew up on his father's farm near Attleboro, Massachusetts, with his brothers, Samuel, David, and Hyman, and his sisters, Annie and Mary. As a boy, Benjamin did a large share of the farm work; during his high school days at Attleboro High School, he milked the cows before walking three miles to the school bus every day. After classes he ran for the track team and worked on the high school yearbook. He received his high school diploma in 1923.

At the University of Rhode Island in Kingston, where he majored in agriculture (his specialty was dairy farming) Fine was president of the state farm club and a member of the college apple-judging, cheese-judging, and cattle-judging teams. During his junior year he won a National Grange prize. In addition to working on the college farm, in the kitchen, and in the library, Fine found time to serve as captain of the debating team and of the cross-country track team. He was secretary of the Student Council and editor of the weekly newspaper, the *Beacon.* He was a master of Alpha Epsilon Pi fraternity and belonged to the honor society. He received his B.S. degree in animal husbandry in 1928.

After spending a year at the Attleboro farm, Fine applied for admission to the Cornell University School of Agriculture, still convinced that farming would be his vocation. During his year as editor of the *Beacon,* however, he had developed an interest in journalism. While on a trip to New York in 1929, he visited the Columbia University School of Journalism and decided to enroll in a two-year undergraduate course there.

At Columbia, Fine held a residence scholarship but was obliged to add to his income by working in the school cafeteria. After receiving a professional certificate, he studied at the School of Journalism for two additional years, meanwhile sending Columbia University and city news to the New York *Post.* He also wrote a series on great newspaper men for *Editor and Publisher,* and later developed his piece on Carr S. Van Anda, managing editor of the New York *Times,* into a master's thesis and book, *Giant of the Press* (Editor and Publisher Library, 1933). He took his M.S. degree in journalism with honors in 1933.

As a result of working with Paul R. Mort, a professor at Columbia University Teachers College who asked Fine to publicize a survey on Maine public schools, Fine developed an interest in the field of education. While studying postgraduate subjects at Teachers College, he worked as an assistant in the public relations office there (1933-36). He took his M.A. degree in education in 1935 and his Ph.D. in 1941. His doctoral dissertation was published as a book, *College Publicity in the United States* (Teachers College, 1941).

By January 1937 Fine had become known to the New York *Times* staff for his free-lance local news stories. In February 1937 he accepted a full-time job with the New York *Times* as a reporter of school news. Fine was promoted to the position of education editor of the New York *Times* in 1941. At that time, as now, he was convinced of the crucial need for stimulating public awareness of national education trends and problems by publicizing school news in the press. "I feel that many newspapers do not appreciate the importance of education news," he recently stated. "We need to tell the public, in easy to understand terms, what is taking place in education today."

BENJAMIN FINE

With singular energy, Fine began to collect facts and figures on school conditions that he communicated to the public in interpretive Sunday articles and a daily column. He conducted hundreds of surveys—sometimes more than twenty-five a year—on such aspects of education as teacher shortages, teachers' pay, tuition rates, job opportunities for college graduates, opportunities for citizen-school co-operation, and conditions in rural, Negro, and Catholic education.

Fine's series of articles on the teaching of American history in high schools and colleges won the Pulitzer Prize for the New York *Times* in 1944, as "the most distinguished and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year." In 1947 he was commended by the New York State Board of Regents for his series of articles entitled "Crisis in American Education." During the 1957 integration crisis in Little Rock, Arkansas, Fine reported on developments from there. He also made a survey of integration in New York schools. In October 1960, speaking before a convention of the Minnesota Federation of Teachers, he urged the enactment of a $50 billion federal aid-to-education bill. "We must convince peoples everywhere that democracy is the best way of life. This can be done through education. Education is the life blood of a democracy," he said.

To acquaint education officials with the best means of publicizing their institutions, Fine prepared *Educational Publicity* (Harper, 1943), and, with Vivienne Anderson, *The School Administrator and his Publications* (Croft, 1957). He advised prospective students in *Admission to American Colleges* (Harper, 1946), in *Fine's American College Counselor*

FINE, BENJAMIN—*Continued*

and Guide (Prentice-Hall, 1955), and in *How to Be Accepted by the College of Your Choice* (Channel Press, 1957).

For *Democratic Education* (Crowell, 1945), Fine polled 5,000 World War II veterans, parents, and high school students on what they wanted to be included in curricula. He stressed the shortcomings of a classical "aristocratic" education and recommended that curricula try to satisfy the needs of larger numbers of students, particularly in the social studies, economics, psychology, history, and technology. He further analyzed the inadequacies of existing school systems in *Our Children Are Cheated* (Holt, 1947). *How to Get the Best Education For Your Child* (Putnam, 1959), which Fine wrote with his wife, is a practical guide for parents on how to utilize and improve the present educational system.

The title of *1,000,000 Delinquents* (World, 1955) derives from Attorney General Brownell's prediction concerning the number of juveniles who were expected to commit crimes during 1955. Fine's recommendation on the role that schools, communities, the police, and the courts can play in reducing this number were characterized by a *Library Journal* reviewer as "specific and practicable." They were based on a year-long survey during which Fine interviewed 1,500 delinquent children, educators, social workers, school officials, and law enforcement officers.

From 1958 to 1960 Fine served as dean of the Graduate School of Education of Yeshiva University. He has been a columnist for the North American Newspaper Alliance since 1959, and, since he resigned from the Yeshiva post in April 1960, has devoted himself to a full-time position as education editor of the syndicate.

Fine has been awarded more than twenty commendations and citations for distinguished contribution to the public welfare, to education, and to youth. He has received the George Polk Memorial Award (1949) and the Education Writers Association Award (1953) for outstanding reporting; and the Albert Einstein College of Medicine Award (1954) for his contributions to American education and human relations. In 1958 he was cited for his contribution to race relations by the Elks Gallery of Fame. On January 6, 1956 Fine appeared voluntarily before the Senate internal security subcommittee investigating Communist infiltration into newspapers. He testified that he had been a member of the Communist party in 1935-36.

Fine has taught courses at City College (1944-45); at the New School for Social Research (1945-55); and, during the summer, at New York University (1945-49), the University of Kansas City (1946), Florida State University (1951), University of Houston (1952), Cornell University (1953), and Stetson University (1955). He holds seven honorary doctoral degrees and is a member of numerous professional organizations. He is a past president of the Education Writers Association; a member of the executive board of the American Association for the United Nations; and a member of the Mayors Committee on the Evaluation of Juvenile Delinquency. Fine has been on the editorial board of *Educational Forum* since 1950.

Benjamin Fine and Lillian Chafetz, a teacher, were married on August 19, 1936. They have four girls, Ellen Sydney, Jill Barbara, Carla Coleman, and Janet Eva. The brown-haired, brown-eyed educator stands five feet seven inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. His religious affiliation is Jewish. Fine is a Democrat, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Shriner. His favorite pastimes are gardening, playing bridge, and watching baseball games.

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Ed & Pub 85:22 Ap 19 '52
Who's Who in America, 1960-61

FITZGERALD, BARRY Mar. 10, 1888-Jan. 4, 1961 Stage and screen actor; started career with the Abbey Theatre Players in Dublin, Ireland; played leading roles on Dublin, London, and New York stages; won Oscar as best supporting actor of 1944 for his performance in *Going My Way*. See *Current Biography* (February) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Ja 5 '61

FLORENCE, FRED F(ARREL) Nov. 5, 1891-Dec. 25, 1960 Banker; chairman of the executive committee of the Republic National Bank of Dallas, Texas; president of the American Bankers Association (1955-56). See *Current Biography* (June) 1956.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 D 26 '60

FLYNN, ELIZABETH GURLEY Aug. 7, 1890- Communist party official

Address: b. Communist Party, U.S.A., 23 W. 26th St., New York 10; h. 224 E. 12th St., New York 3

The national chairman of the Communist party, U.S.A., Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who succeeded the late Eugene Dennis in March 1961, once described herself as "what you might call a professional revolutionist and agitator." She had become active in the American labor movement when she was still in high school, in 1906, as an organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World and she joined the Communist party in 1937. Convicted under the Smith Act of 1940 on charges of conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the United States government by force and violence, she served a three-year prison sentence beginning in 1955.

On both sides of her family, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is a descendant of Irish revolutionists who immigrated to New England in the nineteenth century. She was born in Concord, New Hampshire on August 7, 1890, the oldest child of Thomas and Annie (Gurley) Flynn. Her father, a quarry laborer who became a civil engineer, and her mother, a custom tailor and a staunch suffragette, were both Socialists. There were three other children in the family: Katherine, Bina (deceased), and Thomas (deceased).

The poverty of working-class families in the textile towns of Manchester, New Hampshire and Adams, Massachusetts, where Elizabeth Flynn lived in early childhood, made an indelible impression on her that deepened when the Flynns moved to the South Bronx, New York City in 1900. In grammar school, at P.S. 9, she joined a debating society and in one of her first debates upheld the affirmative on the question "Should the Government Own the Coal Mines?" She won gold medals in debating and English at her graduation in 1904.

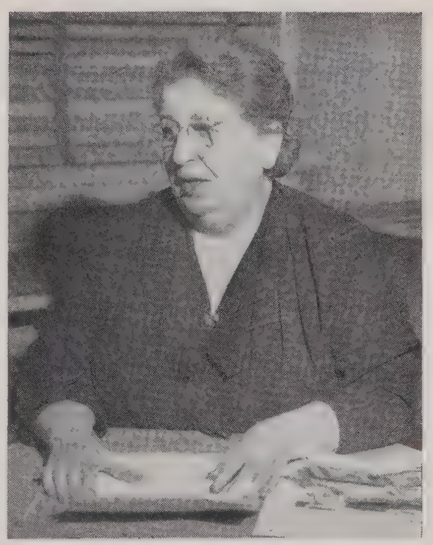
When still a young girl, she regularly attended local Socialist party meetings with her parents. At fifteen she read Edward Bellamy's *Looking Backward,* one of several books that helped convince her that Socialism was the answer to poverty and social injustice. In her first public speech, at the Harlem Socialist Club in January 1906, she deplored the status of women under capitalism.

Later in 1906 she began to speak at Socialist street meetings and was arrested for the first time in the summer of that year. Also in 1906 Elizabeth Flynn joined the Industrial Workers of the World, which had been founded in Chicago in 1905 with the purpose of organizing all workers, regardless of industry or political party, and banding all independent unions into one comprehensive union movement. The I.W.W. led workers in demands for higher wages and better working conditions. After attending the I.W.W. convention in Chicago in 1907 and making speeches in several Midwest cities, she decided to leave school (Morris High School in the Bronx) to give all her time to I.W.W. activities.

During the next ten years as a labor organizer and agitator, Gurley Flynn, as she came to be called in her youth, participated in a number of free-speech struggles and mass strikes that made history in the American labor movement. She worked with many prominent Socialists, including William D. Haywood and Eugene V. Debs, whom she regards as the heroic giants of labor of that time.

In the West, from 1908 to 1910, she took part in the I.W.W. battles for freedom of speech and assembly in Missoula, Montana and Spokane, Washington. She was arrested in both cities. In her book *I Speak My Own Piece; Autobiography of "The Rebel Girl"* (Masses & Mainstream, 1955), she maintains, "I have been arrested at least ten times in my lifetime and in every instance the denial of the Bill of Rights has been involved."

The two most important East Coast strikes in which Miss Flynn participated during the decade were the textile strike in Lawrence, Massachusetts in 1912 and the silk strike in Paterson, New Jersey in 1913. Both were prolonged and violent. She was also concerned with the aftermath defense of I.W.W. leaders arrested during the strikes. Many years later, in 1926, she had an influential role in another major New Jersey strike, the Passaic textile strike, sometimes making as many as ten speeches a day.



Daily Worker—Pete

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

During World War I, in 1916, Miss Flynn took part in the Mesaba Range strike in Minnesota, involving some 16,000 iron-ore miners. Much of her effort centered on raising funds for legal expenses. When the United States entered the war, the I.W.W. came under wholesale attack and many of its members were arrested. In her autobiography Miss Flynn explains that the I.W.W. was against war, but left the matter of conscription to the conscience of the individual.

After the war Gurley Flynn served as liaison officer between the I.W.W. and the National Civil Liberties Bureau. From 1918 to 1922, through the Workers' Liberty Defense Union, which she helped to launch, she worked to free all industrial and political prisoners convicted during the war. Later, from 1927 to 1930, she was chairman of International Labor Defense. In 1920 she was a founding member of the national committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, with which she remained associated for twenty years.

Gurley Flynn was also occupied in the postwar years with the defense of aliens imprisoned as a result of the so-called "Palmer Raids," carried out by United States Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer under the Deportation Act of 1918. The act called for the deportation of aliens who were anarchists or who believed in the overthrow by force of the United States government. Various I.W.W. offices, as well as the offices of the newly formed Communist party, were targets of the raids. As secretary of the Workers' Defense Union, she raised bail, hired lawyers, and made speeches to secure help for the families of deportees.

For seven years, from 1920 to 1927, Miss Flynn was closely identified with the effort to

FLYNN, ELIZABETH GURLEY—*Cont.*

free Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco, Italian-born anarchists who were accused of murder in Massachusetts. She helped engage I.W.W. lawyer Fred Moore to defend the two men, and through the Workers' Defense Union she worked to publicize the case and raise money in behalf of the prisoners up until their execution.

A Communist party had been formed in the United States in 1919 by the Left wing faction of the Socialist party. Although Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was, in her words, "a Leftist of the Left" and although she had sympathized with the aims of the Russian Revolution, she hesitated to join the Communist party. One reason was that she was working in the I.W.W. for the defense of all political prisoners, whatever their views. Because, however, of her long association and friendship with many Left wingers who had become leaders of the Communist party (William Z. Foster among them), during the 1920's she was a co-worker of the American Communists.

Illness forced Miss Flynn into a period of inactivity beginning in the late 1920's. Evaluating her work and sympathies during the previous twenty years, she was led, she has said, "logically and irrevocably" to join the Communist party in 1937. She subsequently made thousands of speeches for the party; wrote a weekly column for its paper, *The Worker;* and became a member of its national committee and national board and chairman of its women's commission. Because of her membership in the Communist party she was expelled from the national committee of the American Civil Liberties Union in 1940.

In 1949 eleven Communist party leaders, including national chairman Eugene Dennis, were brought to trial under the Smith Act (Alien Registration Act) of 1940 for conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States government. They were convicted and sent to prison in 1951. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was tried with twelve other Communist leaders at the second Foley Square Smith Act trial, which began in March 1952.

The summation speech that she made to the jury the following January and her later address to the court in support of a motion for acquittal were published in the pamphlet *Communists and the People* (New Century, 1953). She repeatedly affirmed her lifelong dedication to Socialism, but argued that the government prosecutors had produced no evidence that the Communist party had committed any overt act with the intent to advocate the violent overthrow of the government. Found guilty and sentenced to a three-year term in prison, Miss Flynn served from January 1955 to May 1957 in the Women's Federal Reformatory at Alderson, West Virginia.

On March 13, 1961 the Communist party, U.S.A., announced that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn had been elected chairman of its national committee to succeed Eugene Dennis, who had died on January 31, 1961. She is the first woman to head the organization, whose operation at present is also in large measure directed by Gus Hall, general secretary, and Benjamin J. Davis, national secretary.

In a press interview soon after her election Miss Flynn said that one of the current goals of the Communist party was to fight repressive legislation that prevented it from exercising its full rights as a political party, so that it could run candidates and solicit support without fear of reprisal against members and sympathizers. She began her tenure as national chairman with a two-month speaking tour of the West Coast.

Membership in the CPUSA, which a decade or so ago stood at 80,000, is said to be now about 10,000. Some observers believe that the influence of the party has also declined drastically in recent years, especially since the 1956 Hungarian revolt. In March 1961, however, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testified before a Congressional committee, "As the largest single subversive organization in the United States, the Communist party U.S.A. represents a formidable core of conspiratorial Reds." He went on to say that far from being "a shattered, broken and threadbare group of harmless misfits," as some people believe, the Communists had infiltrated every sphere of activity in American life—communications, industry, education, and religion.

The Communist party's goal of repealing "oppressive" legislation suffered a setback in June 1961 when the United States Supreme Court ruled by a five-to-four decision to uphold two legislative weapons of the government against the Communists: the court found constitutional the clause of the Smith Act that makes it a crime to be an active member of an organization advocating the violent overthrow of the United States government by violence, and it sustained a section of the Internal Security Act of 1950 that required Communist-action organizations to register with the government.

United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy said in his statement on the decisions, "After ten years of litigation the Supreme Court has held that the Communist party of the United States is directed, dominated and controlled by the Soviet Union." Leaders of the CPUSA called the decisions "a crushing blow to democracy and the Constitution" and asserted that the party was "a legal political party within the framework of the Constitution and it would be derelict in its duty to the American people if it did not fight vigorously for its full legal rights and existence."

In more palmy days of the CPUSA, just after World War II, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was described in the *New Yorker* (October 26, 1946) as "a public speaker in a class with Billy Sunday, William Jennings Bryan, and other brass-lunged giants of Chautauqua days." She told the *New Yorker* interviewer that she had been reading the Irish poetry of the Easter Week poets, Pearse, AE, and MacDonagh—"lilting, fighting poetry" that fitted right in with her speeches.

When she was seventeen years old, in January 1908, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn married John A. Jones, an ore miner active in the labor movement. They separated a few years later and were divorced in 1920. Their son, Fred, to whom she has said that she dedicated her life's work, died in 1940. In her autobiography Miss Flynn relates that from 1913 to 1925 she lived and worked with Carlo Tresca, an Italian anarcho-syndicalist: "This was according to our code at that time—not to remain with someone you did not love, but to honestly and openly avow a real attachment."

At seventy, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is described as a hearty, matronly looking woman. She has blue eyes and gray (formerly black) hair, is five feet four and a half inches tall, and weighs 200 pounds. Her recreations are the theater, movies, and reading. For exercise, only, she likes to do housework.

Reference

Flynn, Elizabeth Gurley. I Speak My Own Piece (1955)

FORD, GERALD R(UDOLPH), JR. July 14, 1913- United States Representative from Michigan; lawyer

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 514 Crown View Dr., Alexandria, Va.

A United States Congressman whose avowed aim is to guarantee taxpayers "100 cents of value out of every dollar their government spends," Gerald R. Ford, Jr., of Michigan's Fifth District has forged economy-oriented policies without sacrificing the nation's needs in mutual security, national defense, and space technology. Ford is a former football hero and military officer who was first sent to Congress in November 1948. He has been a member of the Appropriations Committee since 1951 and the ranking Republican on its Department of Defense subcommittee since 1957.

In the 1952 Presidential campaign Ford was one of the first men to support Dwight D. Eisenhower; in the 1960 campaign he was an active candidate for the Vice-Presidency on his party's ticket. He placed second in a 1960 *Newsweek* magazine poll to determine the ablest members of Congress and in 1949 he was voted one of America's Ten Outstanding Young Men by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Gerald Rudolph Ford, Jr., was born in Omaha, Nebraska on July 14, 1913. He is the namesake, nephew, and adopted son of Gerald R. Ford, civic leader and owner of the Ford Paint and Varnish Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Ford attended public elementary school and South High School in Grand Rapids. At the University of Michigan he was a prelaw student and a member of Michigamua, the senior honor society, and Delta Kappa Epsilon, the social fraternity. After earning the B.A. degree in 1935, he studied at Yale University School of Law where he completed the requirements for the LL.B. degree in 1941.

An outstanding football player, Ford won all-city and all-state honors while he was at South High School, and he was a star of Michigan's undefeated national football championship teams of 1932 and 1933. In 1934 he was voted the Michigan Wolverines' most valuable player and was nicknamed "Junie" because he darted about the field like a June beetle. In the summer of 1935 he played with the College All Stars against the Chicago Bears professional team. He also worked as assistant varsity football coach and freshman boxing coach to meet his expenses while he was studying law.

Ford was able to practise law as a partner with the Grand Rapids firm of Ford & Buchen for only a short time before he joined the United States Navy in April 1942. Serving aboard the USS *Monterey*, an aircraft carrier, he took part in all of the carrier operations of the Third and Fifth Fleets. After having served with the Naval Aviation Training Program, he was discharged in January 1946 with the rank of lieutenant colonel, a rating he now holds in the Naval Reserve. Ford returned to the practice of law in Grand Rapids, as an associate in the firm of Butterfield, Amberg, Law & Buchen. Within two years, however, his activities in this field were brought to an end—this time by politics.

"I've wanted to be a Congressman ever since I was in high school," Ford told Robert Stearns (*Scholastic*, February 18, 1953). His first political experience was with the Young Republicans in a campaign to clean up corruption in local government. He was a delegate to both the Kent County and state Republican conventions in 1946 and 1948.

In the summer of 1948 Gerald Ford, Sr., and the late United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg encouraged him to challenge the renomination of Bartel J. Jonkman, who was known for his isolationist views. Jonkman was Congressman from Michigan's Fifth District, composed of the largely rural Kent and Ottawa counties and industrial Grand Rapids with its many foreign-born from the Netherlands. Ford's defeat of the Dutch-descended Jonkman in the September primary by a 2-to-1 margin was thus a significant victory. He went on to outpoll his Democratic opponent in November 1948, by 76,972 to 74,191 votes. Although he won CIO support in 1948, he did not have the backing of organized labor in the six succeeding elections in which he was returned to Congress with pluralities that were as high as 60,000 votes.

Seated in the Eighty-first Congress in January 1949, Ford was assigned to the House Committee on Public Works. Two years later he was transferred to the House Committee on Appropriations, which is often called the watchdog over government spending. In October 1951 he reduced an appropriation for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York from $95,000 to $5,000. To set another example in economy, in June 1953 he persuaded the House not to supply the Capitol architect with an official car.

Since the Eighty-third Congress opened, Representative Ford has served on the Appropriations Committee's subcommittee on the Department of Defense. Ford, who is an advocate of space research, charged that the Truman

GERALD R. FORD, JR.

administration had prevented the development by 1953 of an intercontinental ballistic missile when it canceled a contract with the Convair Company in 1947 for research on an ICBM (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 12, 1957). To help the United States win in the missile-Sputnik race with the U.S.S.R., Ford proposed the sale of government "savings bonds for science" in 1957. Two years later the measure that he introduced restoring cuts in the budget of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was approved by the House. In March 1958 Ford served on the Select Committee on Aeronautics and Space Administration.

With three other Republicans on the foreign operations subcommittee, Ford persuaded the House on June 17, 1960 to restore reductions in the Mutual Security appropriations bill that would have denied funds to the Indus River Basin development project in India. The four Republicans said the cuts were "unconscionable" and would indicate a "weakening in the determination and leadership of the U.S. to hold together the nations of the free world."

During his Congressional career Ford's voting record indicates that while he was formerly for rigid farm price supports (July 1949), he later favored a flexible policy (July 1954, May 1955). He endorsed a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour (August 1949); a Congressional request to the President to enjoin the steelworkers from striking by invoking the Taft-Hartley Act (June 1952); an increase in unemployment compensation benefits and extension of the period of coverage (July 1954); and the Landrum-Griffin bill (August 1959).

In matters of foreign policy Ford voted to direct the United States Tariff Commission to determine minimum tariff rates for the protection of domestic industries (February 1951); a cut of $350,000,000 from the Mutual Security bill (August 1951); extension of reciprocal trade (June 1954), a Mutual Security appropriation of $3.4 billion (July 1956); and the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine (January 1957).

Ford is one of the official Republican objectors of the House consent calendar and a member of the House Republican Policy Committee. As head of a fifteen-member task force of the policy committee, Ford released a report on a four-month study of American strategy and strength abroad on June 19, 1960. The report denied that emphasis on balancing the budget by the Eisenhower Administration had weakened American security. It asserted, on the other hand, that "our striking power, by the hardening and dispersal of bases and warning systems, is now largely indestructible." In 1959 he served with the American group to the Interparliamentary Union and attended sessions in Warsaw, Poland; he has also represented his country at sessions of the United States-Canadian Interparliamentary Group.

As early as April 1960, Ford was Michigan's favorite candidate for Vice-President on a Nixon ticket. He has been a friend of Richard M. Nixon ever since the days when they served together in the House. The nomination went, however, to Henry Cabot Lodge, then United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

Selected in 1959 by the magazine *Sports Illustrated* for its Silver Anniversary All-American Award, Ford was cited as "one of the twenty-five football players of twenty-five years ago who had contributed the most to their fellow citizens in the quarter century." In a poll of Washington correspondents conducted by the magazine *Newsweek* in June 1960 to determine the ablest Congressmen, Ford tied for second place with another Republican, Leslie C. Arends.

In Grand Rapids Ford had been prominent in Red Cross, Boy Scout, Family Service Association, and Legal Aid Society activities. In 1948 he received the Grand Rapids Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award, and in 1949 the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce named him one of America's Ten Outstanding Young Men. Blond, blue-eyed, ruggedly built Jerry Ford stands at six feet and weighs 180 pounds. Skiing, golfing, and swimming are his favorite outdoor sports; his other recreations include photography and stamp collecting. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi law fraternity and belongs to various legal, veterans', and fraternal organizations. He is now an inactive partner of the law firm of Amberg, Law & Buchen.

Mrs. Ford, the former Elizabeth Bloomer of Grand Rapids, was a fashion co-ordinator before her marriage on October 15, 1948. The Fords have three sons, Michael Gerald, John Gardner, and Steven Meigs, and one daughter, Susan Elizabeth. The family is Episcopalian.

A conscientious Congressman, Ford begins working at his office at 8:30 a.m. and often spends his evenings studying bills that are before Congress and preparing measures to submit to the House. He is often invited to formal affairs. To keep his constituents abreast of his activities, he records a weekly talk that is later broadcast over seven radio stations in the Fifth District and he writes a weekly newsletter that is reproduced in thirty-one Michigan papers. "I haven't had a real vacation since I was elected," he told Stearns. "But I don't mind. It's a great experience and a high honor to be a United States Congressman." On the walls of his office hang copies of the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution and a photograph of the atomic bomb blast at Bikini. The photo, Ford explains, is "to remind me of atomic energy's menace."

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FOSTER, SIR HARRY (BRAUSTYN HYLTON) HYLTON- *See* Hylton-Foster, Sir H. (B. H.)

FOSTER, WILLIAM Z(EBULON) Feb. 25, 1881-Sept. 1, 1961 Former national chairman of the Communist party, U.S.A., for many years; Communist candidate for United States Presidency in 1924, 1928, and 1932; union organizer (1916-31); indicted under the Smith Act in 1948, he was not tried because of failing health. See *Current Biography* (July) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p15 S 2 '61

FRANCIOSA, ANTHONY Oct. 25, 1928-
Actor

Address: c/o A. Morgan Maree, Jr., 6363 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 48, Calif.

Anthony Franciosa, one of Hollywood's most sought-after properties, is a young actor of explosive vehemence and intensity, whose determination has brought him, after years of struggle, from the slums of New York to the Broadway theater and Hollywood films. For his portrayal of Polo Pope in the film adaptation of *A Hatful of Rain* Franciosa won the Count Volpe Di Misurata Cup at the Venice Film Festival. An exponent of The Method system of acting, Franciosa immerses himself so deeply in each role that he loses contact with reality for the time being. "One of the most difficult things about acting," Franciosa recently said, "is synthesizing in one moment all the things that have gone on in a man's life."

For his stage and film work Anthony Franciosa can draw from an unusually wide range of experiences. He was born Anthony Papaleo on October 25, 1928 in New York City, the only son of Italian-American parents, Jean (Franciosa) and Anthony Papaleo. When Tony was one year old his parents separated. During his childhood and adolescence he lived, with his mother, an uncle, two aunts, and grandparents, in a third-floor, cold-water walkup in an East Harlem slum—one of New York's breeding grounds for violence and crime. Franciosa told Sidney Skolsky (New York *Post Magazine*, February 19, 1961): "Getting in the first blow was something I learned in childhood." Tony rejected the anarchy of the tenements and wanted to escape. "I didn't want to be Italian," he has recalled. "I was under the impression that all Italians were gangsters or gamblers or racketeers. In our neighborhood they all were" (*Pageant*, November 1958).

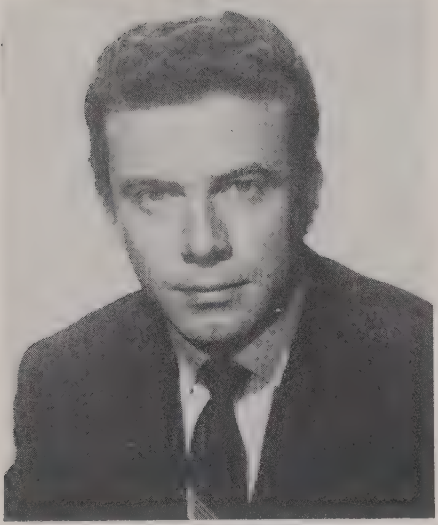
After having attended Benjamin Franklin High School, where he excelled in basketball, Tony worked as a messenger boy, dishwasher, printer's devil, and awning installer. Often he slept in flophouses. Troubled by wanderlust, he accepted a job as waiter aboard the SS *President Cleveland* bound for the Far East, only to discover that most of the sights he would see were framed by portholes.

One night, when he was eighteen, Tony accompanied a friend to a drama audition at the Y.W.C.A. at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-third Street. Asked to read a part, he first refused, but when it appeared that the role would not be filled he reluctantly read. As a result of this tryout, Tony was given the lead in two plays: Noel Coward's *Brief Encounter* and Bernard Shaw's *The Shewing Up of Blanco Posnet*. Although he had never been interested in acting and had never attended the theater, Tony went home that night stage-struck.

To further his new ambition, Franciosa studied for two years with drama coach Joseph Geiger, whose name he had found in *Actors' Cues*. Later he won a four-year scholarship to the Dramatic Workshop at the New School for Social Research, where he worked under the German director Erwin Piscator. He also worked with other drama groups: Off-Broadway, Inc.; New York Repertory Theatre; Players Group, a California stock company on Lake Tahoe that soon ran out of money; and Shellwin Productions, which presented shows in Chicago, Boston, and Connecticut. "I worked for seven years as an amateur actor, without pay, except for $5 a week now and then," he told a *Look* reporter (August 20, 1957). To support himself, he took such jobs as welder, office boy, waiter, and movie doorman.

Returning to New York City, Franciosa enrolled at the Actors Studio, an experimental workshop for experienced performers. The Actors Studio encourages The Method, which includes improvisation, creation of mood, and extemporaneous acting out of situations emotionally similar to scenes in the play.

In the early 1950's Franciosa began to get bit parts on television and the stage. On September 15, 1953 he appeared as the Second Orderly in *End as a Man* at the Theatre de Lys in Greenwich Village. During its off-Broadway run, he received $18 a week, which also covered payment for his duties as relief man at the box office. When the play moved to Broadway in October, Franciosa won the role of Starkson. He next appeared on Broadway in *Wedding*



Paramount Pictures Corp.

ANTHONY FRANCIOSA

Breakfast, which opened on November 20, 1954 to mixed reviews and closed on February 26, 1955.

After having been an unknown actor Franciosa became a sudden success when he was cast as Polo Pope, the protective brother of a drug addict, in Michael V. Gazzo's *A Hatful of Rain.* The play grew out of an impressionistic scene written by Gazzo that was performed at the Actors Studio. Starring Shelley Winters, it began its successful engagement on November 9, 1955. Walter Kerr (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 10, 1955) wrote: "Anthony Franciosa, as a long-time patsy who loves both his brother and his brother's wife, rounds out the battling trio. From the time that he enters—a roistering, oddly stiff-legged drunk—to the time that he crams a handkerchief into his brother's mouth and plunges into the searing truth-telling of the climax, Mr. Franciosa is a clear, complex, badly battered human being."

His performance in *A Hatful of Rain* brought Franciosa many offers from Hollywood, and he signed contracts with three companies to make twelve movies. His film credits include *A Face in the Crowd* (Warner, 1957), *This Could Be the Night* (MGM, 1957), *Wild is the Wind* (Paramount, 1958), *The Long, Hot Summer* (Fox, 1958), *The Naked Maja* (United Artists, 1959), *Career* (Paramount, 1959), *The Story on Page One* (Fox, 1960), and *Go Naked in the World* (MGM, 1960). For his performance as Polo Pope in *A Hatful of Rain* (Fox, 1957) he won the Count Volpe Di Misurata Cup at the Venice Festival.

Not content to memorize his lines and to study his stage characters, Franciosa likes to explore the background of the subject matter of a drama. Before he made *The Story on Page One,* in which he played a trial counsel, he visited Los Angeles courtrooms and read accounts and writings of Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan. For *The Naked Maja,* a film biography of Francisco Goya, he read biographies of the artist, studied his paintings and tapestries, and visited his haunts in Spain.

In summarizing his various movie characterizations, William K. Zinsser (New York *Herald Tribune,* August 4, 1957) wrote that "he has shown all the qualities that make a star—the dark good looks of a romantic hero, the kind of toughness that in a Humphrey Bogart can be appealing, and the effortless humor that would enable him to shine in a comedy role." Martin Ritt, Franciosa's director in *The Long, Hot Summer,* once said: "Tony is one of the most moving actors around because he works entirely from his guts, from his heart. When he gets up there he forgets his mind and he gives himself up to his emotions. It's something you never learn in a drama school. A director can't give it to you. It just has to be there."

Trim-waisted and wide-shouldered Anthony Franciosa is six feet one inch tall, weighs 180 pounds, and has hazel eyes and brown hair. He enjoys wearing casual clothes; eating Italian dishes like spaghetti; racing along a highway in a sports car; reading fiction, biography, and history; and listening to the music of Beethoven, Chopin, and Mozart. "I would prefer to be judged on my work alone," he has said. "It's nobody's business what I'm like except the people I have to live with or work with." Franciosa's marriage to Beatrice Bakalyar in 1952 came to an end in April 1957. He was married to the movie star Shelley Winters on May 4, 1957, and she divorced him on November 18, 1960.

"In its pure form," Franciosa once said, "it [the theater] should serve the purpose that all art serves. Art is part of mankind, an element it seems to me mankind cannot live without. It's the one element of mankind that raises it far above the beast. . . . The actor's role is to express in all its dimensions and beyond—hopefully—the revelation of human relations and character. The actor's art primarily is an interpretive art, interpreting the writer's words and injecting into them more dimension than the writer has expressed and making his words come alive. What I would like to do is to develop more facets of myself, to express more profoundly the writer's intentions."

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Am W p10+ Je 15 '58 pors
N Y Post Mag p3 F 7 '60 por
N Y Times II p11 D 8 '57

GABLE, CLARK Feb. 1, 1901-Nov. 16, 1960 Hollywood film star; ranked among ten most popular box-office attractions for many years; leading money-maker for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; served as major in Army Air Forces during World War II. See *Current Biography* (May) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ N 17 '60

GAGARIN, YURI (ALEKSEYEVICH)

Mar. 9, 1934- Astronaut

Address: b. Scientific Research Institute of Aviation Medicine, Petrovsky Park, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

On April 12, 1961 Yuri Alekseyevich Gagarin took the first step towards man's conquest of the cosmos when he was launched into space, orbited around the earth, and retrieved successfully. It was not only an epochal scientific and technological achievement by the Russians, but also represented the victorious outcome of long years of research in other countries. In both Russia and the West it was realized that a new chapter in history had begun, one in which man had dared to cross the threshold of the universe.

Though the Communists called Major Gagarin's flight "an achievement for all mankind," thoughtful observers in the United States pointed out that America had suffered a serious diplomatic and political setback. The Russians had challenged American scientific superiority and found it wanting. The Communist propaganda machine hailed Gagarin's mission as evidence of "the genius of the Soviet people and the powerful force of socialism" (New York *Times*, April 13, 1961).

Transcending the rivalries of the cold war was the image of Yuri Gagarin. An unknown test pilot before he became an astronaut trainee, Yuri Gagarin has been transformed into an international hero. The Soviet cult of personality, now forbidden, is burgeoning around the "new Soviet man," for whom streets have been named and monuments have been erected. Gagarin has expressed the wish "to dedicate life, work, thoughts, and feelings to the new science which is dealing with the conquest of space."

Of peasant stock, Yuri Alekseyevich Gagarin was born on March 9, 1934 on a collective farm near Gzhatsk, in the region of Smolensk. The area is in central Russia, about one hundred miles from Moscow. Although his name has long been associated with a noble landholding family in Smolensk, the major denies any connection with this aristocratic lineage. He is the son of Alexei Gagarin, a carpenter, and his wife, Anna. With a sister and brother he spent his early childhood in a peaceful rural environment consisting of villages of log huts with thatched roofs that were surrounded by rolling fields of grain and flax.

Following the local practice, Yuri started school when he was just seven years old, in the spring of 1941. By June the Nazis invaded Russia and his education of a few weeks ended. His father went into the Russian Army and the rest of the family presumably joined the ranks of refugees fleeing to the hinterlands. After the war ended, the boy made his way back to the Gzhatsk settlement and started his schooling again. Deciding to study at a vocational school, he moved to Lyubertsy, an industrial suburb of Moscow, and the site of a large airplane factory. He watched the test flights, listened to the shop talk of the aviators, and thrilled to the annual Soviet air shows staged in the nearby city of Tushino. In this setting Gagarin began to dream of pursuing a career in aviation.

Wide World

YURI GAGARIN

After Gagarin had graduated with distinction from the Lyubertsy vocational school in 1951, he took a job as a molder. Simultaneously, he attended a night school for workers and completed his secondary school general studies. He was then admitted to the industrial college of Saratov, where he planned to study for a degree in technical science. During his spare hours in Saratov, he learned to fly with the local aero club, and his dream began to grow into a reality. He dropped his plans to become a technician, and when he graduated with honors from the industrial college in 1955, he enrolled as a student at the Soviet Air Force cadet training center at Orenburg. He completed his aviation education with high honors in 1957 and in the same year joined the Air Force.

It is generally believed that Yuri Gagarin was a test pilot before he became a candidate for the astronaut program. The first admission that the Russians had a man-in-space program under way came in October 1959 when the magazine *Ogonek* revealed that astronauts were being subjected to tests simulating possible orbital-flight conditions at the Scientific Research Institute of Aviation Medicine in Moscow. When Sputnik I was sent up on October 5, 1957, the Russians took the lead in space technology. Later trial runs of sputniks, moon shots, a Venus probe, and five space-ship satellites gave evidence that Russia would most likely be first to put a man into space, orbit him, and bring him back alive.

The date of Gagarin's space flight was April 12, 1961. He was launched at 9:07 A.M. (Moscow time) in a rocket-propelled, five-ton Sputnik satellite from a camp in Baikonur, an uninhabited region of wasteland and sand dunes. The Russians maintain that the launching of the multistage space rocket that carried the Sputnik into orbit was completed without any difficulty.

(Continued next page)

GAGARIN, YURI—*Continued*

After attaining the first escape velocity and the separation of the last stage of the carrier rocket, the spaceship went into free flight on a round-the-earth orbit. The spaceship *Vostok* (Russian for "East"), circling the earth at 17,000 miles an hour, in 89.1 minutes, passed through an elliptical orbit that took Gagarin 188 miles away from earth at its farthest point and 109½ miles at its closest point. Constant radio contact was maintained between earth and the Sputnik, and just fifteen minutes after his take-off, Gagarin's voice was heard from somewhere over South America: "Flight is proceeding normally. I feel well." Throughout the flight Gagarin commented on his physical state, the workings of the space vehicle, cumulus clouds in space, and visibility on earth.

In a press conference after the flight Gagarin described in greater detail what he saw. For the first time the "ball shape form of the earth" really meant something to him and he marveled at the transition of the sky's colors from light blue to a velvety darkness. Gagarin revealed how it felt to be in a suspended state of weightlessness after the tug of gravitation ceased. "One's legs, arms weigh nothing," Gagarin said. "Objects float in the cabin. Neither did I myself sit in the chair, but hung in mid-air. I ate and drank and everything occurred just as it does here on earth." Gagarin wrote and tapped the telegraph key, and is convinced "that weightlessness does not affect at all a man's fitness for work." He did not see the moon during his flight, but he said the sun was ten times brighter than on earth and he saw the stars quite well. "The feelings which filled me," said Gagarin, "I can express with one word—joy."

Experts agree that the descent of a spaceship is the most difficult part of the trip, but Gagarin's return to earth was apparently without incident. He came down at a prearranged site at 10:55 A.M. (Moscow time) after having been aloft one hour and forty-eight minutes. The landing was completely automatic, though the astronaut could bring the *Vostok* out of orbit by firing the braking rockets himself. Gagarin's cabin was detached from the carrier rocket approximately thirty minutes before landing. Retro rockets were used to cut the speed of the cabin and bring it into the denser layers of the atmosphere. In the very last stages of descent a combination of parachute and glider was employed.

Immediately upon arrival Yuri Gagarin reported to the government and to Nikita Khrushchev that "the landing was normal," and that he felt "fine." His good physical condition was confirmed by the doctors who examined him when he landed. Within two days Gagarin returned to Moscow for a hero's welcome. Jubilant Soviet citizens organized impressive demonstrations, including parades and gun salutes, to hail him. Khrushchev smothered him with kisses, compared him to Columbus, and named him a Hero of the Soviet Union. He was a hero in the Western world as well, for his courageous exploit fired the imagination of all mankind. The press and radio congratulated him and television viewers in all major European cities saw the Moscow celebration live (the first time any Russian event was so shown).

Although Gagarin's flight proved to be man's victory over his limitations, gravity, and space, it was also clearly a Russian coup. President Kennedy was cautious in his congratulations, and Congress ordered a study of why and how far the United States lagged behind the Russians. The Soviet lead in space technology and rocket power constitutes a threat to the security of the United States, and by winning the space race, Russia might conceivably win the cold war. Gagarin's feat boosted Russian prestige with the uncommitted nations and gave Khrushchev added bargaining power in dealing with the West.

Moscow Radio's first description of Yuri Gagarin called attention to his "good, honest smile" and his "intelligent, fine eyes." To one American reporter, of the New York *Times* (April 13, 1961), Gagarin's "broad forehead, bushy eyebrows and snub nose" stamped him as a typical Muscovite. Other newsmen have commented on his warmth, modesty, boyishness, simplicity, and humility. He stands a stocky five feet two inches in height. The blue-eyed astronaut is married to a doctor, Valentina Ivanovna, whom he met in Orenburg while he was an aviation trainee and she was a medical student. They have two children: Yelena and Galya. Although Gagarin has belonged to the Young Communist League since 1949, he did not become a full-fledged member of the Communist party until June 1960. After his successful flight, Gagarin and his family were moved by the Soviet government from their two-room quarters in a suburban area reserved for aviation personnel to a modern four-room apartment in Moscow.

Just before leaving London on July 15, 1961, after a five-day visit marked by adulation and adoration on the part of the British press and public, Yuri Gagarin issued this statement: "We have faith in the boundless possibilities of the human intellect, and we want the achievements of modern science to be used for peaceful purposes, for the enjoyment of man."

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GAITHER, H(ORACE) ROWAN, JR. Nov. 23, 1909-Apr. 7, 1961 Foundation executive; president (1953-56) and chairman (1956-58) of the Ford Foundation; chairman of the Rand Corporation, a nonprofit research institution, since 1948; author of the unpublished Gaither report on the nation's defense (1957); lawyer. See *Current Biography* (May) 1953.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 Ap 8 '61

GAVIN, JAMES M(AURICE) March 22, 1907- United States Ambassador to France
Address: United States Embassy, Paris, France

> NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1945.

Lieutenant General James M. Gavin, who succeeded Amory Houghton as United States Ambassador to France on March 1, 1961, is a former professional soldier who has given nearly four decades of service to his country. During World War II Gavin achieved a brilliant military record, capped by his promotion, at the age of thirty-seven, to the command of the Army's 82d Airborne Division. After the war he rose to the position of Chief of Research and Development with the Army General Staff. He retired from the Army in January 1958, because of his disagreement with the defense policies of the Eisenhower administration.

James Maurice Gavin was born in Brooklyn, New York, on March 22, 1907. Orphaned before he was two, he was adopted by Martin and Mary (Tearle) Gavin and raised in the coal mining towns around Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania. He attended the local parochial schools but, despite his apparent thirst for knowledge (by the time he reached eighth grade he had read every book he could get his hands on), he received only a grade school education. While still in school he had delivered newspapers, picked coal, and worked in a barber shop. At the age of fifteen he went to work full-time as a clerk in a shoe store, and later he managed gas stations.

By his seventeenth birthday, Gavin felt he had exhausted the opportunities that Mount Carmel offered. The Army seemed like the one place where he could get an education and, on April 1, 1924, he enlisted in the coast artillery. While serving in Panama he prepared for the West Point entrance exams and, somewhat incredibly, Gavin, then a corporal in the Regular Army and without a formal high school education, was accepted as a cadet at the United States Military Academy on June 30, 1925.

To pass his first semester "writs" at West Point, Gavin had to get up at 4:30 A.M., and study in the basement latrines. He was graduated from the Academy on June 13, 1929 and commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry. After attending Air Corps Primary Flying School at Brooks Field, Texas, he served with the 25th Infantry in Arizona, attended the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, and served with the 38th and 29th infantries at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the 57th Infantry (Philippine Scouts), and the 7th Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

In August 1940 Gavin (then a captain) was appointed instructor in tactics at West Point. His teaching assignment coincided with the Nazi blitzkrieg across Europe, and the more he studied German tactics, the more convinced he was of the importance that airborne operations would assume. Accordingly, in September 1941, Gavin transferred to the Army's Parachute School and, upon completion of his jump training, was assigned to the 503d Parachute Battalion. In December 1941 he became plans and training officer of the Provisional Parachute Group at Fort Benning and, the following April, was appointed chief of military operations of the Airborne Command at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. During this period, while he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel (temporary), he attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas for further training as a field officer.

U.S. Army
JAMES M. GAVIN

In August 1942 Gavin was given command of the 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment. After nearly a year of preparation, six months of which were spent in training operations in the Sahara, the 505th Combat Team under Gavin's command successfully spearheaded the invasion of Sicily on the night of July 9, 1943. On September 14, 1943, following the invasion of Italy, Gavin led the regiment in a parachute drop to reinforce the American position on the beachhead at Salerno.

Gavin was made brigadier general (temporary) on September 22, 1943 and shortly thereafter was appointed assistant commander of the 82d Airborne Division. After a brief tour as airborne adviser to the Supreme Commander in London, he returned to his division in time for the massive parachute invasion of Normandy that accompanied the D-Day landings of June 6, 1944. On August 15, 1944, he was given command of the division. In September 1944 the division participated in airborne operations in the vicinity of Nijmegen, Holland and in the spring of 1945 it played a heroic part in the Battle of the Bulge.

By the end of the war the 82d Airborne Division had become legendary. It had a

GAVIN, JAMES M.—*Continued*

unique battle record in terms of ground covered, continuous days in combat, and losses inflicted on the enemy. As leader of this division, "Jumping Jim" Gavin had become something of a legend himself. A major general (temporary) before his thirty-eighth birthday, he was the youngest division commander in World War II. He has received numerous decorations, among them the Distinguished Service Cross with oak leaf cluster, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star with oak leaf cluster, the Bronze Star Medal, and the Purple Heart. His foreign decorations include the British Distinguished Service Order, the French Croix de Guerre and Legion of Honor, the Russian Order of Alexander Nevsky, the Netherlands Order of Orange-Nassau, and the Belgian Ordre Courenne. He was known for his calmness in combat and, as one veteran of the division put it: "He could jump higher, shout louder, spit farther, and fight harder than any man I ever saw."

After the war the 82d Airborne Division was assigned to the American zone of occupation in Berlin where, in addition to his duties as divisional commander, Gavin served as American representative on the City Kommandantura. He returned to the United States in December 1945 and remained with the division at Fort Bragg, North Carolina until March 1948, when he moved to Chicago as chief of staff of the Fifth Army. In April 1949 he was appointed as the Army member of the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group in the office of the Secretary of Defense.

Gavin again went overseas in June 1951 as Chief of Staff of the allied forces in Southern Europe. He assumed command of the United States Seventh Corps in Germany in December of the following year and, in February 1954, returned to the Pentagon as Assistant Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations. He was designated Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Research a year later. On March 25, 1955 Gavin was promoted to the permanent rank of lieutenant general. The Army General Staff made him its Chief of Research and Development with status as Deputy Chief of Staff, on October 1, 1955.

From the beginning of his Pentagon assignment in 1954 Gavin found himself in basic conflict with the defense policies of the administration. The "New Look" in military policy, developed under President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, emphasized strategic retaliatory power at the expense of so-called "conventional" forces. For the Army, the "New Look" meant cutting down manpower and slowing up the development of tactical nuclear weapons and its missile program. It meant leaving the armed forces unprepared to fight limited wars. To Gavin these policies were anathema.

General Gavin frankly outlined his position while testifying before the Senate preparedness investigating subcommittee on December 13, 1957. Less than a month later he retired from the Army. "After much soul searching," he said, "I had decided. . . I could serve my country better by releasing myself from the restrictions necessarily imposed on the military and telling the American people directly what I thought was wrong with the U.S. defense picture."

In the months following his retirement Gavin worked twelve to fourteen hours a day to present his ideas on military policy. In *War and Peace in the Space Age* (Harper, 1958) he set forth his thesis that to fight a limited rather than a global war the United States must be prepared to expand its resources to permit maximum mobility and flexibility. Defense Secretary Wilson came in for some particularly hard knocks ("the most uninformed man and the most determined to remain so," Gavin quoted another Chief of Staff as saying with reference to Wilson). President Eisenhower was described as "out of touch" with technological advances. The book received mixed notices, but one favorable appraisal became particularly significant. Describing Gavin as "imaginative, probing, and sensitive to the imperatives of a space and missile age," it appeared in the *Reporter* (October 30, 1958) and was written by the then junior Senator from Massachusetts, John F. Kennedy.

In June 1958 Gavin joined the industrial research and management consultant firm of Arthur D. Little, Inc., as vice-president. He became its president in March 1960. His career in private industry was cut short, however, by his appointment as Ambassador to France on February 5, 1961. The appointment raised some protests and many eyebrows because Gavin's French is far from fluent, and because General de Gaulle is known to dislike the company of other generals.

Time (February 17, 1961) theorized that President Kennedy was trying to "match one obstreperous general with another." Walter Lippmann (New York *Herald Tribune*, February 9, 1961), while admitting he found the appointment "unpromising at first glance," conceded that ". . . these two generals have a common language in that both possess what is so rare in the armed services, truly inquiring and original minds. Both are insiders in the military profession with brilliant military experience. But they are not conventional and conformists, and they are not over-impressed by the big brass. It is not impossible that between them they may work out for NATO that new military doctrine which it so sorely needs."

Traditionally, the United States ambassadorships to such world capitals as Paris had been bestowed upon persons who were independently wealthy because the upkeep of these posts requires expenditures considerably in excess of an ambassador's salary. Gavin, whose financial means are limited, will benefit from the additional funds Congress is making available to ambassadors who are not financially independent.

Throughout his postwar career Gavin has been associated with a number of civic and educational institutions. A Fellow of the Harvard Center of International Affairs and a life trustee of Tufts University, he is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Council of the Atlantic Union Committee. He has been active in the Council on Foreign Relations and has been a delegate to the Atlantic Congress. He has also served on the New Frontiers of Technology Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Gavin has written numerous articles on military and other matters, as well as the book, *Airborne Warfare* (Infantry Journal Press, 1947), a standard text in its field.

Gavin is married to the former Mrs. Jean Emert Duncan and he is the father of five daughters: Barbara Margaret (by a previous marriage), Caroline, Patricia, Aileen, and Chloe. A vigorous athlete, he plays tennis, golf, squash, and handball and skates, swims, and bowls. General Gavin also enjoys music and ballet, has done some amateur oil painting, and reads widely and voraciously. Known familiarly as "Slim Jim," his nickname has already followed him to France in the translation, "Jacquot le Mince."

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GEORGE, ZELMA W(ATSON) Dec. 8, 1903- Sociologist; singer
Address: 2178 E. 81st St., Cleveland 3, Ohio

The eminent Negro sociologist, lecturer, and world traveler, Dr. Zelma W. George, is noted not only for her academic achievements, but also for her musical talents. Since she began her career as a social case worker in 1924, she has served as a probation officer, college teacher, educational administrator, community center director, and newspaper columnist. She has done extensive research in sociology and music, has sung in opera, and has undertaken various assignments for the United States government. As a member of the United States delegation to the fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, she surprised observers when on December 14, 1960 she joined Asian and African delegates in applauding the adoption of a resolution calling for an end to colonialism, although the United States had abstained from voting on this issue.

Mrs. George was born Zelma Watson in Hearne, Texas on December 8, 1903. Her father, Samuel E. J. Watson, was a Baptist minister, and her mother, Lena (Thomas) Watson, was a college teacher. In her early childhood the family moved to Topeka, Kansas, where Zelma attended high school and graduated in 1920. After the death of her father she had to postpone her musical training to assist in the education of the other children in the family. The sacrifice brought its rewards, for her brother and four sisters each became successful in their respective fields: Samuel E. J. Watson, Jr., a minister; Mrs. Verta Jackson, a chemist; Mrs. Vivian Edwards, a housing executive; Mrs. Cathryn Johnson, a supervisor of schools; and Mrs. Jewell Fisher, an actuary.

Zelma Watson received her undergraduate education at the University of Chicago, where she majored in sociology and belonged to the swimming team, the women's athletic association, the sociology club, and the campus Y.W.C.A., and served as president of the Intercollegiate Club. In 1924 she received the Ph.B. degree. Entering the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago, she was awarded a certificate in voice in 1928. She has also studied the pipe organ at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois and has taken special courses in radio and television techniques at Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

Beginning her career soon after she graduated from college, Zelma Watson was a social case worker for Associated Charities in Evanston, Illinois from 1924 to 1925, and served as probation officer for the juvenile court in Chicago from 1925 to 1932. She then became director of personnel administration and dean of women at Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University, a Negro institution in Nashville. There she also taught courses in the humanities and remained on the staff until she moved to Los Angeles, California in 1937.

In Los Angeles she founded the Avalon Community Center and served as its executive director until 1942. From 1942 to 1944 she was a Research Fellow with the Rockefeller Foundation in New York City, and in 1943 she received an M.A. degree in personnel administration from New York University with the aid of a Rosenwald Foundation scholarship. On September 2, 1944 Zelma Watson became the wife of Clayborne George.

Mrs. George did additional graduate work at the University of Southern California, and in 1954 she received the Ed.D. degree in sociology from New York University. Working under a Rockefeller research fellowship, she had combined her sociological and musical interests by undertaking for her dissertation a definitive annotated bibliography of Negro folk and art music. It is entitled "A Guide to Negro Music" and is available from University Microfilms at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

A talented speaker, Mrs. George has lectured extensively since 1944 before women's clubs and organizations, church groups, colleges, high schools, government agencies, and labor unions. She has also been the principal speaker at conventions and commencements. The topics she has discussed include the sociology of Negro music, the role of women in the present-day world, children and youth, the United Nations, and American policies toward Africa and Asia. She often emphasizes international, intergroup, and interpersonal relations. In 1961 she began to write a weekly column for the Cleveland *Press*.

Mrs. George has frequently been called upon to serve the United States government. In February 1955 she was appointed by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson for a three-year

Burns

ZELMA W. GEORGE

term on the defense advisory committee on women in the services. As a member of this group, she toured military installations, studying the jobs that women held in them and the conditions under which they were working. Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy asked her to serve an additional year on this committee in October 1957.

At the request of Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, Mrs. George participated in the Minority Youth Training-Incentives Conference, held in Washington, D.C. in February 1957. The conference was sponsored by the President's Committee on Government Contracts and the American Personnel and Guidance Association. In January 1958 she took part in the Washington conference on the Community's Responsibility for the Development of Minority Potential. In November 1958 President Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed Mrs. George to be a member of the President's committee to plan the White House Conference on Children and Youth, held in Washington in the spring of 1960. In 1961 she took part in a conference dealing with the problems of unemployed and out-of-school youth in urban areas. Under the auspices of the State Department, she spent six months in 1959 as a "good will ambassador" on a lecture tour around the world.

In June 1960 Mrs. George was approved by the Senate as an alternate delegate to the fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly. At the United Nations, Mrs. George took a special interest in the treatment accorded to representatives of the newly independent African nations in the United States. Polling some of the African delegates on their reactions to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's assertions that no African would be able to get a hotel room or a meal served in a restaurant without his U.N. documents, she found that Khrushchev had somewhat overstated the situation. Although she recognized that serious problems of this nature still existed, she nevertheless declared, "we are making advances."

On December 14, 1960 Mrs. George rose to her feet in spontaneous applause after the General Assembly had voted 89 to 0, with nine abstentions including that of the United States, for a resolution recommending the "speedy and unconditional end of colonialism." "I am glad I did it," she said later. "I felt it was an obligation. I thought about crawling under the table, but instead when the time came, I just stood up and applauded." However, Mrs. George has made it very clear that she considered herself a member of the United States delegation. One reason she felt so strongly about the vote was that she thought that although President Eisenhower had made a praiseworthy speech at the opening of the General Assembly, the delegates had not backed up his words with their votes.

In addition to carrying out her other activities, Mrs. George has found time to sing professionally. In 1949 she appeared in the title role in Gian-Carlo Menotti's *The Medium* at the Karamu Theatre in Cleveland. The following year she played the same role in a revival on Broadway, with members of the original cast. Although Mrs. George has said that she sings only for her own pleasure, she has gained national recognition. Brooks Atkinson described her performance as having "great personal force." Menotti once said that he would like to write an opera especially for her. In 1951 she starred in another Menotti opera, *The Consul,* at the Cleveland Play House, and during 1955, sang the role of Mrs. Peachum in Kurt Weill's *Three Penny Opera* at the Karamu.

Mrs. George has also given much time to community affairs. She has served as a member of the committee on international affairs of the American Red Cross; chairman of the program committee of the Cleveland Girl Scouts; secretary of the executive committee of the Cleveland Conference of Christians and Jews; and as a member of the metropolitan board of the Y.W.C.A. Her numerous memberships include the American Association of University Women, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Council of Negro Women, American Music Library Association, American Council of Learned Societies, League of Women Voters, Alpha Kappa Delta (the honorary fraternity in sociology), and Alpha Kappa Alpha.

The recipient of numerous awards and honors, Mrs. George was chosen one of the ten Men and Women of the Year by the Cleveland *Press* in 1950 and 1951. The Cleveland *News* placed her on the honor roll of Our Town's Most Important Men and Women in 1951. She received the merit award of the National Association of Negro Musicians in 1950, the citizenship award of the National Urban League in 1951, and the Lovelace Award of Alpha Kappa Alpha in 1956. Heidelberg College in Tiffin, Ohio conferred an honorary L.H.D. degree upon her in June 1961.

Zelma Watson George is married to Clayborne George, a prominent lawyer and president of the Civil Service Commission of Cleveland.

Mrs. George, a buxom and graceful woman, is five feet seven and one-half inches tall. She is a Republican and a Baptist. Her favorite sport is swimming, and she collects flags of African nations and editions of the Bible.

Mrs. George attributes her interest in social service to her parents' active work in community service and in the Baptist church. She says that she has always been close to "the people," and interested in working with them. She takes pride in her role as a housewife, but she says: "Women must be interested in the total life, not just in 'women's things.' There isn't a thing that happens that doesn't touch a woman and her family." She believes that the West must ultimately cease to see itself as the center of the world. "The day may come when Africa sends missionaries here to help us relearn the meaning of freedom. We are much too complacent," Mrs. George has said.

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GERSTACKER, CARL A(LLAN) Aug. 6, 1916- Corporation executive

Address: b. Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.; h. 1018 Main St., Midland, Mich.

As the American chemical industry entered a new and difficult period of rising costs and smaller profits in the fall of 1960, the Dow Chemical Company (the fourth largest in the field, with nearly $800,000,000 in sales in 1960) chose for its new chairman Carl A. Gerstacker. A chemical engineer by training, Gerstacker has specialized in finance during his twenty-two years with the company. Not long after he was named to the position, Gerstacker expressed confidence both in the industry's ability to increase profits and in Dow's chances of doing better than the industry as a whole. "Our problems may be increasing," he told Peter Bart of the New York *Times* (February 26, 1961), "but so is our ability to deal with these problems. We'll come out all right."

Carl Allan Gerstacker was born in Cleveland, Ohio on August 6, 1916, the son of Rollin Michael and Eda (Uhinck) Gerstacker. He is a nephew of James T. Pardee, who was a major backer of Herbert Henry Dow, the founder of the Dow Chemical Company. Although his interest lay in finance rather than in science, he early prepared for a career with the Dow Chemical Company. He attended West High School in Cleveland, from which he graduated in 1934. At the urging of his father, a chemical engineer, he studied for the degree of Bachelor of Science in chemical engineering at the University of Michigan. He graduated in 1938, and then joined the Dowell Division of the Dow Chemical Company as a member of the accounting department. Two years later, he entered the United States Army, where he supervised weapons output for the Ordnance Department. His military service lasted six years; on his discharge in 1946, he had risen to the rank of major.

Returning to the Dow Chemical Company, Gerstacker served briefly as a production engineer. Then, under the tutelage of Earl W. Bennett, long the chairman of the board, he joined the company's purchasing department. His rise was rapid. In 1948 he was elected a director of the company and was appointed to the finance committee. The following year he became treasurer of the Dow Chemical Company. He was named a vice-president in 1955 and a member of the executive committee in 1957. In 1959 he was designated chairman of the company's finance committee, succeeding his mentor, Earl W. Bennett, who was then seventy-nine years of age. He was named chairman of the board of the Dow Chemical Company on November 10, 1960, again succeeding Bennett. Gerstacker retains his position as chairman of the finance committee.

As chairman of the board of the Dow Chemical Company, Gerstacker heads a global enterprise that turns out more than 700 products: industrial chemicals, plastics, metals, agricultural chemicals, and textile fibers. Founded in 1897, the Dow Chemical Company has been a pioneer in the synthesis of organic chemicals, in petrochemicals, and in the development of plastics. The company also produced the first magnesium metal electrolytically in the United States, which provided the base for the booming magnesium industry of today. During World War II, when natural rubber supplies from the Far East were cut off, the Dow Chemical Company was ready with the only commercial production of styrene, one of the two major components of synthetic rubber.

Since the end of the war, the Dow Chemical Company has expanded faster than any other major chemical firm, averaging more than twice the industry-wide growth rate of 7 per cent per year. In the past ten years alone the company has doubled the number of its employees and more than tripled sales. The postwar period has also seen the company extend its scope from basic chemicals and chemical products to finished items ready for consumption. Saran Wrap, a transparent plastic wrapping material introduced in 1953, has made Dow a household word. Dowgard has been introduced as a year-round protection for automobile engines. Dowicide weed killers using the company's famous 2,4-D compound have found a ready market. Zefran is Dow's acrylic fiber, widely used for clothing.

Despite the wide diversification of its products and facilities, and its far-flung production and sales centers, the Dow Chemical Company has accomplished its growth within a particular frame of reference. Gerstacker has pointed out that "this frame of reference has kept our company rather devotedly following the product fields in which we think we are best suited—fields defined by raw material situations and process and marketing know-how." The basic materials for all Dow products remain sea water, brine, petroleum, coal, and oyster shells.

Financing Dow's rapid growth has been one of Gerstacker's major responsibilities. During

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the 1950's the company's expansion required more than $1,000,000,000, which was raised both through earnings and loans. More than half of the company's expenditures for growth were equaled by depreciation charges—a striking indication of Dow's growth pattern. The Dow Chemical Company has also used long-term and short-term loans to finance its growth and has instituted a popular stock purchase plan for its employees. If an employee had invested $1,000 in the company when the stock purchase plan was launched in 1948, his investment would have grown to $5,000 ten years later.

By the fall of 1960, however, the chemical industry as a whole, including the Dow Chemical Company, had found itself in what Gerstacker has described as an "alarming" profit squeeze. Although the Dow Chemical Company met the problem in part by introducing a number of cost-cutting devices and by encouraging employee-suggestion programs aimed at making workers more conscious of costs, the real answer to the problem, Gerstacker told Peter Bart of the New York *Times* (September 25, 1960), lay in a number of long-term factors. He proposed that chemical producers stop price-cutting on key products and look carefully before setting up facilities to manufacture products already being turned out by many other firms. He cited the industry's excess capacity in such products as polyethylene, ammonia, and sulfuric acid, and pointed out that the index of chemical prices was at the same point where it had stood in 1951, despite sharp increases in labor and other costs.

In another interview with Peter Bart of the New York *Times* (February 26, 1961) Gerstacker welcomed the intensified competition presented by the new decade ahead, emphasizing the important role of research. Noting that new products developed in Dow's research facilities during the past five years had been responsible for more than 10 per cent of the company's 1960 sales, Gerstacker disclosed that in the same year the Dow Chemical Company had introduced twenty-four new products on the market, a record for the company.

Gerstacker believes that chemical research should not be limited to the laboratory. In a company brochure he has been quoted as saying: "We feel that in the Accounting Department we do research and we think that we *should* do a lot of research." An example was the development of an automatic reordering procedure that has proved highly effective in cutting costs.

Carl A. Gerstacker married Jayne Harris on October 22, 1950. They have two children: Bette Mignon and Lisa Jayne. Gerstacker has been described as a "slight, balding, mild-looking man who often wears a puckish grin and could easily pass for a small-town merchant" and as a "vigorous, blunt-spoken chemical engineer who has become a financial expert." He is active in local church and charitable activities. He is a director of the Midland Community Fund, the American Association for Cancer Research, the Midland Hospital, and the Elsa U. Pardee Foundation and he is a member of Rotary and the Midland Country Club. He belongs to Theta Xi fraternity and is a 32d degree Mason. He is president for 1961 of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, treasurer of Saran Yarns Company, and a director of the Dow Corning Corporation (owned jointly by Dow and Corning Glass Works) and the Dow Chemie Aktiengesellschaft of Basel, Switzerland, a wholly owned subsidiary formed to finance Dow's expanding interests overseas. Central Michigan College awarded him an honorary LL.D. degree in 1957. He is a Presbyterian.

In Midland, Michigan, Carl A. Gerstacker has acquired a reputation as a man who relishes competition and plays to the hilt in golf, bridge, or business. Peter Bart of the New York *Times* commented on his appointment as chairman: "With the chemical industry facing its most severe problems since World War II, many officials believe this is the kind of spirit that is needed at the helm of Dow Chemical."

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GESELL, ARNOLD L(UCIUS) June 21, 1880-May 29, 1961 Psychologist; founder (1911) and director (1911-48) of the Clinic of Child Development of Yale University; research consultant of the Gesell Institute of Child Development (1950-58); professor of child hygiene at Yale School of Medicine (1915-48); author. See *Current Biography* (November) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p17 My 30 '61

GINGRICH, ARNOLD Dec. 5, 1903- Publisher

Address: b. Esquire, Inc., 488 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. 28 E. 63d St., New York 21

In March 1933, when most businessmen were suffering from Depression blues, three optimists were venturing upon a magazine for men that was devoted to high fashion and to helping its readers exploit the "new leisure" which would come with New Deal reforms. *Esquire* instantly justified the confidence of its publishers, William H. Weintraub and David Smart, and its editor, Arnold Gingrich. During the first three years of publication, they sold over 10,000,000 copies of the luxury magazine, whose slick-paper pages featured articles and fiction by famous writers, cartoons of curvaceous girls, and cultured ads.

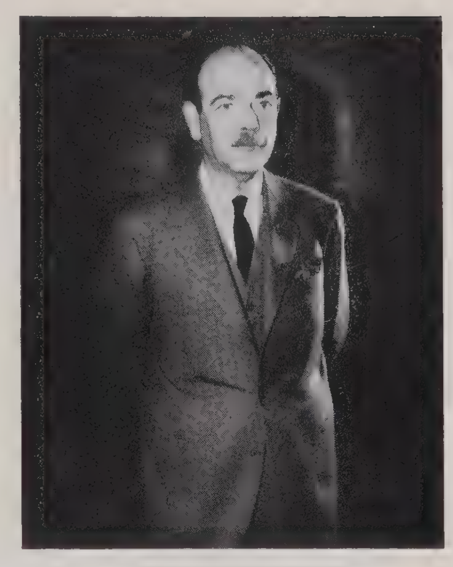
Since becoming senior vice-president and publisher of *Esquire* in 1952, Gingrich has emphasized the literary quality of the magazine and toned down its illustrations. *Esquire* has sponsored several symposia, at which distinguished writers spoke on the role of the writer in America (1958), the writer in a mass culture (1959), and writing in America today (1960).

Arnold Gingrich, the son of John Hembling and Clara Alice (Speare) Gingrich, was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan on December 5, 1903. He and his brother, Robert, were reared in that city, where Arnold attended local elementary and secondary schools. In 1925, after graduating with a Phi Beta Kappa key and a B.A. degree from the University of Michigan, Gingrich became an advertising copy writer.

It was in 1931, while he was creating copy for Kuppenheimer Clothes (and writing radio scripts in his spare time), that Weintraub and Smart asked him to become editor of *Apparel Arts* (now *Gentlemen's Quarterly)* in Chicago. He retained this position and that of vice-president of Apparel Arts Publications, Inc., until 1945. *Apparel Arts,* an elegant fashion magazine with swatches attached to its pages, was distributed to clothing salesmen who kept it on hand to guide clients in sartorial matters. When it proved so popular that customers began carrying it away from the stores, its publishers decided to print a fashion magazine for males.

A magazine for men devoted to the "improvement of the art of living and the new leisure" might have seemed a dubious venture to most businessmen during the Depression, but the unorthodox move paid off. The first issue of *Esquire* (whose name was taken on impulse from a letter to Arnold Gingrich, Esq.) sold so well-even at the then prohibitive price of 50 cents a copy—that plans were made to bring out the magazine on a monthly instead of a quarterly basis. During the first three years, the sale of 10,108,583 copies, replete with luxury advertisements, brought the publishers an estimated gross of some $5,000,000. By 1937 Gingrich was supervising ten editors in the Chicago office.

Two of the magazine's biggest lures from the beginning were the articles and stories by famous writers and the color cartoons of beautiful girls that Gingrich managed to acquire at comparatively low rates. Artists like George Petty and E. Simms Campbell received from $40 to $75 for full-page illustrations, while the usual price for a written piece was $200 (an exception was Ernest Hemingway's *Snows of Kilimanjaro,* which sold for $1,000). Authors who could have received at least four times as much from other magazines were content with less money because *Esquire* often published offbeat pieces that had been rejected by other publications as unsuitable for mass consumption. *Esquire* also featured each month a selection by a promising new writer.


ARNOLD GINGRICH

Among the famous authors whose selections appeared in *The Armchair Esquire* (Putnam, 1958), the twenty-fifth anniversary anthology edited by Gingrich and L. Rust Hills, are Conrad Aiken, E. E. Cummings, Theodore Dreiser, John Dos Passos, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Aldous Huxley, D. H. Lawrence, Luigi Pirandello, George Bernard Shaw, John Steinbeck, and Evelyn Waugh. In 1934 a short story by Louis Paul that had first been printed in *Esquire* won the O. Henry Memorial Award; several *Esquire* stories appeared in Edward O'Brien's annual best short story volumes. A *Time* writer commented in 1936 that "*Esquire* manages more than any other mass publication to date to give the impression that it is trying for literary distinction in each of its 40 or 45 articles and stories."

Expanding their activities in 1936, Gingrich, Smart, and Weintraub formed Esquire Features, Inc., a syndicate that offered newspapers throughout the United States feature columns, cartoons, fashion drawings, and serial articles. Also in 1936 they initiated *Coronet,* a publication styled on the *Reader's Digest* that they hoped would "achieve recognition as the most beautiful of magazines." Gingrich served as editor in chief of *Coronet* and, from 1938 to 1939, of *Ken,* a short-lived publication about current events. In 1937 the publishers of *Es-*

GINGRICH, ARNOLD—*Continued*

quire also introduced *Verve*, an art quarterly. Esquire, Inc., of which Arnold Gingrich was a vice-president from 1933 to 1945, now owns Coronet Films, *Gentlemen's Quarterly*, the Esquire Club, and Garland Court Properties, a real-estate venture.

Gingrich served abroad as European editor of *Esquire* and *Coronet* from 1945 to 1949 On his return to the United States he became a vice-president of Cowles Magazines, Inc., and the general manager of *Flair*. He returned to *Esquire*, as its senior vice-president and publisher, in 1952, the year in which the company's offices were moved from Chicago to New York. Esquire, Inc., ceased publication of *Coronet* with the October 1961 issue.

In keeping with Gingrich's belief that "brains wear better than beauty," he has played down the importance of the cartoons and has continued to publish distinctive contributions by the newer writers like Saul Bellow, Truman Capote, William Inge, Norman Mailer, J. D. Salinger, and Harvey Swados. *The Esquire Reader* (Dial, 1960), edited by Gingrich, L. Rust Hills, and Gene Lichtenstein, contains ten long stories published by *Esquire* since 1957. John Barth, Vance Bourjaily, George P. Elliot, Leslie Fiedler, and Philip Roth are among those represented.

Arnold Gingrich has acted as a moderator at symposia on writing that *Esquire* has sponsored on college campuses. The 1958 meeting, whose subject was the role of the writer in America, took place at Columbia University. Participating authors were Leslie Fiedler, Wright Morris, Dorothy Parker, and Saul Bellow. In 1959 Dwight MacDonald, Mark Harris, Ralph Ellison, and Norman Mailer spoke at the State University of Iowa on the topic of a writer in a mass culture. John Cheever, Philip Roth, and James Baldwin gave their views on American writing today at colleges in the San Francisco area in 1960. *Esquire* in 1960 joined Houghton Mifflin Company in offering an award of $7,500 to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Houghton Mifflin Literary Fellowship that helps promising authors to complete writing projects.

In addition to the anthologies mentioned, Gingrich has edited *The Bedside Esquire* (McBride, 1940) and *The Esquire Treasury* (Simon & Schuster, 1953), which a *Herald Tribune* (December 6, 1953) writer called "a robust, handsome book filled with a vitality and sophistication typically American." Gingrich is also the author of a novel, *Cast Down the Laurel* (Knopf, 1935), notable for its musical background and its criticism of the novelist's art. Written in the form of a novel within a novel, *Cast Down the Laurel*, is an experimental effort that reviewers variously described as slick, ingenious, tiresome, and readable.

By his marriage to Helen Mary Rowe on October 24, 1924, Gingrich had three children: Rowe Wakefield, John Arnold, and Michael Gregory. His wife died on March 22, 1955. On November 13, 1955 Gingrich married Jane Kendall. His favorite pastime is fishing, and he has written articles about his hobby in *Field and Stream*. He belongs to the Overseas Press Club, the Lotos Club, and the 100,000 Mile Club.

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GIORDANI, FRANCESCO July 5, 1896-Jan. 24, 1961 Italian chemist; professor at the University of Naples; one of the "Three Wise Men" (with Louis Armand of France and Franz Etzel of West Germany) who helped lay the groundwork for a European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) in 1956-57. See *Current Biography* (September) 1957.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 Ja 25 '61

GLASER, DONALD A(RTHUR) Sept. 21, 1926- Physicist; university professor
Address: b. c/o University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

The winner of the 1960 Nobel Prize in Physics for his creation of the bubble chamber is Donald A. Glaser, thirty-five-year-old physics professor at the University of California at Berkeley. The honor conferred on Dr. Glaser came eight years after he had begun research and experimentation directed toward finding a method of penetrating the mysteries of the atomic nucleus. The bubble chamber is a device that enables physicists to photograph the trail of gas bubbles left in the path of speeding atomic particles passing through a superheated liquid. It has supplanted older and less accurate tools of detecting and visualizing the tracks of atomic particles; it has been responsible for the discovery of a number of new atomic particles; and it has made practicable experimentation with atomic particles that would otherwise be extremely difficult.

Dr. Glaser's original bubble chamber has mushroomed into a vast array of mechanical paraphernalia, now housed at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley. He has become somewhat bored with the recent work on the bubble chamber and has expressed concern over the size and costliness of his project. According to Glaser, experiments using the bubble chamber involve a large staff and heavy administrative responsibility. Having recently decided to change his field of research to biology, he planned to study microbiology at Copenhagen University during the spring term of 1961, "like any graduate student."

The son of a Russian immigrant family, Donald Arthur Glaser was born on September 21, 1926 in Cleveland, Ohio. He was educated, from grade school through college, in his native city, where his father was engaged in the wholesale notions business. One of his early interests was mathematics. As a child he also showed a talent for music and received instruction on the viola and the violin. Donald played with a local symphony orchestra when he was sixteen and studied composition at the Cleveland Institute of Music.

For his career, however, Glaser chose science, remaining an accomplished musical amateur. When he graduated from high school he entered the Case Institute of Technology to study mathematics and physics. He participated in sports and served on the debate team with distinction. After receiving the B.S. degree in 1946 Donald Glaser did graduate work at the California Institute of Technology. He completed his course work, but not his dissertation, within three years and in 1949 was appointed an instructor in physics at the University of Michigan. When his thesis was approved in 1950 the California Institute of Technology conferred on him the Ph.D. degree. The University of Michigan promoted him to assistant professor in 1953 and two years later named him an associate professor. In 1957, when he was only thirty-one years old, Dr. Glaser was made a full professor.

The scientific activities that earned Dr. Glaser a Nobel Prize began in 1952, when he became dissatisfied with the available instruments for detecting nuclear particles. Conventional tools for tracing the paths and energies of atoms, such as photographic emulsion and the Wilson cloud chamber, became outdated when the atom smashers began accelerating multibillion-volt atomic particles. Dr. Glaser constructed a minute one-inch instrument, which he called a "bubble chamber."

His first experiments, using beer exposed to gamma rays, failed, but subsequent tests using superheated ether and propane were successful. The liquid gas in the bubble chamber, kept under pressure to prevent boiling, is placed in the path of speeding atomic particles. When these particles move through the fluid, or collide with atoms and shatter them, the particles and the resulting fragments leave behind for just a split second trails of tiny gas bubbles. These trails are photographed and studied to secure information about the nature of the atomic nucleus and the forces that maintain it.

The original bubble chamber was useful in detecting only charged nuclear particles. As early as 1955 Glaser's apparatus was used in experiments with the cosmotron at the Brookhaven National Laboratory for Nuclear Research on Long Island, revealing subatomic events never before studied. By 1956 Dr. Glaser had begun experiments with liquified xenon gas, which could be used to photograph neutral as well as charged particles. With xenon gas, Glaser opened an area of high-energy physics that was a "blind-spot" to chambers burning other gases. In a xenon bubble chamber the great density of the liquid made it possible for more high-energy particles to react with a xenon nucleus, leaving a distinct visual trail behind.

In 1959 Dr. Glaser was appointed a visiting professor of physics at the University of California at Berkeley, and the following year he was named to the permanent faculty. The research that he conducted at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley gave impetus to the development and enlargement of the bubble chamber. This instrument has become standard equipment for physics laboratories, and wherever the atom smashers are in operation, the bubble chamber is a necessary accessory. The newest and largest bubble chamber installed at Berkeley is a $2,000,000 hydrogen apparatus, which Dr. Glaser has described as "a pressure cooker with windows." Its construction was supervised by Dr. Luis Alvarez, who started work on a one-half inch model and gradually increased the number of chambers till he built a mechanism seventy-two inches long.

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As a result of the bubble chamber invention, scientists are gaining new insight into the world of the atom. It affords a means of studying the tracks of fast atomic particles with greater accuracy and speed than was ever before possible, and it has uncovered several new atomic particles that might have passed unnoticed for many years. The Berkeley bubble chamber measures tracks of particles every fourteen seconds, and in each instance three photographs are taken for stereoscopic purposes. Dr. Glaser collected half a million photographs in 1959-60, and for one experiment alone he and his staff analyzed 160,000 photographs.

For his significant achievement in creating the bubble chamber device, Dr. Glaser was named the recipient of the 1960 Nobel Prize in Physics. He became the seventy-third American to win the award and one of the ten Nobel laureates on the faculty of the University of California. When he learned of his honor, Dr. Glaser said that he was delighted and grateful and later compared his feelings to "being hit by lightning—and surviving."

Besides maintaining a full teaching schedule and conducting research, Dr. Glaser lec-

GLASER, DONALD A.—*Continued*

tures widely and writes for professional and scientific journals in the United States and Europe. He is a member of the American Physical Society and Sigma Xi and has served as a consultant to the Institute for Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago. In 1955 Dr. Glaser received the Russel Award from the University of Michigan, and two years later the Physical Society of London honored him for distinguished research in experimental physics. The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce selected him as one of the outstanding young men of 1958; the following year the American Physical Society awarded him a prize of $2,500 for his research on the bubble chamber. An honorary doctor's degree was conferred on Dr. Glaser by Case Institute in 1959.

Looking more like a graduate student than a faculty member and scientist of international repute, Donald Glaser is just under six feet tall, has a medium, athletic build, dark brown wavy hair, and hazel eyes. He climbs mountains and skis, plays tennis and squash, and sails a sloop on weekends. His favorite recreation is music, and he plays the viola with local chamber music groups. On November 28, 1960, about a week before he left for Sweden to attend the official Nobel Prize ceremonies on December 10, Donald A. Glaser married Ruth Louise Thompson. He had met the Berkeley graduate student in the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, where she worked at programming mathematical problems through an electronic computer.

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GOLDBERG, ARTHUR J(OSEPH) Aug. 8, 1908- United States Secretary of Labor; attorney

Address: b. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D.C., h. 2811 Albermarle St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1949.

President John F. Kennedy's determination to employ the nation's best minds in his New Frontier administration was demonstrated by his appointment of Arthur J. Goldberg as Secretary of Labor. A practising attorney for more than three decades, Goldberg is regarded as one of the United States' leading experts in labor-management relations. He was appointed general counsel of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and of the United Steelworkers in 1948, and was one of the chief architects of the 1955 agreement that led to the merger of the CIO and the AFL. From 1955 until he took office as Secretary of Labor on January 21, 1961, Goldberg served as special counsel of the united AFL-CIO and as general counsel of its industrial union department. He has had a major voice in every significant labor-management decision in recent years.

Arthur Joseph Goldberg was born on August 8, 1908 on Chicago's West Side, the youngest of eight children of Joseph and Rebecca (Perlstein) Goldberg. His parents were poor Jewish immigrants who had come from Russia in the 1890's. His father, who made a living delivering produce, died when Arthur Goldberg was three years old. At the age of twelve Arthur went to work as a delivery boy for a shoe factory. He received his early education in Chicago public schools, graduated from Benjamin Harrison High School in 1924, and attended Crane Junior College in Chicago.

Deciding early on a career in law, Goldberg entered Northwestern University, working nights at the post office, and, during vacations, as a laborer on a construction gang. From 1927 to 1929 he was employed as a clerk in a Chicago law office. He obtained the Bachelor of Science degree in law in 1929 and completed his graduate work as Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1930, graduating *summa cum laude* and winning the Charles B. Elder Award as top student in his class. During his final year at the university he was editor in chief of the *Illinois Law Review*.

By special dispensation, Goldberg was permitted to take the Illinois bar examination before he had reached the legal age of twenty-one, and he was admitted to the Illinois bar in October 1929. Eight years later he was qualified to practise before the United States Supreme Court. Between 1929 and 1933 Goldberg worked as an associate lawyer with Chicago law firms. In 1933 he opened his own practice, handling overflow cases for other lawyers.

Through his political activities on behalf of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936 Goldberg came into contact with labor leaders. In 1938 he defended the Chicago Newspaper Guild, then on strike against the Hearst Corporation. Before long he represented the United Steelworkers of America, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the United Packinghouse Workers of America, and other unions.

In 1942 Goldberg was enlisted by General William J. Donovan to serve as a special assistant with the Office of Strategic Services. In this role he organized anti-Nazi European transportation workers behind enemy lines into a vast intelligence network, and went on several missions to Europe. According to Donovan and others who worked with him, Goldberg deserved a share of the credit for hastening the end of World War II. After his discharge with the rank of major in 1944, Goldberg returned to his Chicago law practice, where he remained until 1948. Concurrently, he served from 1945 to 1948 as professor of law at the John Marshall Law School and as lecturer at the Chicago School of Industrial Relations.

In March 1948 CIO president Philip Murray appointed Goldberg as general counsel for the CIO and for the United Steelworkers. Murray reportedly said shortly before his death in 1952 that recommending Goldberg was the greatest contribution he had ever made to the CIO. As general counsel, Goldberg dealt with a number of test cases involving the Taft-Hartley Law, which he strongly criticized. In 1949 he won the historic court decision that made pensions a legitimate collective bargaining concern. When in 1949 and 1950 the CIO leadership decided to expel Communist-dominated unions after other methods of combating Communist influence had failed, Goldberg devised the effective procedures under which this was done.

Goldberg played a major role in bringing about the agreement that led to the merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955. He devised formulas and compromises when disputes between rival union chiefs threatened to wreck negotiations, and he provided the basic language for the merger agreement. It was he who proposed to call the organization AFL-CIO, after negotiators had been unable to agree on a name.

AFL officials were so impressed by Goldberg that they agreed to keep him on as special counsel of the merged body and as general counsel of its industrial union department. He was also co-chairman of the minimum wage committee. Goldberg continued to represent the Steelworkers under David J. McDonald and acted as ex officio policy adviser to several member unions. He also served as liaison between labor and government, dealing directly with administration officials and Congressional leaders.

When the labor movement came under attack for corrupt practices, Goldberg spearheaded the formation of the AFL-CIO's ethical practices committee, and was the principal author of the organization's ethical practices code, which led to the expulsion of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehouseman and Helpers of America; the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; and other scandal-ridden unions. In 1958 and 1959 Goldberg worked closely with Senator John F. Kennedy in the latter's efforts to obtain effective labor-reform legislation.

In 1959 Goldberg conducted labor's negotiations in the 116-day steel strike and succeeded in winning a major victory for the United Steelworkers. Goldberg's proposed committee of representatives of labor, industry, and the public, which was to work out formulas aimed at preventing future strikes, was included in the contract. Although Goldberg had failed in his arguments before the Supreme Court to invalidate the Taft-Hartley injunction against the strike, the Justices informed him that no case had been argued more brilliantly all term.

In the 1960 Presidential campaign Goldberg was a prime mover in the mobilization of labor for Senator Kennedy. Goldberg's appointment as Secretary of Labor was Kennedy's own idea. In making the appointment, on December 15, 1960, President-elect Kennedy declared: "I cannot think of any American who brings greater competence in this field, longer experience, broader knowledge, and a greater devotion to public interest."

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG

Some opposition to Goldberg's appointment was expressed by old-line labor leaders, who did not regard him as a true "labor man," since he had not risen through the ranks of organized labor. AFL-CIO president George Meany, while expressing admiration for Goldberg, failed to include his name in a list of possible candidates that he had submitted to Kennedy. Goldberg himself had some misgivings about accepting the appointment, believing that the Secretary of Labor should not be identified with the labor movement.

When the nomination came before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, right-wing Republican Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona called Goldberg "the most outstanding choice" for the incoming cabinet, and upon his motion the committee unanimously endorsed Goldberg as Secretary of Labor. Before taking office, Goldberg ended all ties with the labor movement. He relinquished a pension of $25,000 per year and severed his connections with the two law firms with which he had been associated.

On January 21, 1961 Arthur J. Goldberg was sworn in as Secretary of Labor by Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Earl Warren. Many of the Secretary's powers derive from the Landrum-Griffin Law, which had been strongly opposed by Democratic leaders and by organized labor. Goldberg declared that he would administer existing laws "fairly, vigorously, and with common sense." He affirmed his independence of any special group or class and declared that he would work solely in the public interest.

Within twenty-four hours after taking office, Secretary Goldberg was on his way to New York to offer his services in mediating the New

York harbor strike, which affected 100,000 railroad commuters and threatened to halt all freight moving into New York. He obtained a temporary settlement, leaving the central issues of job security and crew size to be settled sometime later by a fact-finding commission. A few weeks later, by means of negotiation, Goldberg brought to a halt a wildcat strike of flight engineers that had closed down six major airlines. Goldberg calmed fears, expressed by some, that the government would often intervene in strikes. He declared that the administration would concern itself only with the most serious strikes and would merely offer its good offices rather than impose its will upon either side.

In February 1961 Goldberg made a three-day tour of areas of high unemployment, covering five Midwestern states. He spoke to governors, mayors, businessmen, labor leaders, and scores of unemployed workers. "We had to show these people that their government has a heart as well as a head," he declared. Referring to the nation's economic condition as a "full-fledged recession," he noted that unemployment had risen to 5,700,000—the highest total since 1941. He urged bipartisan Congressional support for President Kennedy's program of emergency aid to the unemployed and for raising minimum-wage levels. (Congress passed an emergency jobless benefits bill and increased the minimum wage in 1961.) He recommended a more long-range program, noting that 10,500,000 new jobs must be created within the coming year for the nation to achieve full employment. He defended his position against charges by Republican spokesmen, who claimed that his visits to depressed areas were primarily political maneuvers, and against criticism by labor leaders, who felt that the administration's program did not go far enough.

Noting that the unemployment rate among Negroes was twice that of white workers, Goldberg has taken steps toward combating racial discrimination in employment, and has headed a drive to recruit Negro college graduates for federal jobs. Goldberg has declared that automation could be a blessing that would "upgrade the entire labor force," and that the problems engendered by it could be met through adequate training and education and by enlightened co-operation between labor, management, and the community.

The creation of a better climate of understanding between labor and management has been a matter of special concern to Secretary Goldberg. In a speech before the National Association of Manufacturers he called for an end to the "cold war" between labor and management, in view of the larger cold war on the international scene. Speaking to the National Press Club in Washington on February 3, 1961, Goldberg said government policies should "create a climate of business opportunity," and he announced that he would welcome the ideas and advice of business leaders. He has taken steps to facilitate communications with Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges. Goldberg's proposed plan for a top-level group of representatives of labor, business, and the public was implemented by President Kennedy when he created the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policies, presided over alternately by the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor.

Arthur J. Goldberg has contributed a number of articles to legal publications and journals of opinion. His book, *AFL-CIO: Labor United* (McGraw, 1956), traces the history of organized labor from the 1820's and outlines the programs and objectives of the united labor movement. A reviewer in *Commonweal* (February 22, 1957) predicted that the book "will long remain the standard exegesis" of the AFL-CIO's constitution.

Goldberg is a director of the National Legal Aid Association and a trustee and director of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation. He belongs to the board of directors of the Fund for the Republic, Inc., and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; and he serves on the executive committee of the American Committee for a United Europe. He is a member of the American, Illinois, and Chicago bar associations. His memberships also include the Order of the Coif (the honorary legal fraternity), the Literary Club, and the City Club of Chicago. He is the recipient of the Herbert H. Lehman Medal of the Jewish Theological Seminary. In March 1961 the New York Newspaper Guild voted him "the outstanding labor personality of the year."

On July 18, 1931 Arthur J. Goldberg married Dorothy Kurgans, an artist of the abstractionist school. They have two children, Barbara Leah and Robert Michael. The Goldbergs are of Jewish faith. Goldberg, who is five feet, nine inches tall, has wavy gray hair and wears horn-rimmed glasses. He is known for his powers of persuasion, patience, tenacity, and adaptability. He collects, in a modest way, the works of Picasso, Matisse, and Shahn. His reading includes political science, travel, archaeology, novels, and detective stories. He enjoys occasional nature walks and is an avid fan of the Washington Redskins football team. Quoting the Italian historian Gaetano Salvemini, Goldberg has said: "We cannot be impartial. We can only be intellectually honest . . . aware of our passions and on guard against them. Impartiality is a dream, and honesty, a duty."

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GOLDEN, CLINTON S(TRONG) Nov. 16, 1886-June 12, 1961 Labor leader; a founder and vice-president (1942-46) of the United Steelworkers of America; vice-chairman of the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission (1943-45). See *Current Biography* (April) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 Je 13 '61

GOOGE, GEORGE L(OGAN) July 25, 1900-Sept. 29, 1961 Labor leader; secretary-treasurer of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America, AFL-CIO; director of the AFL's operations in the South for many years. See *Current Biography* (July) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 S 30 '61

GORBACH, ALFONS (gôr'bäĸ) Sept. 2, 1898- Chancellor of Austria

Address: b. Ballhausplatz 2, Vienna 1, Austria; h. Brunngasse 4, Graz, Austria

The new Chancellor of Austria, Alfons Gorbach, was inaugurated on April 11, 1961 after many years of service in the Austrian Parliament and in the Austrian People's party. As successor to Julius Raab, he heads a coalition government composed of members of the People's and Socialist parties. This coalition has given the nation stability since 1945—throughout ten years of Allied occupation and six years of independence. Gorbach, who was known as an ardent opponent of Nazism, survived six years of internment in Nazi concentration camps. He now faces the challenge of maintaining his country as a prosperous and neutral power.

One of five children, Alfons Gorbach was born in Imst, part of the Tirol, Austria on September 2, 1898. His father was a teacher, farmer, and stationmaster. Two years after his birth, the family moved to Wörschach, Styria, and Alfons grew up there. In 1916, when he was only seventeen-and-a-half years old, he volunteered for World War I service in the Carinthian home regiment, Seventh Infantry Regiment, of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Army.

About a year later, Gorbach fought on the Italian front during the twelfth battle on the Isonzo River. As a platoon commander, he led an unsuccessful assault on a machine gun nest. The only member of his group to survive the counterattack, he was severely wounded. His life was saved only by amputation of his leg. For his bravery he received several medals.

Retired from active military service as a reserve lieutenant, Gorbach returned to his studies, at Graz. After passing the final examination, he enrolled in the faculty of law and politics at Graz University. He was awarded the LL.D. degree in 1922. Gorbach then entered the civil service and worked with the Disabled Soldiers Indemnification Commission in Graz.

Meanwhile, he had spoken at rallies of the Christian Social party (the predecessor of the People's party). In March 1928 he became the fifteenth Christian Social candidate for the Graz municipal council. Party strategists expected to win only fourteen seats, but in the election fifteen were captured, and Gorbach became a member of the municipal council. From 1929 to 1933 he served as municipal school supervisor in Graz.

Subsequently, he was elected to the Diet of the province of Styria and later was named a member of the provincial government of Styria, in charge of school matters. In 1934 Gorbach, an uncompromising opponent of the Nazi system, was elected the leader in Styria of the Fatherland Front. An alliance of Christian Socialists, Agrarians, and the *Heimwehr* (a private militia), the Fatherland Front was set up to counter the threat of Nazism in Austria. Four years later, however, Austria was forcibly absorbed into the German *Reich*.

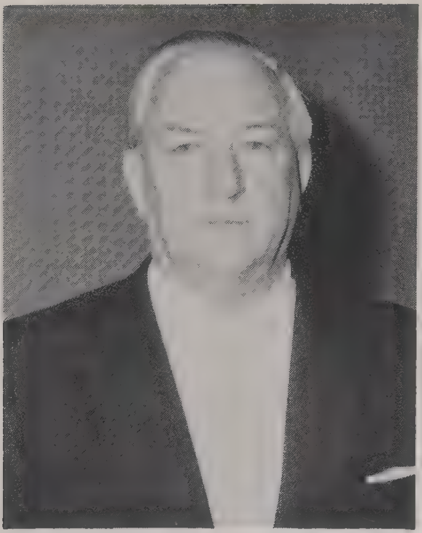
Immediately after the *Anschluss* (union) of Germany and Austria, Gorbach was arrested in Vienna on March 16, 1938 by the Nazis. He was interrogated for three days by the *Schutzstaffel* (SS) and then taken to the Dachau concentration camp in Germany in the first transport of Austrian political leaders on April 1, 1938. Released from the concentration camp five years later, Gorbach was conscripted for work as a metal laborer in an armament plant.

After the attempt on Adolf Hitler's life on July 20, 1944, Gorbach was rearrested and sent first to the Flossenburg concentration camp and then to Dachau. There he was freed by American troops. He remained in Germany to act as chairman of the Austrian committee for the repatriation of Austrian prisoners. In July 1945 he returned to Austria, which had been liberated in the spring of 1945.

Soon he became known for his opposition to the punishment of some former Nazis. This attitude, stemming from his awareness of his own family's worry and suffering during his imprisonment, was in marked contrast to that of many other former concentration camp victims. "Anybody who has offended against the timeless laws of humanity, who has mistreated or even killed another person shall be called to account," Gorbach said, in explaining his position. "But I was also determined to plead for those who had been misled or had acted under force, to be pardoned and be accepted as equals among their fellow citizens."

In the postwar era under Allied occupation by French, British, American, and Soviet forces, Austria re-established its own government, and free political parties reappeared. Gorbach joined the new Austrian People's party (Österreichische Volkspartei) and became the acting chairman of the party in Styria in July 1945.

The People's party is a middle-class, conservative organization, most of whose members are Catholic, although it is not officially associated with the church. It is anti-Communist and favors free enterprise and the end of class differences through the doctrine of *solidarismus,* a spirit of national unity transcending selfish



Franz Votava, Vienna
ALFONS GORBACH

interests. It is a federation of three associations: one of peasants, one of businessmen, and one of factory workers and white-collar employees. In every general election the People's and Socialist parties share about 90 per cent of the votes. The cabinet is composed of an equal number of members of the two parties, and Austria's President, Adolf Schärf, is a Socialist.

In the election on November 25, 1945 Gorbach was chosen on the People's party ticket as a member from Styria to the 165-man Nationalrat, the lower house of the Austrian Parliament. Both houses met in December 1945 and elected Dr. Karl Renner as President of the second republic of Austria. Chosen as third president (speaker) of Nationalrat, Gorbach held this position until April 1961. He was re-elected to the lower house in 1949, 1953, 1956, and 1959.

After ten years of occupation by Allied troops, Austria recovered its sovereignty on July 27, 1955, with the coming into force of the Austrian State Treaty. According to its terms, Austria will remain neutral and refrain from joining any military alliance. The occupation troops left in September 1955.

Gorbach became one of the top-ranking politicians of the People's party and was for many years third chairman of the party. He became the chairman on February 12, 1960, succeeding Julius Raab, who as Chancellor wanted to devote all his time to his office as chief of the coalition government. One year later Raab decided to resign as Chancellor for reasons of health, and at Raab's recommendation, the People's party congress nominated Gorbach as his successor. Gorbach took office as Chancellor of Austria on April 11, 1961.

After his inauguration, he pledged his adherence to the idea of a constitutional state and intimated his intention to make Parliament more than a mere body of ratification for the decisions of various coalition committees of the two major parties. Gorbach indicated his determination to continue the stabilizing financial, economic, and agrarian policies of his predecessor as a basis for responsible social programs. He also said that Austria, a member of the European Free Trade Association, might welcome EFTA's unification with the European Economic Community (common market).

Chancellor Gorbach promised continuation of Austria's policy of friendliness with all the great powers and of military neutrality, but made it clear that he viewed Austria as ideologically part of the Western world. A policy of political neutralism, as distinguished from military neutrality, would isolate Austria in Europe, he has said. Concerning the Austro-Italian dispute over South Tirol in Italy, Gorbach said he would work for granting autonomy to the South Tiroleans, as provided in the 1946 Paris agreements with Italy.

Alfons Gorbach and his wife, Maria, whom he married in 1924, have one daughter, Alfonsa, and several grandchildren. He is amicable, cheerful, and witty; likes the companionship of friends; and enjoys entertaining them. In his youth he was active in the track-and-field club at Graz. Now he watches football and reads history and political memoirs. Once, talking about his retirement, he said: "I could not think of a better occupation at the end of my career than to search around in the libraries of Graz and to read."

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Wer ist Wer in Österreich (1953)

GORE, (WILLIAM) DAVID ORMSBY-

See Ormsby-Gore, (W.) D.

GRAHAM, MARTHA May 1894(?)- Dancer; teacher

Address: b. Martha Graham School of Contemporary Dance, 316 E. 63d St., New York 21; h. Sutton Terrace Apartments, 430 E. 63d St., New York 21

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1944.

A diminutive dancer whose towering performances range from stark tragedy to gentle parody, Martha Graham is acknowledged as the most illustrious exponent of the modern dance in the United States. Since she made her professional debut in 1920 with Ted Shawn she has created "a new system of leverage, balance and dynamics . . . she has found an original way of communication," Agnes de Mille pointed out in the *Atlantic Monthly* (November 1950). Each year, as her influence on ballet and the theater becomes increasingly apparent, more honors acclaim her great artistry both as choreographer and dancer.

Miss Graham founded the Dance Repertory Theatre in New York City in 1930 and subsequently established the Martha Graham School of Contemporary Dance. Her film *A Dancer's World,* based on her popular lecture-demonstrations and first shown on television station WQED in Pittsburgh in 1957, was a prize winner at Venice, Carlsbad, Edinburgh, and other film festivals.

Drawing from many sources, Martha Graham takes all human experience as the subjects of her dances. Some of her most brilliant dances, such as *Clytemnestra,* are inspired by Greek drama; she finds her themes also in America's past *(Frontier),* in Biblical situations *(Embattled Garden),* and in historical figures *(Triumph of St. Joan).* Humorous, satirical, erotic, religious, or lyrical—all her dancing has the purpose of conveying emotion.

Martha Graham was born in May in about 1894 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to Dr. and Mrs. George Graham. She has two sisters, Mary and Georgia. Through her mother she is a direct descendant of Captain Miles Standish. When Martha was ten her family moved to Santa Barbara, California, where she was privately educated. A dance recital by Ruth St. Denis prompted her to attend the Denishawn School in Los Angeles, conducted by Miss St. Denis and Ted Shawn. However, her father, a staunch Presbyterian, objected to her becoming a dancer, and Martha left the school and did not return until 1916, after his death and after she had completed high school. In her autobiography, *An Unfinished Life* (1939), Miss St. Denis described Martha as a quiet and shy student who asked intelligent questions and "danced like a young tornado." In time, she became a student-teacher at the school, which was moved to New York in 1920.

In her first professional appearance, in 1920 on tour, she danced the leading feminine role in Ted Shawn's *Xochitl,* based on an Aztec legend. Later she was seen by John Murray Anderson, who engaged her as the solo dancer in his *Greenwich Village Follies,* which opened in New York on September 19, 1923. For two seasons she danced Moorish and Oriental dances, but realized how derivative her work was.

Retiring from Broadway's "tinsel," Martha Graham began experimenting with group choreography while teaching in 1924-25 at the Eastman School of the Theatre (a division of the Eastman School of Music) in Rochester, New York. On April 18, 1926 she gave a group recital at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre in New York, which drew many dance enthusiasts. In 1927 she presented two recitals in New York that included dances set to Ernest Bloch's *Baal Shem* and to Claude Debussy's *Nuages et Fêtes.*

One of Martha Graham's early adherents was the pianist and composer Louis Horst, her music director from 1926 to 1948. During her difficult years of independent experimentation and exploration in the dance, she sometimes received ridicule rather than encouragement from a perplexed public accustomed to the traditions of ballet. She was rewarded with a substantial measure of recognition in 1930 however, when Léonide Massine and Leopold Stokowski chose her to dance the feminine lead in the New York première of Igor Stravinsky's *Le Sacre du Printemps.*

Wide World

MARTHA GRAHAM

As her work became known, she attracted topnotch pupils, and her choreography became increasingly original and creative, with no formula and no set vocabulary of movements. In the early 1930's she introduced several Indian dances, inspired by a visit to New Mexico: *Primitive Canticles, Primitive Mysteries, Incantation,* and *Dolorosa.* Because of the austerity of her costumes and absence of stage décor in the late 1920's and early 1930's, Miss Graham calls this "the period of the long woolens."

After Miss Graham had founded the Dance Repertory Theatre in New York in 1930, she gave a recital with her group each year for many years. She was granted a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1932 for a summer of study in Mexico, the first time a dancer had received a Guggenheim award. In 1934 she staged the dances for the Katharine Cornell-Guthrie McClintic production of *Romeo and Juliet.* In the summer of 1935 she helped to establish the school of modern dance at the Bennington School of Arts of Bennington College in Vermont.

At the Bennington dance festival in 1940 she presented *Letter to the World,* based on Emily Dickinson's life, with several dancers enacting various aspects of the poetess' life and speaking lines from her poems. John Martin, the New York *Times* critic, disliked it, but later, when it was revised and presented in New York in April 1941, he praised it as "a bold venture into entirely new territory for the dance" and as "a work of pure genius."

Despite growing recognition, Miss Graham continued to have financial difficulties in presenting her dance company to the public. In

GRAHAM, MARTHA—*Continued*

1944 friends led by actress Katharine Cornell raised $25,000 to ensure the continuance of Miss Graham's school. The B. de Rothschild, Guggenheim, and Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge foundations have also supported her productions.

In the course of her career Martha Graham has choreographed well over 100 dances, including *El Penitente, Herodiade, Errand into the Maze, Canticle for Innocent Comedians, Diversion of Angels, Every Soul Is a Circus, Punch and the Judy,* and *Ardent Song.* Two solo works, *Judith* and *Triumph of St. Joan,* are performed by Miss Graham with full symphony orchestra. Among the outstanding composers who have written music for her dances are Aaron Copland, Norman Dello Joio, Samuel Barber, and Gian-Carlo Menotti. Décor, lighting, and costumes—and their fusion with movement and rhythm—have become increasingly important in her work, and the sculptor Isamu Noguchi has designed settings for many of her dances.

Miss Graham was invited to Berlin to dance in *Judith* at the dedication of the Benjamin Franklin Congress Hall in September 1957. She had first danced this role in 1950 with the Louisville (Kentucky) Symphony Orchestra, to music by William Schuman. She portrayed the woman, as told in the fourth book of the Apocrypha, who delivered the Israelites by charming Holofernes and then beheading him.

For four months in 1954 Miss Graham and her company made a very successful tour of Europe. For sixteen weeks in 1955-56 they performed in countries of the Far East and Near East under the United States Department of State's International Exchange Program. During 1956 she also lectured in Athens, Rome, and Paris. The responsiveness and friendliness of audiences in Asia deeply impressed Miss Graham, who after her return home received a tribute from Paul G. Hoffman, director of the United Nations Special Fund: "I would like to salute Miss Graham as not only a very wonderful dancer who has danced her way into the hearts of millions, but as the greatest single ambassador we have ever sent to Asia."

Perhaps the most ambitious project of Miss Graham's long career is the evening-length *Clytemnestra,* which had its première on April 1, 1958 at the Fifty-fourth Street Theatre in New York and was repeated in April 1960. "It proved to be a fairly overwhelming work," noted John Martin (New York *Times,* April 26, 1960), "and it has lost none of its power. On the contrary . . . it has become richer and deeper and even more engrossing."

Although the differences between ballet and the modern dance have become less sharp in recent years than they were thirty years ago, some dance enthusiasts experienced an aesthetic shock from the collaboration between Martha Graham and the ballet choreographer George Balanchine, who together produced *Episodes,* a ballet in two sections. *Episodes,* set to the music of Anton Webern, had its première at New York's City Center in May 1959. In her part of the ballet, Miss Graham, with her company, danced a dramatic characterization of Mary Stuart in her struggle for power with Queen Elizabeth.

One of Miss Graham's rare humorous dances, *Acrobats of God,* was first performed at the Fifty-fourth Street Theatre in New York in the spring of 1960. It derives its title from the *athletae Dei* (athletes of God) applied to the early Church Fathers who subjected themselves to the discipline of the desert; and Miss Graham depicts with wry wit the trials, disciplines, stringencies, and glories of the world of the dancer. Another new dance of the 1960 season, *Alcestis* is an addition to her cycle of dances inspired by Greek drama and legend, including *Night Journey* (Jocasta) and *Cave of the Heart* (Medea) as well as *Clytemnestra.*

Through the Pittsburgh radio-TV station WQED, in 1957 the Mellon Foundation and the B. de Rothschild Foundation financed the filming of Miss Graham's *A Dancer's World,* produced by Nathan Kroll. An educational, documentary picture, *A Dancer's World* won Peabody and Ohio State awards as well as awards from several European film festivals. In 1958 Kroll also made a film of the ballad *Appalachian Spring,* which Aaron Copland had written for Martha Graham in 1943. In January she and her company were filmed in the ballet *Night Journey,* directed by Alexander Hammid.

Dancers and would-be dancers come from all over the world to the Martha Graham School of Contemporary Dance in New York, which has eight or more teachers and some 250 to 300 students. Miss Graham has also taught at the Neighborhood School of the Theatre and the Juilliard School of Music, and she is an accomplished lecturer.

Some critics feel that Miss Graham's Clytemnestra, Alcestis, and other roles contain too much symbolism. "It is fashionable to 'guess along with Graham,'" observed Irving Kolodin (*Saturday Review,* May 14, 1960), "in order to arrive at an understanding of what she means. Is she, perhaps, guessing along too, now and then?" Possibly in part because of obscurity and possibly because of the difficulty (sometimes the painfulness) of the psychological experiences that she is trying to communicate, Martha Graham is never merely diverting or entertaining. "I want to make people feel intensely alive," she has explained (*Time,* May 9, 1960). "I'd rather have them against me than indifferent."

Walter Terry, the dance critic of the New York *Herald Tribune* and long an admirer of Martha Graham, commented in the spring of 1958 that "in her sixties, she is unquestionably at the height of her unrivalled powers as a virtuoso, an actress and a consummate artist." Martha Graham is slender and small, standing five feet three inches tall. Both on-stage and off-stage, she is an intense, vibrant, strongly individualistic personality and a perfectionist dedicated completely to the dance. Among her awards are an honorary LL.D. degree from Bard College, the Henry Hadley Medal for distinguished service to American music, the *Dance Magazine* Award (1957), and the Capezio Dance Award (1960). In accepting the *Dance Magazine* Award in April 1957, she said, "Communication, whether it be in the dance, or whether it be in the spoken word, is now the great need of the world."

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Obituary

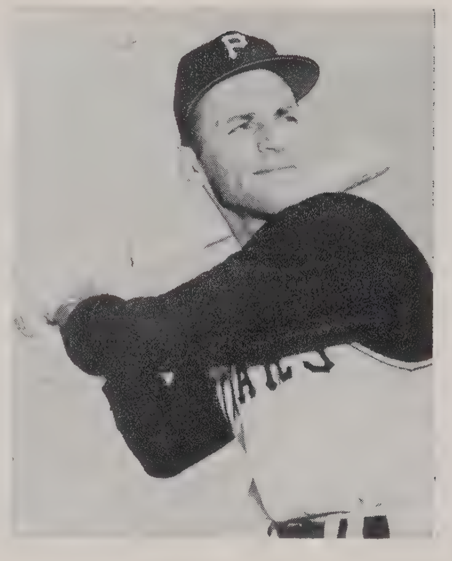
N Y Times p19 Ja 28 '61

GROAT, DICK Nov. 4, 1930- Baseball player

Address: b. Pittsburgh Base Ball Club, Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, Pa.; h. 1749 McNary Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Marking the first time that a Pirate player had headed the list in three decades, shortstop Dick Groat, the captain of the Pittsburgh Pirates, was named the Most Valuable Player in the National League by the Baseball Writers Association of America in 1960. Groat was the second player in the history of baseball to win the honor without ever having played a minor league game. After having won All-American honors twice in both basketball and baseball at Duke University, he stepped right from the college campus into the major leagues on June 16, 1952. Three days later he played his first professional game.

After the World Series contest between the New York Yankees and the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1960 ended in victory for the Pirates, Groat emerged as the leading hitter on either team, with a National League batting championship mark of .325. Recognizing that Groat had been a key factor in the drive of the Pittsburgh Pirates to win the National League pennant, the members of the Baseball Writers Association gave him sixteen of the twenty-two first-place votes they cast. Groat's over-all point total in the voting was 276, far ahead of the 162 points attracted by Don Hoak, the Pittsburgh third baseman. Bob Oldis, a third-string catcher for the Pittsburgh Pirates, had said of his teammate: "The longer I'm here, the more respect I have for Dick Groat. He's a hell of a ballplayer." Agreeing, Warren Spahn of the Milwaukee Braves has called Groat "the player the Pirates can least afford to lose."



DICK GROAT

Richard Morrow Groat was born on November 4, 1930 in Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, the youngest son of Martin Bruce Groat, a real estate and insurance broker of German-Dutch ancestry, and Grace Edna (Swalley) Groat. The boy was brought up and attended schools in Swissvale, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Pittsburgh, along with two brothers, Martin and Charles, and two sisters, Elsie and Mary.

At Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, Groat first began to attract national attention as an athlete. Basketball players from rival college teams soon discovered that although at five feet eleven inches Groat was a David among the Goliaths, it was almost impossible to develop an effective defense against his tactics. He used a wide assortment of shots and was among the first to realize the value of the one-hand jump shot that in the past ten years has revolutionized basketball. Vic Bubas, an All-Southern Conference guard, recalls that although he knew what Groat was going to do, he felt that he couldn't do anything about it. A number of other opponents of Groat felt the same way. In 1951, while in his junior year, Groat scored 831 points, then a national collegiate record. He was a unanimous choice for All-American in both his junior and senior years.

An outstanding baseball player at Duke, Groat was twice named All-American shortstop. He batted well over .300 in his junior and senior years, and so impressed Branch Rickey, a canny judge of baseball talent who was then the general manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, that he paid the young man $25,000 to sign a Pittsburgh contract. It turned out to be one of Rickey's wiser moves.

(Continued next page)

GROAT, DICK—*Continued*

The Pittsburgh Pirates was then an inept team made up mainly of unfledged youngsters and aging veterans. It was mired in last place when Dick Groat joined it on June 19, 1952, just three days after he signed the Pittsburgh contract. Although the Pirates lost 112 out of 154 games played that season, Groat made a favorable impression both in Pittsburgh and around the National League. He played in ninety-five games, batting .284 and fielding his shortstop position competently if not sensationally. "Maybe it wasn't much of a ball club," Groat has said, "but I wasn't worried about winning any pennants. All I was worried about was staying in the big leagues."

That winter, while waiting to be inducted into military service, Groat played part of the National Basketball Association schedule with the Fort Wayne Pistons. Because of his relatively small size and his scoring ability, he became popular with Fort Wayne fans. But Groat realized that his basketball days were behind him when he left for the United States Army in January 1953. The Pittsburgh Pirates had asked him to concentrate on baseball after his discharge, and he had agreed. "I felt that I owed a lot to Mr. Rickey," Groat has explained. "He was awfully good to me."

After he was discharged from the Army in 1954, Groat fulfilled his pledge: he concentrated on baseball. His first full season with the Pittsburgh Pirates was disappointing; he batted only .267. But the following year he raised his average seven points and in 1957 he developed into a big league ballplayer of major proportions. He hit .315, smacked thirty doubles and seven home runs, and batted in fifty-four runs. The next season he batted an even .300, lashed thirty-six doubles, and hit in sixty-six runs.

In 1958 the Pittsburgh Pirates surprised the experts by finishing second to the Milwaukee Braves in the National League pennant contest. In 1959 they surprised the experts again by finishing fourth, after many of the forecasters had predicted that they would win the pennant. Their falling off could be traced to the inferior performances turned in by some of their starting players. Groat was one of them. His batting average slumped to .275 and he batted in only fifty-one runs. Joe Brown, the general manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, tried to slash Dick Groat's salary by 25 per cent, the maximum allowed, and he came close to succeeding. Even though he was spared the 25 per cent cut, Groat did suffer some reduction in income. "I'll make you give that cut back to me," Groat assured Brown at the beginning of the 1960 season. During the first half of the season, Groat kept his batting average around .350 and, although his average somewhat declined during the second half, Groat throughout the season was the man who could be counted on to come up with the clutch hit or the important putout.

During the final days of the 1960 pennant race an accident put Groat out of commission for the time being. Lew Burdette of the Milwaukee Braves threw an errant pitch that clipped Groat's left wrist, fracturing the bone. For most of September Groat was out of action, but he returned for the last three games of the season. By remaining idle, Groat could have clinched the hitting championship, but he insisted on playing, even though his enforced absence had robbed him of his sharp batting edge. He performed so well, however, in the final three games that he won the batting crown. In the World Series, Groat continued to play at the top of his form and the Pittsburgh Pirates defeated the New York Yankees four games to three.

The winning of the World Series by the Pittsburgh Pirates Groat calls the most memorable experience in his career. His being selected as the Most Valuable Player in the National League ranks second. When told of the honor, Groat said: "It's one of the greatest thrills I've had in my life. It's something ballplayers dream about in their wildest dreams, but you never think about winning it."

He remained, however, the team man rather than the individualist, and he told one reporter: "It's a wonderful thrill, of course. But I honestly feel it wouldn't have been possible without the fabulous year enjoyed by our club. Just to play with those Pirates was great, just great. In my book it was a wonderful team effort and I was just part of that effort."

On December 31, 1960 it was announced that Groat had been named winner of the Lou Gehrig Memorial Award, given every year to the major league player who best typifies the spirit of the former New York Yankee first base star. The award is bestowed by Phi Delta Theta fraternity to which Gehrig belonged while attending Columbia University. Groat's name will be inscribed on a plaque displayed in the National Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, New York.

Richard M. Groat married Barbara Womble, a former photographer's model, on November 11, 1955. They have two girls: Tracey Lynn and Carol Ann. Slightly built for a baseball player, Groat stands five feet eleven inches in height and weighs around 175 pounds, but what he lacks in size and speed and strength he makes up for with a drive to win. He has lost most of his hair. He seldom smiles and almost never laughs. He addresses strangers above voting age, including newspapermen, as "Sir."

During the off-season Groat works in the public relations and sales department of the Jessop Steel Company in Washington, Pennsylvania, thirty-two miles from his home in Pittsburgh. In his free time he shoots golf in the upper 70's at the Edgewood Country Club (of which he is a member), plays bridge, puffs on an occasional cigar, and takes an occasional drink. He is a Republican, an Episcopalian, a Mason, an Elk, and a Moose.

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GROAT, RICHARD M(ORROW) *See* Groat, D.

GROSS, ROBERT E(LLSWORTH) May 11, 1897-Sept. 3, 1961 Corporation executive; was president (1934-56) and chairman (since 1956) of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation; introduced jet power for commercial aviation; built Polaris missile. See *Current Biography* (January) 1956.

Obituary

N Y Times p15 S 4 '61

GUNTHER, JOHN Aug. 30, 1901- Writer

Address: b. and h. 216 E. 62d St., New York 21

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1941.

For the past quarter of a century a stay-at-home public has looked to the roving journalist John Gunther for a lively and informed description of the world at large. Since *Inside Europe* first appeared in 1936, Gunther has traveled hundreds of thousands of miles and anatomized politics and social life in Russia, Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the United States. His chunky "Inside" books, published by Harper & Brothers, are based on interviews and the examination of tons of printed material. Garnished with anecdotes and scraps of information, they are written in an offhand manner that disarms the general reader. Gunther's career came full circle in 1961 when he completed *Inside Europe Today,* an entirely new book in which he surveys the great changes that have taken place in the last twenty-five years.

John Gunther, the son of Eugene McClellan Gunther, a businessman, and Lisette (Schoeninger) Gunther, a teacher, was born in Chicago on August 30, 1901. He has a sister, Jean. Raised on Chicago's North Side, John Gunther attended Robert Morris and Lake View high schools. Before he graduated in 1918, he acted as business manager of a school magazine, *Red and White,* and as president of the student council.

At the University of Chicago, Gunther became literary editor of the Daily *Maroon.* In addition to reviewing books for the *Maroon,* he distributed a book column on a syndicated basis to several American newspapers. Also as an undergraduate he wrote an essay on James Branch Cabell that failed to win a campus literary contest, but was published by the *Bookman.* Gunther received his Ph.B. degree from the university in 1922. Leaving his diploma and Phi Beta Kappa key behind, Gunther headed for Europe on a cattle boat a few weeks before graduation.

Returning to the United States, he took a job with the Chicago *Daily News* for a few months because he hoped that the paper would send him back to Europe as part of its foreign staff. When the editors refused to send a cub reporter abroad, Gunther resigned. He made his second trip to Europe aboard the liner *Olympic,* an expedition partly financed by the United Press and Reuters for whom he wrote shipboard interviews with notable fellow passengers. In the London office of the Chicago *Daily News* Gunther wangled a reporting job that lasted until the indignant home office discovered his name on the payroll. He then spent a few months with the United Press in London, but subsequently returned to the *News,* for which he worked in Europe from 1924 to 1936.

Erich Hartmann

JOHN GUNTHER

As a "swing man," Gunther was sent to European news bureaus to fill in for senior correspondents away on vacations or leaves of absence. He worked in almost every nation on the Continent and in the Near East. Among the political figures he interviewed were David Lloyd George, President Thomas Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, Leon Trotsky, Austrian Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, and Irish Prime Minister Eamon de Valera. His special talent lay in the composition of background stories rather than the gathering of straight "spot" news.

Like many journalists who succeed at their craft, Gunther aspired to fame through fiction. Over a period of six years he turned out four novels: *The Red Pavilion* (Harper, 1926), *The Golden Fleece* (Harper, 1929), *Eden for One* (Harper, 1927), and *The Bright Nemesis* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1932). The first two were set in Chicago and dealt in "modern" terms with independence, love, and sex. *Eden for One* was a fantasy about a small boy with an unlimited number of wishes who conjures up a lonely paradise. At the same time that they praised the vivid Balkan setting of the mystery story, *The Bright Nemesis,* critics wished that the characters were more lifelike. In 1945, after he had achieved celebrity as the author of three "Inside" books, Gunther wrote a "second first

GUNTHER, JOHN—*Continued*

novel," *The Troubled Midnight*. This spy story set in Constantinople failed to draw the critical approval accorded his nonfiction books.

From 1930 to 1935 Gunther mainly worked out of Vienna as a correspondent in Central Europe and the Balkans. In 1931 he became the first president of the Anglo-American Press Association in Vienna. In 1935 he became chief correspondent at the Chicago *Daily News* London office. In the summer and autumn of 1935, after Harper & Brothers and Hamish Hamilton, the British publisher, had agreed to meet Gunther's deliberately forbidding demand for $5,000 advance payment, Gunther somewhat reluctantly began to collect material for *Inside Europe* (Harper, 1936). "This book," he wrote in the preface, "is written from a definite point of view. It is that the accidents of personality play a great role in history." The book begins with a profile of Hitler and an appraisal of his personality traits. It shows the "impingement of Hitler's Germany on every European country," analyzes all the important European crises of the time, and describes major and minor political figures from Arthur Neville Chamberlain to King Zog of Albania.

Gunther was praised by an *Atlantic* reviewer in June 1936 as a "master of apt characterization and revealing quotations and anecdotes." He completely revised *Inside Europe* three times after its original publication: in October 1936 ("revised edition"); in the winter of 1937 ("1938 edition"); and in 1940 ("1940 war edition"). Also between 1936 and 1940, several new prefaces and chapters were added to existing editions, and the war edition contained about 85,000 more words than the original. *Inside Europe* represents a unique attempt by publisher and author to sustain the timeliness of a book on current events. Harper encouraged readers to exchange their old editions for new ones at a trade-in allowance of 50 cents.

In 1936 Gunther resigned from the *Daily News* to become a free-lance writer. He traveled in Japan, China, India, and other parts of Asia during 1937 and 1938, writing articles for the North American Newspaper Alliance and gathering material for *Inside Asia* (Harper, 1939; 1942). In the summer of 1939 he visited seventeen European countries for NBC. The NBC broadcasts he made from Europe were collected in *The High Cost of Hitler* (H. Hamilton, 1939). Gunther covered the outbreak of World War II in London in September 1939. During 1940 and 1941 he flew through twenty Latin American republics and interviewed eighteen heads of state in preparation for writing *Inside Latin America* (Harper, 1941).

As an officially accredited war correspondent, Gunther served in London and on Mediterranean fronts in 1943. He was attached to General Eisenhower's headquarters at Malta, and represented the combined American press at the fighting in Sicily and the Middle East. *D Day* (Harper, 1944), an account, in diary form, of his participation in these campaigns, includes impressions of Eisenhower, Montgomery, and other high-ranking officers. Gunther served as a special consultant to the United States War Department from 1942 to 1944. He worked for the NBC blue network in New York as a commentator on international affairs from 1942 to 1945.

The America that Gunther describes in *Inside USA* (Harper, 1947; 1951; 1956) is a "nation bursting at the seams with vitality and driven on by an instinct for happiness," Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., wrote in the *Atlantic Monthly* (June 1947). In preparing the fourth of the "Inside" titles, which have become his trademark, Gunther traveled through the forty-eight American states for a period of thirteen months during 1944 and 1945, interviewing from two to twenty people a day.

Critics have pointed out Gunther's flair for reducing complex situations to their essentials and for communicating abstract or complicated ideas by reproducing his conversations with people. Some minor errors of detail inevitably appear in Gunther's bulky and cyclopedic volumes (*Inside USA,* for example, is 970 pages long). But Gunther makes every effort to insure accuracy; for example, he had the manuscript of *Inside Russia Today* checked by an expert on the Soviet Union. Gunther does a prodigious amount of research both before and after his travels, and ends each book with a lengthy bibliography. He has tried "to chart in continental segments the known political world of today," but his books have also served as absorbing travelogues for an international public that reads them in some twenty-seven languages. Eight of his books—an unprecedented number—have been Book-of-the-Month Club choices in the United States.

Gunther journeyed through Central and Eastern Europe during 1948, writing articles for the New York *Herald Tribune* and *Look* and gathering material for *Behind the Curtain* (Harper, 1949). Four "small books that I play with my left hand," followed: *Roosevelt in Retrospect* (Harper, 1950); *The Riddle of MacArthur* (Harper, 1951), based on his 1950 trip to Japan and around the world; *Eisenhower, the Man and the Symbol* (Harper, 1952); and *Alexander the Great* (Harper, 1953), a biography for children.

Although he had already visited Africa four times, Gunther made his first exhaustive inspection of that continent in 1952 and 1953. Accompanied by his wife, he traveled more than 40,000 miles and, despite eye cataracts that rendered him practically sightless, somehow took notes on interviews with about 1,500 persons. His jottings on the appearance, customs, languages, and politics of people in forty-four African countries made *Inside Africa* (Harper, 1955) "informative, well-written and a first-class piece of journalism" (New York *Times,* October 2, 1955).

Late in 1956 Gunther made his fourth visit to the Soviet Union, covering 12,000 miles by plane in fifty-one days. In *Inside Russia Today* (Harper, 1958) he compiled an informal "who's who" of Russian leaders, especially those about whom information was otherwise scant, appraised the current political situation, and reported on major Soviet cities and sights.

Gunther has had his own travel program, *John Gunther's High Road,* on television. In January 1961 on ABC's *Bell and Howell Close-Up* series he narrated *The Red and the Black,* which dealt with the struggle between East and West to influence the new African nations. In 1960 Harper & Brothers published his *Taken at the Flood,* a biography of his friend Albert Lasker, who was a pioneer in modern advertising techniques. In the fall of 1957 Gunther wrote an advertisement for the first time—several thousand words entitled *Inside Pfizer*—that brought him some $12,500. Gunther's future writing plans include a volume on Australia (the only continent he has not covered) and a more detailed survey of American politics than he was able to make in *Inside USA.*

By his marriage in 1927 to his first wife, Frances Fineman, John Gunther had a daughter, Judy, who died in infancy, and a son, John, a brilliant boy who died in 1947 at the age of seventeen of cancer of the brain. *Death Be Not Proud* (Harper, 1949) is his memoir of his son's courage throughout the last year of his life. In March 1948, four years after his divorce from his first wife, Gunther married Jane Holt Tiffany Perry. They have one son, Nicholas.

Gunther is a member of the Century Club in New York and the Bucks Club in London. He holds an LL.D. degree from Gettysburg College (1955) and a Greek decoration, the Virgin Eagle, second class. A writer for the *New Yorker* (August 23, 1947) described him as "tall [six feet two inches] and blond, with a bulldozer frame, blue eyes, a ruddy complexion, and incongruously delicate features." Since undergoing two operations to remove the cataracts from his eyes, Gunther has worn thick glasses. He dislikes exercise and, as a gourmet, often refers in his books to the foods he has savored on his journeys.

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HALABY, NAJEEB E(LIAS) Nov. 19, 1915- United States government official; former lawyer and business executive

Address: b. Federal Aviation Agency, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 130 Adelaide Dr., Santa Monica, Calif.

It seldom happens that a man whose background includes the piloting of fighter planes, the practice of law, and service as a corporation executive finds his way to a government post that makes use of all his qualifications. Such a dovetailing of man and job occurred early in 1961, when Najeeb E. Halaby was chosen by President John F. Kennedy to succeed E. R. Quesada as head of the Federal Aviation Agency. "We have looked for the best qualified and professionally competent man," the President remarked on announcing the appointment. "We have found him in Jeeb Halaby of Santa Monica."

Halaby came to Washington from a successful law practice and from executive posts with Servomechanisms, Inc., and the Aerospace Corporation. During World War II he was a naval aviator and in the postwar period filled government posts under the Secretary of Defense and in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

A native of Dallas, Texas, Najeeb Elias Halaby was born on November 19, 1915, the son of Najeeb Elias and Laura (Wilkins) Halaby. His father, who came from near Damascus, Syria, passed on to his son a given name common in that country. Before Najeeb had graduated from high school, he was interested in aviation and he secured a student pilot's license at the age of seventeen. He later bought and flew his own airplane.

In 1937 Halaby took his B.A. degree at Stanford University and during the next year he studied at the University of Michigan Law School. He went to the Yale University School of Law to complete his law courses and received his LL.B. degree in 1940. In the same year he was admitted to the California bar; in 1948 he was admitted to the District of Columbia bar. He is also qualified to practise before the United States Supreme Court.

From 1940 until 1942, Halaby practised law in Los Angeles with the firm of O'Melveny & Myers. During the same period he kept up his interest in aviation, and following his civilian pilot training, served as commercial pilot instructor with the United States Army Air Corps. In 1942 he became a production test pilot with the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in Burbank, California and the following year entered active service as a naval aviator.

An organizer of the Navy's first test pilot school, Halaby served as its chief instructor, and as assistant chief of the fighter section at the Naval Air Test Center on the Patuxent River in Maryland. He flight-tested the first American jet plane, the Bell P-59, and later made the first continuous transcontinental jet-powered flight. During 1944 and 1945 he wrote and directed Navy training films.

Arriving in Washington, D.C. in 1948, Halaby joined the State Department as an aviation intelligence officer; he later became chief of its intelligence co-ordination division. From 1948 to 1953 he was foreign affairs adviser to the Secretary of Defense. Late in 1950 he was named special assistant to the Economic Cooperation Administration administrator in charge of international security and military assistance matters. In 1952 he was promoted to deputy assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, in charge of placing armaments contracts for NATO with foreign governments in the "offshore procurement" program.

Resigning in October 1953, Halaby took a position with Rockefeller Brothers, Inc. He was associated with the planning and development of their enterprises and served as a member of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund study panel. From

Federal Aviation Agency

NAJEEB E. HALABY

1956 to 1958 he was vice-president of Servomechanisms, Inc., and in 1959 was named executive vice-president and director.

In 1960 Halaby was named secretary-treasurer and general counsel of the Aerospace Corporation, which had been organized on the West Coast that year to serve as principal technical adviser for the Air Force on missile and space programs. Having always been capable of handling at least two jobs at once, he had in the meantime been practising law in Los Angeles as head of N. E. Halaby and Associates.

Nor had Halaby remained entirely out of government service in the intervening years. He had retained the status of consultant to the Secretary of Defense, and in 1955 and 1956 was vice-chairman of the White House aviation facilities study group, which prepared the Curtis Report, a plan for modernizing the nation's airway facilities. It was released in 1957.

The group also recommended the formation of the Federal Aviation Agency, which was created by Congress in August 1958. Its objectives are the regulation of air commerce, control of air space for both civil and military purposes, the development of traffic and safety systems, establishment of standards, and planning for emergency operations in case of war.

In January 1961 President Kennedy appointed Halaby to head the Federal Aviation Agency. Having passed through the gauntlet of Senate confirmation on February 25, Halaby was sworn in on March 3. The post that he holds has been called by Senator A. S. "Mike" Monroney of Oklahoma "probably the most demanding job in government."

American newspapermen, who had long been impressed by the knowledge, the frankness, and the fresh approach of Najeeb Halaby, were vocal in their approval of his appointment. Albert D. Hughes of the *Christian Science Monitor* (January 23, 1961) observed: "As a pilot and an executive involved in missile research, Mr. Halaby will be marked as a man who knows something about the business he will be regulating." Marvin Miles of the Los Angeles *Times* (March 5, 1961) commented: "His dedication to the job was immediately apparent and we came away with the feeling that here is a man with the background, the understanding, and the deliberation to tackle the many problems that lie ahead. . . . Halaby is friendly, considerate, interested in new ideas, but we have the impression that he won't be pushed around by pressure plays."

Journalists also appreciated Halaby's mastery of the felicitous phrase. He called the mobile lounges planned for the Dulles International Airport near Washington, D.C. "the first attack on fallen arches since shoes" and referred to American efforts towards achieving supersonic transport as learning how to "harness the inevitable." After he had piloted a B-58 at twice the speed of sound, he described the feel of its controls as "a synthetic stability . . . a little bit like skiing on ice."

Halabay swung into action quickly. Before the end of May 1961, he had announced his first break with the policies of his predecessor; he decentralized the Federal Aviation Agency and delegated more authority to its regional offices. On June 22, 1961 he informed airline pilots that after careful study he had decided to continue E. R. Quesada's rule that required them to retire at the age of sixty. "Like all rules, this one is not perfect," Halaby said. "It does provide a fair and reasonable answer to the question of reasonable age cut-off." Promising to help retired pilots find new jobs, he urged the pilots to work out fair retirement procedures with the airlines. Halaby favors government subsidization of those aspects of aviation with which private industry cannot be expected to cope.

In the past, Halaby has found time for duties as a lecturer at National War College, Air War College, West Point, and the University of California at Los Angeles. He was formerly president of American Technology Corporation, a technical ventures group. In 1953 the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce honored him with the Arthur Fleming Award as "outstanding young man in Federal Service." He is a member of the Government Flight Safety Foundation and serves on its board of directors. He also belongs to the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, Society of Experimental Test Pilots, the Quiet Birdmen, Aero Club of Southern California, Academy of Political Science, and Corbey Court. His fraternities are Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi, and his clubs are the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase in Washington, the Metropolitan in New York City, and the Town Hall, California, and Beach in Los Angeles.

On February 9, 1946 Najeeb E. Halaby married Doris Carlquist. They are the parents of three children: Lisa, Christian, and Alexa. Six feet tall, black-haired and blue-eyed Halaby has been described by newspaper reporters as having "the lean and confident look of a jet pilot," and as "a soft-spoken but firm man who bears a slight resemblance to movie star Gregory Peck in voice and physique."

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HALL, WILLIAM EDWIN Mar. 25, 1878-Jan. 23, 1961 Lawyer; director of many business corporations; president of the Boys' Clubs of America (1916-54). See *Current Biography* (January) 1954.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 Ja 24 '61

HAMMARSKJÖLD, DAG (HJALMAR AGNE CARL) July 29, 1905-Sept. 18, 1961 Secretary-General of the United Nations since 1953; Swedish delegate to the U.N. (1949, 1951-53); Minister of State and member of the cabinet (1951-53); political economist. See *Current Biography* (May) 1953.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+, 15 S 19 '61

HAND, (BILLINGS) LEARNED Jan. 27, 1872-Aug. 18, 1961 Former judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Judicial Circuit (1924-51); judge of the United States District Court for Southern New York (1909-24); defender of freedom from the onslaughts of extremists of both Left and Right. See *Current Biography* (April) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Ag 19 '61

HARKNESS, DOUGLAS S(COTT) Mar. 29, 1903- Canadian Minister of National Defence; farmer

Address: b. Parliament Bldgs., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; h. 4232 Elbow Dr., Calgary, Alberta, Canada; De Winton, Alberta, Canada

Canada's Minister of National Defence, the Honorable Douglas Scott Harkness, is an outspoken critic of proponents of neutralist and pacifist policies. An Alberta rancher, Member of Parliament and of the Privy Council, a World War hero and former schoolteacher, Harkness has represented Calgary (Alberta) constituencies in the Canadian House of Commons since he entered politics in 1945. He was appointed Minister of Agriculture in August 1957, and served in this post with distinction for more than three years. On October 11, 1960 Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker named Harkness Minister of National Defence, replacing Major General G. R. Pearkes.

Of Scottish ancestry through both father and mother, Douglas Scott Harkness was born to William Keefer and Janet Douglas (Scott) Harkness on March 29, 1903 in Toronto, Ontario. When the boy was seven his father moved to the Canadian West to become a rancher. In the course of the next ten years the family lived on farms at Elkhorn in Manitoba, at Maple Creek and near Moose Jaw in Saskatchewan, and finally settled at Calgary in Alberta. Before entering the Central Collegiate Institute at Calgary, Douglas Harkness briefly attended a public school in Denver, Colorado. Later, while he was an undergraduate at the University of Alberta at Edmonton, he took a year off from college to spend six months in ranching, and six months in running a general store at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

Graduated from the University of Alberta in 1924, Harkness took his B.A. degree with honors in history. To prepare for the teaching profession, he entered the Calgary Normal School, and worked with his father during summer vacations. After he was appointed economics and history master at a school near Red Deer, Alberta in 1926, he continued to farm as well as teach. In 1929 he moved to Calgary to join the faculty of the Crescent Heights High School, where his first principal was William C. Aberhart, who founded the Social Credit party in 1932 and became the first Social Credit Premier of Alberta in 1935.

Harkness began his military career as a cadet during his high school days. He later joined the Canadian Officers Training Corps, and in 1928, while teaching at Red Deer, he was commissioned in the 20th Field Brigade of the Canadian Artillery, as a member of the nonpermanent active militia. In 1930 he was promoted to lieutenant and in 1932 he transferred to the 19th Field Brigade. His ten-year period of teaching at Calgary came to an end on December 18, 1939 when he was mobilized into the Canadian Regular Army for World War II service. From 1940 to 1945 he served overseas in the British Isles, Sicily, Italy, and Northern Europe, as major and lieutenant colonel. Appointed at first to the 2d Anti-Tank Regiment, he transferred to the 1st Anti-Tank Regiment in 1940 and was appointed second in command of that regiment in 1942. In 1944-45 he commanded the 5th Anti-Tank Regiment of the 4th Armoured Division.

In 1943 Harkness was awarded the George Medal for "courage, gallantry and devotion to duty of a higher order" as commander of troops on His Majesty's Vessel *Devis* which was torpedoed while carrying men and supplies from England to Sicily. After organizing the orderly evacuation of personnel, Harkness risked his own life to rescue a number of men trapped on the flaming vessel. Upon his return to Canada in 1945 he was posted to the Reserve of Officers with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He acquired a farm and livestock ranch at De Winton, Alberta as a source of livelihood. From 1946 to 1949 he was commanding officer of the 41st Anti-Tank Regiment. He then was transferred to the Supplementary Reserve, and still maintains an active interest in the militia.

Although he was raised in a Liberal family, Harkness had been converted to the Conservative political viewpoint while he was in his

National Defense

DOUGLAS S. HARKNESS

twenties. He began his political career in 1945 as the candidate of the Progressive Conservative party for the Calgary East seat in the federal House of Commons at Ottawa. Calgary East was considered the most uncertain riding (constituency) in Canada. Since its creation in 1917 it had never elected any representative to parliament for a second time, or returned any party to office twice in a row. In the general election of June 1945 Harkness was victorious, even though the provincial government was in the control of the Social Credit Party and its leader Ernest Manning, who had succeeded William C. Aberhart as Prime Minister of Alberta in 1943. Furthermore, the Alberta delegation to the Ottawa Parliament just ended had been solidly Social Credit.

The Parliament to which Harkness was elected in June 1945 was overwhelmingly Liberal, and the record he made as an opposition back bencher was not spectacular. Austin Cross, writing in *Canadian Business* (October 1948), commented that although Harkness "fought the good fight on Parliament Hill," he was "just a little below top calibre" as a speaker. As a member of Commons, Harkness took a special interest in the development of northern Canada, advocating the construction of new highways and railroads there. Harkness was returned to the House of Commons by Calgary East in 1949. In 1953 he became the first Member of Parliament of the new Calgary North riding, which had been created by the Redistribution Act of 1952. His margin of victory was 2,709 votes. In the general election of June 1957, which brought into being Canada's first Progressive Conservative government in twenty-two years, his majority rose to 11,717.

When Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker announced his cabinet on June 21, 1957 Douglas Harkness was named Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and acting Minister of Agriculture. On August 7 he took office as Minister of Agriculture, and gave up the portfolios of Northern Affairs and National Resources. In the Progressive Conservative landslide of March 31, 1958, when his party captured 208 of the 265 seats in the federal House of Commons, Harkness polled 30,930 votes in Calgary North, 25,446 more than three other candidates combined.

As Minister of Agriculture, Harkness took over what has been considered one of the most challenging jobs in the Canadian government. Addressing the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition in September 1957 he declared: "I want . . . to assure you that one of the chief aims of the Government is to place agriculture in a position where the material rewards of those engaged in it will compare favorably with those of other economic groups in the country."

In his speeches to Parliament and private organizations, Harkness has demonstrated a sound understanding of the basic problems facing the Canadian farmer. He has pointed out that the technological revolution in agriculture is speeding the decline of the Canadian farm population, and he has stressed the need for farmers to accommodate themselves to this inevitable trend. Believing that farm surpluses constitute the most pressing problem for Canadian agriculture, he has called upon farmers to produce only what the domestic market could absorb.

During Harkness' tenure as Minister of Agriculture several important farm measures went into effect, including an Agricultural Prices Stabilization Bill guaranteeing farmers 80 per cent of the average price of the preceding ten years for nine key products. In March 1959 Harkness announced that during 1958 the Canadian farmer had prospered more than at any time since 1953, with a gross income of $2,869,000,000, the biggest in Canadian history.

In a major reorganization of the cabinet in October 1960, Prime Minister Diefenbaker appointed Harkness Minister of National Defence, replacing the elderly soldier and statesman, Major General G. R. Pearkes. As Minister of Defence, Harkness has championed the cause of military preparedness, and has opposed the growing trend toward neutralism and disarmament that became manifest in Canada early in 1961. To Liberal proposals that Canada withdraw from the North American Air Defense Command, Harkness replied in February 1961 that withdrawal would leave Canada completely undefended and deprive her of influence at Washington. In an off-the-record address to reserve officers, he was reported to have urged them to combat pacifists and ban-the-bomb movements.

On August 3, 1932 Douglas Scott Harkness married Frances Elisabeth MacMillan, daughter of James Blair MacMillan of Brackley Point, Prince Edward Island. They have one son, William Kenneth Blair, who practises law at Calgary. Harkness is a member of Calgary Branch No. 1 of the Canadian Legion, the British Empire Service League, and the Alberta Military Institute. His clubs include the Ranchmen's Club of Calgary, the Calgary Petroleum

Club, and the Rideau Club of Ottawa. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church. Golf, bridge, and reading are his favorite forms of recreation.

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HARPER, MARION, JR. May 14, 1916- Advertising executive

Address: b. Interpublic, Inc., 485 Lexington Ave., New York 17; h. "Ridge Acres," Langdon Ave., Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.

In guiding the growth of McCann-Erickson, Inc., which was renamed Interpublic, Inc., in January 1961, into one of the largest advertising agencies in the United States, Marion Harper, Jr., has helped build an international organization that offers a many-sided marketing service, a modern communications center between seller and buyer. Harper became president of McCann-Erickson in 1948 and was elected to the additional position of chairman of the board in 1958. In the intervening decade the company's business volume had more than doubled. Earlier, as manager of McCann-Erickson's copy research division, Harper had pioneered in the application of semantics to advertising.

Born to Marion and Lotus (Alexander) Harper on May 14, 1916, Marion Harper, Jr., is a native of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. His father was for two years a correspondent and bureau manager for the Associated Press in Oklahoma before turning to a long career in advertising and business and marketing counseling that culminated in the founding of Marion Harper Associates in New York in 1944. Marion Harper, Jr., has one sister, Mrs. Ellen Wilson, and two half-sisters, the daughters of his father's second marriage.

Selling newspapers for the fun of it in boyhood gave Harper his first taste of business. He attended Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts from 1932 to 1934 and then entered Yale University. In his sophomore year, after working during the summer for his father's Blackman Company, he decided to major in psychology as the best preparation for the advertising field. He also headed the track team at college and became business manager for the *Yale Literary Magazine*. He received his B.A. degree in 1938 and spent several months exploring other possible careers before starting work in the McCann-Erickson advertising agency in 1939.

The elder Harper was at this time already a leading figure in the advertising world, and Harrison McCann, his associates recall, "liked to tell clients, 'We have Marion Harper at McCann-Erickson'—leaving out the 'Jr.'" (*Printers' Ink*, April 18, 1958). Marion Harper, Jr., started with the agency as a trainee, but in three months was transferred to the copy research department and by 1942 had been made manager of copy research.

Critical of the way that research was then being used in advertising, Harper maintained that copy testing was not helping copy writers to be creative because it failed to tell why people behave as they do and what appeals copy writers should select for the greatest influence on various groups. He was one of the founders of the Copy Research Council and worked hard to make copy research a scientific tool of the copy writer.

For Harper, successful advertising depends upon being able to measure how people react. In the early 1940's he developed a formula, reportedly still secret, for pretesting ads. Also during the 1940's he became interested in general semantics and felt that the study and scientific application of semantics would help in understanding human behavior and in motivating consumers.

As manager of McCann-Erickson's copy research division, Harper supervised his agency's continuing studies of reader interest in magazine and newspaper advertising and also its continuing study of radio listening. He was promoted to associate director of research in 1944 and to vice-president in charge of research and merchandising in April 1945. The following year he was made a director of the corporation. In 1947 he became assistant to the president and in December 1948, at the age of thirty-two, he was elected president of McCann-Erickson in succession to Harrison McCann, who became chairman of the board.

McCann-Erickson was one of the country's six largest advertising agencies when Marion Harper, Jr., took over the presidency in 1948: it had at that time twenty-four offices and 1,200 employees. Ten years later it ranked second only to the J. Walter Thompson Agency in its billings of $262,000,000 annually, its forty-one offices in sixteen countries, and its payroll of some 4,000.

The year 1954 was one of marked importance for McCann-Erickson: it added thirty-one new clients through acquisition of the Wilkinson, Schiwetz & Tips agency in Houston, Texas; obtained the accounts of the Bulova, Nestlé, and Mennen companies as well as those of Plaskon plastic products and Swift's hams and bacons; and at the end of the year took over the Marschalk & Pratt Company, which specialized in industrial and business advertising and was thereafter operated as a division of McCann-Erickson.

Other subsidiaries that today perform specialized services for the ad agency include Market Planning Corporation, Sales Communications, Inc., McGowan Productions (television films and motion pictures), La Brea Productions (commercials and special effects), and McCann-Erickson International. McCann-Erickson made a pioneering move in October 1957 when it opened its Marketing Communications Workshop, a research center that concen-

MARION HARPER, JR.

trates on problems of marketing. Its findings are made available to schools, colleges, clubs, and advertisers.

When Harrison McCann retired from the chairmanship of the board of McCann-Erickson, Inc., in December 1958, Marion Harper, Jr., was elected to replace him as chairman, while retaining the office of president. At the same time the voting control passed to the firm's employees through purchases of stock accomplished through benefit plans started in 1943. "This is the first time to the best of our knowledge," Harper noted, "any sizable agency has been controlled in this manner."

In January 1961 McCann-Erickson, Inc., changed its name to Interpublic, Inc., which serves as the parent company for all the subsidiaries. The name of McCann-Erickson, Inc., was reserved for its largest advertising division, a subsidiary known formerly as McCann-Erickson Advertising (U.S.A.). In other business affiliations Harper is a director of the Knickerbocker Federal Savings and Loan Association and a member of the advisory board of the Fifth Avenue branch of the Manufacturers Trust Company. He has served as a director of the Advertising Research Foundation, Inc. (1948-55 and chairman in 1954), the American Association of Advertising Agencies (1953-56), and the Advertising Council (1955-57). He is also a director of the National Outdoor Advertising Bureau and a member of the National Distribution Council.

Harper is the author of *Getting Results from Advertising* (1948) and a contributing author to *Public Relations Handbook* (Prentice-Hall, 1950). He also writes numerous articles on television and radio advertising and frequently gives talks before professional groups. In January 1951 he received the Distinguished Service Award of the New York City Young Men's Board of Trade, Inc., in recognition of his achievements as the outstanding young business and civic leader in the city. The Brazilian government awarded him its highest honor in April 1955, the Cruzeiro do Sul (Order of the Southern Cross), for his contribution in furthering economic and cultural ties between the United States and Brazil.

Other awards made to Harper include a citation from the Greater New York Council in April 1959 for his services on Mayor Wagner's Pedestrian Safety Committee and the American Marketing Association's Charles Coolidge Parlin Memorial Award for his work in marketing and marketing research. When the latter award was made, in May 1960, Harper announced that McCann-Erickson would give $50,000 to establish at an interested university a program leading to a graduate degree in research. Harper is a member of the alumni council of Phillips Academy.

At work, Harper tends to be reserved and remote. According to *Printers' Ink* (April 18, 1958), however, there is a different side of his personality: "This one has charm, humor, warmth, and a thoughtful consideration for others. Harper has a melodious voice, and he uses it well to tell amusing stories—many on himself—with an engaging modesty." He is six feet one inch tall, weighs 200 pounds, and has blue eyes and brown hair. He belongs to several clubs, including the Pinnacle, the Lotos, and the Ardsley Country.

On April 4, 1942 Marion Harper, Jr., married Virginia Epes, who also once worked in McCann-Erickson's research department. Their children are Stephen Henry, Chilton Epes, and Francis Marion. Harper puts his immense energy and stamina into work rather than sports or recreations. Even his hobby is partly business: raising Angus cattle on his farm at Staunton, Virginia.

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HART, EDWARD J(OSEPH) Mar. 25, 1893-Apr. 20, 1961 United States Representative from New Jersey (1935-55); chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (1945); former member of the New Jersey Public Utility Commission; Democrat; lawyer. See *Current Biography* (February) 1953.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 Ap 21 '61

HARVEY, LAURENCE Oct. 1, 1928- Actor
Address: b. c/o Rogers & Cowan, Inc., 40 E. 49th St., New York 20

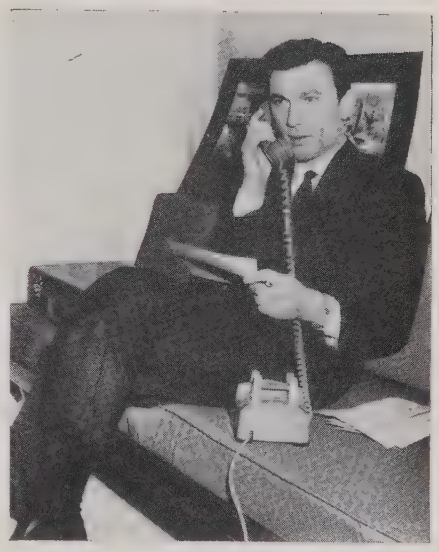
Since his electrifying performance as the young opportunist in the award-winning film *Room at the Top,* Laurence Harvey has become one of the most sought-after actors on two continents. His rapid rise to fame has resulted from uncommon determination, abiding self-confidence, hard work, and an honest self-evaluation of his talents—traits not unlike those of the character he played in *Room at the Top.* Before starring in *Room at the Top,* Harvey performed in London and New York theaters, acted with the Old Vic Company, and appeared on television.

Laurence Harvey, whose real name is Larushka Mischa Skikne, was born in Joniskis, Lithuania on October 1, 1928 to Ber and Ella Skikne. In 1934 the family immigrated to Johannesburg in the Union of South Africa, where his father was a contractor and decorator. Harvey was educated at Meyerton College in Meyerton and the Earl of Athlone High School in Johannesburg. He improved his knowledge of English by going to American movies during the era when Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers danced together and Shirley Temple prattled away as a child star.

During his childhood Harvey kept his parents constantly worried about his dislike for school and penchant for wanderlust. At fourteen he ran away from home to join the Royal South African Navy. This was a short-lived escapade, because his mother informed the authorities of his correct age and he was discharged immediately. "I was dissatisfied with my surroundings, and I had a gnawing curiosity about life," he recently explained to interviewer Pete Martin (*Saturday Evening Post,* June 11, 1960).

After working as an apprentice to an architect, Harvey once again slipped by his parents' eyes and, by adding several years to his age, joined the army in 1943. He served in the North African and Italian campaigns during World War II and eventually landed in an entertainment unit of the South African Army.

Discharged in 1946, Harvey entered the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London, England, but his distaste for schooling prompted him to quit after three months. He remained there long enough, however, to act in the academy's graduation show, an appearance that brought him two offers. One came from Warner Brothers Pictures, proposing that he attend a studio school at $100 a week. The other gave him an opportunity to act with a classical repertory theater in Manchester, England. He declined what he then looked upon as a fortune for a chance to perform in the great plays of the past. Harvey believes that although the classical roles are the most difficult to play, they give the actor mastery of the language and develop style and realism.



LAURENCE HARVEY

For about one year, until August 1947, Harvey worked with the Manchester group. The pay was small, but, believing that "to be big—one must act big," Harvey managed to drive a Rolls-Royce and buy Saville Row suits. His scheme succeeded. In 1947 he made his screen debut in *House of Darkness* for a small British producer, International Pictures. He then borrowed money from International Pictures, flew to South Africa, and persuaded his parents to become naturalized. On December 17, 1947 he became a South African national and a British subject.

In the next few years Laurence Harvey obtained parts in other British pictures: *Man from Yesterday, Man on the Run, Cairo Road, The Scarlet Thread, There's Another Sun, A Killer Walks, I Believe in You, Women of Twilight,* and *Innocents in Paris.* In 1950 he had a supporting role in Twentieth Century-Fox's *The Black Rose.* Harvey had wanted to become a comedian, but he changed his plans when movie directors recognized in him all the requisites for a leading man.

His first important leading role in a motion picture was in *Romeo and Juliet* (J. Arthur Rank, 1954), which was filmed in Italy against authentic Renaissance backgrounds. Bosley Crowther (New York *Times,* December 22, 1954) wrote that "Harvey's Romeo is handsome, nimble, hot-headed and eventually rent in mad despair." *Romeo and Juliet* was awarded the Gold Lion of Saint Mark at the Venice International Film Festival in 1954.

After making two American films, the swashbuckling *King Richard and the Crusaders* (Warner, 1954), based on Sir Walter Scott's novel *The Talisman,* and *The Good Die Young* (United Artists, 1955), Harvey returned to England to bring to the screen a wide range of characters taken from books. These were Chris in the film version of John van Druten's *I Am a Camera* (Remus Films, 1955), fashioned from Christopher Isherwood's *Berlin Stories;* a British officer in *Storm over the Nile* (London Films, 1956), a remake of Alexander Korda's *Four Feathers,* originally based on the novel by

HARVEY, LAURENCE—*Continued*

A. E. W. Mason; an intrepid frogman in *The Silent Enemy* (Romulus Films, 1958), an adaptation of the biography *Commander Crabbe* by Marshall Pugh; and a bank clerk who wants to be a man-about-town in *3 Men in a Boat* (Remus Films, 1959), inspired by Jerome K. Jerome's novel.

Harvey always believed that if he could only find the right vehicle, he would become one of the big names in show business. The right vehicle turned out to be *Room at the Top,* a film version of John Braine's novel by Romulus Films, released in England in 1958 and in the United States in 1959, in which Harvey played Joe Lampton, a young Yorkshireman on-the-make. Paul V. Beckley (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 31, 1959) admired "the tone of intimacy" created by "the naked feelings on Laurence Harvey's face as he is snubbed or pitied or raged against." The movie won the British Film Academy Award, and Harvey's co-star, Simone Signoret, received the British Film Academy and the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences awards as best actress. Harvey received a nomination as best actor from the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

The new world that opened up to Harvey after the success of *Room at the Top* has plunged him into a series of commitments so closely spaced that he has scarcely a day off between pictures. He maintains, however, that he thrives on overwork and shuttles back and forth between Hollywood and London film studios. "When things are too quiet my nervous energy spills over like gall," he told Sidney Skolsky (New York *Post Magazine,* February 26, 1961).

Other portraits in Harvey's gallery of heels are Weston Liggett, the philandering husband in *Butterfield 8* (MGM, 1960) and Johnny Jackson, a theatrical agent who tries to create a matinee idol out of a teen-age rock 'n' roll singer from the London slums in *Expresso Bongo* (Continental Distributing release, 1960). For his performance in *Expresso Bongo* Harvey was named best actor of the year by the Variety Club of Great Britain.

In discussing the portrayal of scoundrels with Pete Martin (*Saturday Evening Post,* June 11, 1960), Harvey said: "As an actor, I feel that combining of colors in a man's personality makes a character less one-dimensional." He found the ponce (British slang for parasite) in *Expresso Bongo* especially pathetic and appealing. "Although he was a parasite," Harvey explained, "he had the brain capacity to have done well in a legal manner without cutting corners—if only he'd been taught to think that way. As it is, he is a very sharp, alert young man, full of vitality, who revels in the mere fact of existing."

Late in 1960 Harvey acted the part of the aristocratic commander, Colonel William Barret Travis, in the western *The Alamo* (United Artists release). Soon to be exhibited will be the Harvey films *The Long, the Short and the Tall; Two Loves;* and *Summer and Smoke.*

Because he believes that an actor finds his most stimulating experiences in the theater, Harvey has tried to spend half of his working time on the boards. On the London stage in 1951 he interpreted the character Rafi in *Hassan.* Joining the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford on Avon in 1952, he appeared as Tullus Aufidius in *Coriolanus,* Orlando in *As You Like It,* and Malcolm in *Macbeth* and also acted in Ben Jonson's *Volpone.* At Stratford on Avon he had the male lead in *Romeo and Juliet* in 1954.

In the Broadway theater Harvey appeared in the symbolic drama *Island of Goats* in 1955, which takes place on a Mediterranean island. Although the production failed, Harvey received a *Theatre World* Award in 1955 for his performance as Angelo, the eccentric stranger who becomes involved with three lonely women. Returning to London, he portrayed Captain Absolute in Sheridan's *The Rivals* in 1956. He next appeared as Mr. Horner in William Wycherley's bawdy Restoration comedy, *The Country Wife,* in London in 1956 and in New York in 1957 and 1958.

With the Old Vic Company, Harvey took the title role of *Henry V* in New York and on an American tour in 1958-59. In the next season, he again played with the Old Vic, in London. In 1958 he tried his hand at directing—the London production of the Negro musical *Simply Heavenly* by Langston Hughes. Harvey made his debut on British television as Cassio in *Othello* in 1953. On American television he performed in *The Small Servant* on NBC's *The Alcoa Theatre* on October 30, 1955.

Laurence Harvey, who is six feet one inch tall and weighs 175 pounds, has gray eyes, close-cropped sandy hair, and a deep mellifluous voice. He lives in a rented house in Beverly Hills. Although he has had little formal schooling, he speaks Italian, Dutch, French, and German, in addition to English. He enjoys swimming, tennis, Rugby football, and physical culture and likes American jazz and classical music. He belongs to the Royal Automobile Club. His marriage to actress Margaret Leighton on August 9, 1957 ended in divorce on January 26, 1961.

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HELLER, WALTER W(OLFGANG)

Aug. 27, 1915- United States government official; educator; economist

Address: b. The White House Office, Washington 25, D.C.

President Kennedy's determination to make national economic growth the first order of business on the New Frontier laid a heavy work load on Walter W. Heller. Heller, who was appointed chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers in December 1960, has carried the load with alacrity. A practical economist interested in public service, Heller had continually lent his knowledge to government during the fourteen years he taught economics at the University of Minnesota. He was chairman of the department of economics in the university's School of Business Administration at the time of his appointment by Kennedy.

"The Council's basic duty," Charles B. Seib wrote in *Nation's Business* (May 1961), "is what it always has been: to advise the President on broad economic policy. But under its new chairman . . . it is systematically broadening its role in the government's economic affairs." The council was the chief architect of Kennedy's antirecession program and of the economic messages the President sent to Congress in February and March 1961. It had a hand in the preparation of special messages on housing, education, and other matters. It has been more willing than previous councils to testify before Congress and the public in behalf of administration economic policy. Believing that the government should manage the economy for the public good, Heller told the Congressional Joint Economic Committee on March 6, 1961 that the growth of the national economy should be tied to "increased investment in human capital through education, training and research."

Walter Wolfgang Heller was born in Buffalo, New York on August 27, 1915 to Ernst and Gertrude (Warmburg) Heller, who were German immigrants. On both sides he is descended from lawyers, doctors, and town officials. His father, a well-read civil engineer and mathematician, inspired Walter with a desire to learn and to serve the public. "My father knew the answer to every damned question a kid could think of," he once said. Two years after Walter's birth the family moved to the state of Washington and remained there for four years. It then settled in Milwaukee, where Walter attended elementary and secondary school.

Bent on a career as scholar and public servant at a time when the New Deal was pitting intellectuals against the Depression, Heller decided upon economics as his field of study. He attended Oberlin College in Ohio, earned election to Phi Beta Kappa, and received the B.A. degree in 1935. In graduate work at the University of Wisconsin he specialized in finance and taxation. He took his M.A. degree in 1938 and his Ph.D. degree in 1941. At Wisconsin he received a Social Science Research Council grant that enabled him to take a one-year tour of thirty-one states, the District of Columbia, and Canada to study state income-tax laws, the subject of his doctoral dissertation.

Barred from military service by poor eyesight, Heller entered government service in 1942 as a senior economic analyst in the division of tax research at the Treasury Department in Washington. In this position Heller, who had closely studied the Canadian withholding system, helped install such a system in the United States income-tax apparatus. He moved up to the position of assistant to the director of the division before leaving in 1946 and remained a Treasury consultant afterwards.

Wide World

WALTER W. HELLER

In 1946 he joined the faculty of the University of Minnesota's School of Business Administration as an associate professor of economics. There, he soon earned a reputation as a forceful and articulate teacher who knew his subject thoroughly and who often brought contemporary problems into the classroom. He became a full professor in 1950 and chairman of the department of economics in 1957.

Heller's career has been a constant shuttling between campus and government. In 1947 he took a leave of absence to serve for one year as chief of finance of the United States military government in Germany. Returning there in 1951, he was a member of an Economic Cooperation Administration team studying German fiscal problems. At the time of the Korean conflict he helped to draft legislation for federal tax increases and during the Eisenhower administration he occasionally appeared before Congressional committees to support such measures as greater federal spending on education and other needs. In the summer of 1960 Heller was a member of a group advising the government of Jordan on tax and fiscal reform. From 1955 through 1960 he was an economic adviser to Governor Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota (now Secretary of Agriculture) and consultant to the Minnesota Department of Taxation. In 1952 he became a consultant to the United Nations on techniques that underdeveloped nations can use to accelerate their development.

On the basis of one meeting, some written economic advice from Heller, and the reported recommendations of Orville L. Freeman and Professor Paul A. Samuelson of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, President-elect Kennedy asked Heller to become chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers a week before Christmas 1960. In announcing the appointment of Heller as successor to Raymond J. Saulnier

HELLER, WALTER W.—*Continued*

at a press conference on December 23, 1960, Kennedy said that Heller "is eminently qualified to assume the larger responsibilities which I envision for the Council of Economic Advisers. . . . I intend that we should return to the spirit as well as the letter of the Employment Act of 1946." The act created the council to formulate and recommend national economic policy that will "promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

At the same press conference Heller stressed not the recession in which the country found itself, but the incomplete recovery from the 1957-58 recession. "It is a problem not merely of dealing with a soft economic situation of the past six months; it is a problem of eliminating basic slack in the economy that is retarding our economic growth," he said.

The basic slack accumulates, according to Heller, when the economy rises from recession but levels off prematurely. To recover from recession, in his view, is not to return to the prerecession gross national product (the value of all goods produced and services performed in the country), but to continue to rise above it. In early 1961 Heller pointed out that the gross national product was rising at a rate of only 2½ per cent annually, when 3½ per cent was needed just to keep the economy from losing ground. By May 1961 Heller had reported that recovery from the recession was under way.

Heller's strategy would concentrate on stimulating economic growth rather than balancing budgets or keeping prices stable. The federal budget balances prematurely when 5.2 per cent of the labor force is still unemployed and begins taking in a surplus when consumer and business incomes are not yet ready to contribute to such a surplus. The economy cannot be said to be growing, Heller told the Congressional Joint Economic Committee in March 1961, until unemployment is down to 4 per cent. (Unemployment was a fraction below 7 per cent at the time of the statement.)

"My essential point is one of priorities," Heller was quoted in *Newsweek* (January 2, 1961). "Let's take the measures to get growth. Let's invest in education and scientific research and so forth. Let's get a defense establishment that will restore our position. Let's get an investment in space exploration. Then, if there's an inflation problem, by all means raise taxes and take the other necessary measures to curtail inflation."

Unlike the Eisenhower economic advisers, who favored the tools of monetary and credit control in meeting short-term economic problems, Heller thinks "a fuller exploration of the tax tools is in order." He would favor experimentation with a flexible tax system that could move quickly up or down to meet inflation or recession. His general view of tax reform includes, besides flexibility, the plugging of loopholes, eliminating tax advantages for special groups, and eventual lowering of rates from the present 20-to-91 per cent range to a 14-to-60 per cent range.

In the first months of the Kennedy administration, Heller worked out plans for boosting the economy by increasing social security and unemployment compensation. He is reported to have been the author of the Kennedy proposal to liberalize social security benefits for disabled workers and other groups. Congress approved amendments liberalizing Social Security benefits in June 1961.

The published work of Heller includes *State Income Tax Administration* (Public Administration Service, 1959), which he wrote with Clara Penniman. With Francis M. Boddy and Carl L. Nelson he edited *Savings in the Modern Economy* (University of Minnesota Press, 1953). He has contributed to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and various periodicals and symposia.

Walter W. Heller and Emily Karen Johnson were married on September 16, 1938, when both were graduate students at the University of Wisconsin. They have three children: Walter Perrin, Eric Johnson, and Kaaren Louise.

Almost six feet four inches tall and slim, Heller has black hair showing the first flecks of gray. The horn-rimmed glasses that correct his poor vision (20/100 and 20/200) give him a somewhat owlish appearance. He takes a penicillin pill every morning to prevent recurrence of the rheumatic fever that he suffered in 1955. An indefatigable worker and nonstop talker, he is gregarious, well-poised, even-tempered, and quiet-mannered. Generally cheerful, outspoken on economic matters, he brings to "the dismal science" a light and lucid touch.

His favorite recreations, now somewhat curtailed, are canoeing, chopping firewood, golf, photography, listening to symphonic music, and a cautious game of poker for small stakes. He is a director of the National Bureau of Economic Research and a member of the American Economic Association, American Finance Association, Midwest Economic Association, National Tax Association, Beta Gamma Sigma, and Alpha Kappa Psi. A pragmatic (as opposed to doctrinaire) liberal, he enjoys wide respect and trust even among more conservative colleagues.

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HERLIHY, JAMES LEO Feb. 27, 1927-
Author; playwright

Address: b. c/o Arnold Weissberger, 120 E. 56th St., New York 22; h. 1128 Johnson St., Key West, Fla.

Despite his preoccupation with the "twisted fruits of humanity" in his short stories, novels, and plays, American author James Leo Herlihy has been widely praised for his affirmation of life and for what Nelson Algren has called his "real indignation at humiliation of the human spirit." In the course of his career Herlihy has been a farm hand, picnic-plate wrapper, soda-dispenser, foil for a carnival medicine-man, snake-exhibitor, actor, director, grocery and drugstore clerk, bellboy, bookseller, purchasing agent, editor, and inspector of guided missile instruments. He has acted some fifty roles in theatrical productions on the West Coast.

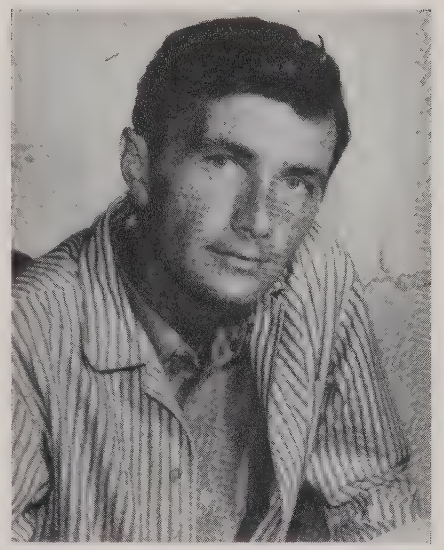
In his first Broadway play, *Blue Denim,* which was produced in 1958, Herlihy and his collaborator William Noble examined the agony of a pair of adolescents caught in an adult situation. His collection of short stories, *The Sleep of Baby Filbertson and Other Stories* (Dutton, 1959), revealed a talent, not only for the off-beat and macabre, but also for the robust, the humorous, and the original. His novel, *All Fall Down* (Dutton, 1960), has been widely acclaimed for its originality and insight. Tennessee Williams has described Herlihy's writing as "luminous," "true," and "perfect," and has hailed him as the most significant new writer since Carson McCullers.

James Leo Herlihy was born on February 27, 1927 in Detroit, Michigan to William Francis and Grace (Oberer) Herlihy. He is of German-Irish descent. His father, now retired, was for thirty years a construction engineer and inspector for the city of Detroit. James Herlihy has two brothers, William F. and Thomas M. Herlihy, and two sisters, Mrs. Tom de Boves and Mrs. Robert E. Zell. He was raised in Detroit and in Chillicothe, Ohio. He became interested in writing at the age of seven, when he started to write scenes for his puppet shows.

While attending John J. Pershing High School in Detroit, Jim (as he prefers to be called) worked after school in a drugstore. He did not regret the extracurricular activities that he was forced to miss because the store and the friends he made there proved interesting. In his spare time he wrote short stories that often used Southerners as characters.

Following graduation from high school in 1944, Herlihy served in the United States Navy, entering with the rank of seaman and being discharged in 1946 with the rank of yeoman 3/c. The war ended just after he had received his overseas orders. He says that his experience at the Great Lakes Naval Station made him more determined than ever to become a writer. "I chose to study at Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, North Carolina," he told columnist Dorothy Raymer (Key West *Citizen,* January 11, 1959), "because I don't like to live by rules, and the only one they have there is the forbidding of possession of firearms on the campus!" He added that one has to live "by an inner set of rules rather than an outer set." In college he studied the subjects he liked, including sculpture, drawing, painting, literature, and music.

A teacher to whom he submitted his first novel advised him to choose some other career than that of a writer. Herlihy went to Detroit and took aptitude tests that showed that he was chiefly talented along theatrical lines.



Clint Giese

JAMES LEO HERLIHY

Deciding to try acting as a career, he went to the Pasadena Playhouse School of the Theatre directed by Gilmor Brown. From 1948 to 1952 Herlihy appeared in about fifty roles in West Coast theaters, including the Pasadena Playhouse. During this period he also wrote several plays that were produced in off-Broadway and Hollywood theaters and by little theater groups all over the United States.

Herlihy's first play, *Streetlight Sonata,* was produced in Pasadena in June 1950. In 1953 his play *Moon in Capricorn* was presented by Miranda d'Ancona and Audrey Hilliard at the Theatre de Lys, an off-Broadway theater in New York City. Brooks Atkinson praised the play as imaginative, stimulating, and "worth taking seriously" (New York *Times,* October 28, 1953). The fantasy concerns an astrologer and a girl who has a star lodged in her heart. Herlihy's point appears to be that absolute happiness is a dangerous thing in a world that is unprepared to cope with it. By surrendering herself to happy impulses, the heroine destroys herself and brings suffering to other people as well. Between 1953 and 1958 Herlihy wrote television scripts. One of these, *Box 704,* was presented in May 1955 on the *Kraft Theater.* As the recipient of a Radio Corporation of America Fellowship, he studied playwriting under John Gassner at the drama department of Yale University, in the year 1956-1957.

Herlihy collaborated in the writing of the play *Blue Denim* with William Noble, under whom he had studied playwriting at the Pasadena Playhouse. *Blue Denim* grew out of a conversation they had about the problems of teen-agers and the absence of real communication between children and their parents. When *Blue Denim* opened at the Playhouse Theatre on Broadway on February 27, 1958, Carol

HERLIHY, JAMES LEO—*Continued*

Lynley and Burt Brinckerhoff enacted the parts of the teen-agers, Janet Willard and Arthur Bartley. Directed by Joshua Logan, the play ran for 166 performances and was widely praised for its naturalistic and compassionate treatment of pregnancy, abortion, and lack of family communication. *Blue Denim* has been presented in several European countries, and was adapted for the screen in 1959 by Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation.

Herlihy's next literary endeavor was a collection of seven short stories, filled with odd but memorable people. The book was published in 1959 by E. P. Dutton & Company as *The Sleep of Baby Filbertson and Other Stories.* Four of these stories had originally been published in *Paris Review, Eve,* and Pocket Books' *Discovery #2.* William Wise, writing in the *Saturday Review* (January 10, 1959), criticized the "derelicts, misfortunates, and grotesques" appearing in some of the stories. He liked, however, the character of Polly in "Weeping in the Chinese Window," a story of a girl whose first love, with a casual stranger, is followed by heartbreak and a return to loneliness. Wise also praised the story "Pretty on a Bus at Nighttime." "In both these stories," he wrote, "Mr. Herlihy shows that when he chooses to ignore the present literary vogue for the bizarre and the unnatural, he can produce a work of quiet, somber value."

Two stories in the collection have been dramatized by Herlihy: "The Sleep of Baby Filbertson" as *Crazy October* and "A Summer for the Dead" as *A Breeze from China.* Walter Starcke, the producer of *Crazy October,* which starred Tallulah Bankhead and featured Joan Blondell and Estelle Winwood, tried the play out for fourteen weeks in New Haven, Washington, Los Angeles, and other cities, but he decided not to bring it into the Alvin Theater in New York in October 1958, as he had originally planned. Herlihy believes that the play did not evoke the expected response "because it was a tragi-comedy, and audiences laughed at the farcical parts, but were puzzled when the play grew serious." The original story concerned fat and aimless Daisy Filbertson and her equally fat and restless son; bound by the "silver cord," they move through a foggy world of barbiturates.

More affirmative in tone is Herlihy's novel, *All Fall Down,* which was published by E. P. Dutton & Company in 1960. This story of adolescence moving into adulthood by way of disillusionment deals with the Williams family and centers around young Clint, who worships his roving older brother, Berry-berry, a selfish and brutal cad. Granville Hicks in the *Saturday Review* (August 6, 1960) commended Herlihy for portraying his characters "sharply, with none of the blurring so often found in the work of Sherwood Anderson's followers."

"Having skillfully drawn the Williamses as off-beat types," noted a reviewer for *Time* (August 15, 1960), Herlihy "makes it effectively plain in the end that what makes them important is not their oddness but their kinship to humanity." George Freedley in the New York *Morning Telegraph* acclaimed *All Fall Down* as "the most important first novel in a decade." Herlihy spent eight months, seven hours a day writing the book, which is actually not his first novel. He has written several, which, he says, "will remain unpublished." *All Fall Down* has been purchased by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for production as a motion picture.

James Leo Herlihy is six feet tall, weighs 162 pounds, and has brown hair and blue eyes. He is unmarried. He enjoys reading, conversation, and swimming, and he is a creditable artist. Among the authors he especially admires are Sherwood Anderson, Ernest Hemingway, Gertrude Stein, and Carson McCullers. "These writers," he says, "have in common a profound devotion to simplicity of expression." He lives in Key West, Florida most of the year, by choice, finding it conducive to his writing. He has traveled all over the United States and Europe, frequently hitchhiking or riding buses and the backs of trucks.

Although Herlihy does not belong to any clubs or organizations, and does not have any church or political affiliations, he is not antisocial. "His enjoyment of life and sense of humor are revealed in his conversation," noted Dorothy Raymer in the Key West *Citizen* (January 11, 1959), "and when he smiles one notes an 'inner light' in his eyes. He's genuine, out-going in his feeling for others, sensitive to others and understanding of them."

Discussing the differences between writing a novel and a play, Herlihy has said: "In a novel, it's all yours. And you know that the reader will be alone when he reads, in a quiet room somewhere. A play is a social situation. The viewer is not alone. And an actor or actress may put his or her own interpretation, or the director's, into the characterization. You can't even be sure that the set will be what you intend. In a book, it is your very own creation." Nevertheless, he enjoys writing plays and is at present working on one to be entitled *The King Is in the Basement.* He is even willing to make the "tiny compromises" necessary, especially when he has faith in the director, as he had in the case of Joshua Logan, who directed his play *Blue Denim.*

Herlihy believes that there is "only one essential problem in human life: to sustain one's faith in the mysteries, in love." Writing is a matter of discipline, he believes. "When I'm away from the typewriter, I don't think in terms of writing. I relax. Writing can be a poison to you if you can't enjoy just living."

HESS, ELMER May 31, 1889-Mar. 29, 1961 Urologist; president of the American Medical Association (1955-56); member of the Republican National Committee. See *Current Biography* (January) 1956.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 Mr 30 '61

HESS, MAX (JR.) Mar. 23, 1911- Business executive

Address: b. Hess Brothers, 831 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.; h. 2643 Livingston St., Allentown, Pa.

Max Hess is an exuberant merchant who took over an ailing family department store at the age of twenty-one and built it into one of the country's best-known and most successful retail operations—Hess Brothers of Allentown, Pennsylvania. The store's annual volume of more than $30,000,000 equals almost $300 per year for every man, woman, and child in the Pennsylvania Dutch community, the greatest per capita sales figure of any American department store.

President of the store since 1935, Max Hess has startled both the public and his competitors with his flair for showmanship and his flamboyant approach to merchandising. He has promoted his enterprise by staging fashion shows in coal mines and steel mills and a nine-day sleeping contest in his store, giving diplomas to youngsters getting their first haircuts in the store's junior barbershop, and hiring children as toy consultants. His sales policy is to offer the costumer "the right merchandise at the right time at the right price."

Max Hess, Jr., was born in Philadelphia on March 23, 1911, the only child of Max and Florence (Rice) Hess. His father was an emigrant from Schwetzingen, Germany, who with a brother, Charles, had opened a dry goods store in Allentown in 1897. The business prospered and grew during the early 1900's and through World War I. But in 1922 Max Hess, Sr., died, and seven years later Charles Hess, the boy's uncle, died. With the brothers Hess gone, the store's character changed, volume shrank, and by 1932 annual sales were down to about $1,000,000.

After attending Mercersburg Academy and Allentown Preparatory School, Max Hess, Jr., entered Muhlenberg College in Allentown as a fine arts student. He had already begun to work in the store when he was fourteen and gave indications of the same talent for selling that his father had. At the depths of the Depression, several owners of the company urged him to leave school and to start his career with Hess Brothers at once. Heeding their request, he underwent a rigorous training program at the store. "I was just thrown into the whole thing," he told a writer for *Salesweek* magazine (March 6, 1961), "and I spent the next three years going from department to department."

Elected president of the store on March 4, 1935, Hess immediately ordered a giant clearance sale to get rid of thousands of items that had been on the shelves for years. The event helped put Hess Brothers back into the limelight; bargain hunters snapped up goods at sacrifice prices, and the cash from the sale helped Hess launch a new approach to retailing.

The store's facilities were enlarged and modernized and emphasis was put on unusual and interesting items to round out the basic high-quality stock. In quest of new products, buyers traveled all over the world. Celebrities in a variety of fields came to make personal appearances. A fashion caravan staged 300 shows a year in eastern Pennsylvania, and organizations borrowed it without charge to help raise funds for charity. The name of Hess Brothers of Allentown began appearing in ads in metropolitan newspapers, in nationally syndicated columns, on radio, and, later, on television.

MAX HESS

Before long the Hess Brothers location at Ninth and Hamilton Streets was Allentown's busiest corner. People began visiting the store whether they needed anything or not. There was almost always something to talk about when they got home, and they could always eat at the store's Patio restaurant and bar, an Allentown show place. Here the mammoth menu, about two feet wide and almost as high, offers *escargots* from France, Japanese-style shrimp, and Southern pecan pie. The only concession to the department store setting is that the dishes are listed at such prices as 49¢, 99¢, and $2.29. The restaurant also features a daily fashion show.

The spectacular success of Hess Brothers is based on original merchandising ideas that are recognized today as sound principles of retailing and are copied by other stores. Max Hess was the first to offer sterling silver and fine china for as low as 33¢ a week for each place setting. He was the first to land Santa Claus by helicopter on the store roof to launch the Christmas season.

For years the store has claimed to have "the most liberal return policy anywhere"; any sales person is empowered to refund a purchase. In seeking to fulfill what he describes as the main function of a department store—"to bring to the customer the most products at the cheapest price"—Max Hess has been in the vanguard of the fight against enforcement of fair-trade laws, which prohibits price-cutting of items like electrical appliances. All of this has helped Hess Brothers' sales figures to soar.

(Continued next page)

HESS, MAX—*Continued*

For making Hess Brothers one of the most successful and talked-about department stores in America, Max Hess has won wide recognition at home and abroad. He was named Man of the Year in 1950 by the Allentown Writers Club, Man of the Year in Retailing by Long Island University in 1952, and Outstanding Retailer of the Year by the Linens and Domestic Buyers of America in 1958. A nationwide poll conducted by *Forbes* magazine named him one of America's Twelve Master Salesmen in 1952. He also received the Drake Business Schools award in 1955 and the Muhlenberg Alumni Achievement Award in 1956 and was one of six recipients of the first Eastman achievement awards, inaugurated in 1960 by the Eastman School of Business in New York. Foreign governments that have honored Max Hess for promoting their products include France (which named him a Chevalier du Mérite Commercial in 1955), and Japan. He was also honored with the silver medal of the city of Rome in 1956.

In 1951 the department store executive created an award of his own—the Hess Awards for Versatility in Design and Use. More than 8,000 entries were submitted by manufacturers in 1960. Hess has written many magazine articles on salesmanship and a book, *Every Dollar Counts* (Fairchild, 1952), an informal story of department stores in the United States, widely used by retailing students. *The Wonderful World of Aunt Tuddy* (Random House, 1958) by Jeremy Gury, a story in rhyme about a little old lady who symbolizes the human side of America's department stores, was based on an idea by Max Hess.

The executive is also active in many community enterprises in and around Allentown. He has served as regional chairman of the United States Savings Bond Drive (1952-53), as president of the Allentown Free Library Association, and as chairman of the Allentown Traffic Commission (1958-59). For several years he served on the retail industry advertisement committee of the Office of Price Stabilization. Max Hess is a member of the National Retail Merchants Association and the National Planning Association. He is a Mason, and his clubs are the Friars, Lehigh Valley, and Allentown Varsity. In 1960 he transferred his boyhood home, four blocks from the store, to the Lehigh County Red Cross; it now serves as the Florence Rice Hess Chapter House of the Red Cross, in memory of his mother, who died in 1955.

On February 3, 1939 Max Hess married Elizabeth Douglass, and they have three children, Jean Douglass, Thomas Douglass, and Elizabeth Rice. Blue-eyed and brown-haired, Hess stands at five feet ten inches and weighs 190 pounds. He lists his hobbies as fishing and collecting antiques and rare books. But Max Hess's life is centered in the Hess Brothers' building in the heart of Allentown. He has no office or secretary of his own. Instead, with characteristic zest, he bounds about the store, waiting on customers, talking with salespeople (the 1,400 employees are called "co-workers"), outlining plans for new promotions with buyers, department managers, and designers. To them, and to Hess Brothers' hundreds of thousands of customers, he has transmitted an air of excitement and adventure that has turned a small-town department store into a national institution.

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HEYROVSKÝ, JAROSLAV (hā'rôf-skē) Dec. 20, 1890- Chemist; university professor

Address: b. Institute of Polarography of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Vlašská 9, Prague, Czechoslovakia; h. Na valech 32, Prague 6-Hradčany, Czechoslovakia

The honor of being the first Czechoslovak citizen ever to win a Nobel Prize fell to Dr. Jaroslav Heyrovský, director of the Institute of Polarography and one of the world's foremost scientists, when he was named a laureate in chemistry in 1959. The award was made in belated recognition of Heyrovský's discovery of polarography, an electrochemical method for determining the chemical composition of oxidizable substances. His invention of the polarograph, an automatic device that charts the analysis graphically, added to the significance of his research. Heyrovský's scientific investigations have provided a wholly safe and accurate method of analysis used by scientists in laboratories and industry (especially metallurgy) the world over.

The Polarographic Institute, named for the process that Heyrovský developed, was established for him by the Czechoslovakian government in 1950. According to a New York *Times* report (October 25, 1959), "Chemists in this country who know of his work say they doubt that Professor Heyrovský is a Communist, although they believe he found . . . that he had to go along with the regime." Certainly Heyrovský is aware of the rift between the East and West. He hailed the news of his Nobel Prize as "evidence that new roads for still closer and more fruitful cooperation between the scientists of both world systems now are opening up" (*Science*, November 6, 1959).

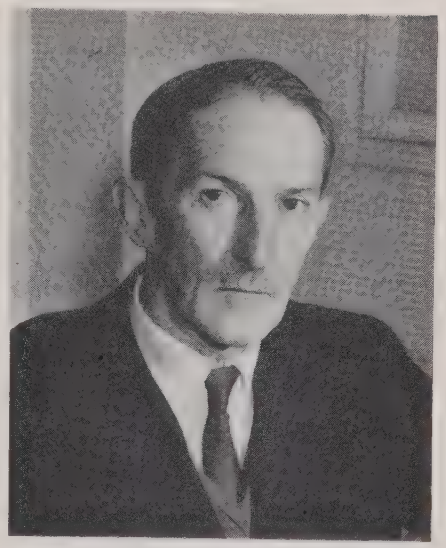
Jaroslav Heyrovský was born on December 20, 1890 in Prague, then the capital of Bohemia, and now the capital city of Czechoslovakia. He is the fifth of six children born to Clara (Hanl) and Leopold Heyrovský, a university professor of Roman law. Jaroslav attended the Gymnasium in his native city, where he received a typical European education, with emphasis on Greek and Latin. After he graduated from the Gymnasium in 1908, Heyrovský matriculated at Charles University in Prague. He studied the sciences until 1911 when he decided to continue his studies at University College, the University of London. There he attended classes and worked as a demonstrator and research assistant under the tutelage of Sir William Ramsay, 1904 Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, and Professor G. F. Donnan. He received the B.S. degree in 1913. In 1913-14, while he was a demonstrator in physical chemistry at the University of London, he became interested in electrochemistry and started to work on the determination of the electrode potential of aluminum, a research problem that supplied him with the subject of his doctoral thesis.

With the outbreak of World War I in 1914, Heyrovský returned to Prague. He was immediately drafted for military service as a dispensing chemist and spent four years in the Austrian Army. When the Armistice was concluded Heyrovský resumed his academic career. He took a Ph.D. degree at Charles University, studying under Professor B. Kučera, and in 1919 he was named an assistant professor in the chemistry department of the university. The following year Heyrovský was promoted to docent, which is equivalent to a university lectureship. In 1921 Heyrovský was awarded a D.Sc. degree at University College, the University of London. When he returned to Prague in 1922 Charles University appointed him an associate professor and director of the chemistry department. From 1926 until 1954 he was professor of physical chemistry at Charles University.

During the early 1920's, while undertaking research in electrolysis—the study of the conduction of an electric current through a solution resulting in the movement of ions to positive and negative poles or electrodes—Heyrovský recognized the possibility of using electrolysis as a basis for a new method of analyzing a solution. Heyrovský's concept of polarographic analysis, which was finally developed by 1925, depends on two factors: the different speeds with which ions travel in solution under the influence of an electric field and the ease with which atoms part with their electrons to form ions.

Heyrovský used only a fraction of a solution in an electrolytic cell containing a large, nonpolarizable, electrode and a very small, easily polarizable, electrode. The current that flows through the cell is determined by the chemical reactions between the small electrode and the atoms or molecules under study. Dr. Heyrovský found that the voltage showed the nature of the reacting substance while the current indicated its concentration. As the voltage was strengthened, the current rose up to a point before leveling off at a specific or "limiting" value. This process occurred when the molecules reacted as fast as they diffused to the electrode from the solution. The amount or size of the limiting current depended on the concentration of molecules, and their rate of diffusion, while the voltage at which the electrode reaction took place depended on the type or nature of the molecule.

The polarographic method has been used successfully in laboratories and in industry for both quantitative and qualitative analysis. The major advantages of Professor Heyrovský's system are that it may be used for a wide range of substances down to low concentrations; it is fast and convenient; it does not alter the solution, which may then be used later; and it records the results automatically on the polarographic device, which Dr. Heyrovský invented.


JAROSLAV HEYROVSKÝ

Almost ten years elapsed before the scientific community recognized the value of Dr. Heyrovský's research. His method has now been approved as safe and completely accurate, and it has served as a boon to new industrial techniques, such as metallurgy. For the most part Dr. Heyrovský has remained in Czechoslovakia and has carried out most of his investigations there. Since 1950 he has been the director of the Polarographic Institute, which the Czech government established especially for his work.

Complete world-wide recognition of Heyrovský's work came in 1959 when the Nobel Prize committee selected him as the recipient of the chemistry award. "I am very happy at this distinguished honor," he declared, "since this is the first time in the history of the Nobel Prize that a citizen of the Czechoslovak Republic has received it" (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, October 27, 1959).

Although Dr. Heyrovský devised the electrochemical method of analysis as early as 1922, it was not until 1933 that he published his authoritative treatise on the application of the polarographic method in chemistry. He is the author or co-author of several other books in this field and has written more than 150 scientific papers for European and American journals, describing the methods and applications of polarography.

Professor Heyrovský's election to fellowship in University College, the University of London, in 1927 was the first academic recognition of his scientific accomplishments. He has been awarded honorary degrees by the University of Warsaw (1950), Technische Hoch-

HEYROVSKÝ, JAROSLAV—*Continued*

schule, Dresden (1955), University of Marseille (1959), and the University of Paris (1960). Before receiving the Nobel Prize, Dr. Heyrovský was honored by his native land with the First State Prize of Czechoslovakia in 1951 and the Order of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1955. He is the president of the Association of Scientific Workers of Czechoslovakia and a member of the Czechoslovakian Committee of the Defenders of the Peace. He came to the United States in 1933 as a Carnegie visiting professor at the University of California. He is an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the Hungarian Academy of Science; and the Indian Academy of Science.

On February 22, 1926 Jaroslav Heyrovský married Marie Kořán, a student of philology at Charles University. They have a daughter, Judith, and a son, Michael. Of scholarly appearance and slender build, Dr. Heyrovský is five feet four inches tall, weighs about 110 pounds, and has dark-brown hair and brown eyes. He lists as his first hobby polarography; other recreations are playing the piano and listening to operatic music. He also likes outdoor sports and he ranks swimming, tennis, and skiing as his favorite forms of exercise.

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HILSBERG, ALEXANDER Apr. 24, 1900-Aug. 10, 1961 Conductor; violinist; educator; former musical director of the New Orleans Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra (1952-61); associate conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra (1945-52). See *Current Biography* (October) 1953.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 Ag 11 '61

HOFMANN, KLAUS H(EINRICH) Feb. 21, 1911- Biochemist; university professor

Address: b. Department of Biochemistry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.; h. 1467 Mohican Dr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The synthesis of ACTH (adrenocorticotropic hormone), the largest and most complex protein-like molecule ever developed by man, culminates seven years of research begun in 1953 by a team of scientists headed by the German-born, Swiss-trained biochemist Dr. Klaus H. Hofmann. It has been hailed as one of the greatest achievements of modern chemistry, opening new frontiers in the field of medical science. Dr. Hofmann, who came to the United States in 1938, has worked extensively at biochemical research and has written numerous papers in his field. He became a member of the faculty at the University of Pittsburgh in 1944 and has been chairman of the department of biochemistry at its School of Medicine since 1953.

Klaus Heinrich Hofmann was born in Karlsruhe, Germany on February 21, 1911 to Fritz and Marianne (Bally) Hofmann. He obtained his graduate training in Switzerland, where he studied at the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, under Nobel Prize winner Dr. Leopold Ružička, receiving his diploma in chemical engineering in 1933 and his Ph.D. degree in organic chemistry in 1936.

After serving at the Federal Institute as a research assistant and lecturer in organic chemistry until 1938, he came to the United States under a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship. He worked at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York City, with Max Bergman. He subsequently decided to become a citizen of the United States instead of returning to Europe and was naturalized in 1952. It is said that while he was working diligently at the Rockefeller Institute, his young wife used to come with her knitting on evenings and Sundays, and sit quietly in a corner of the laboratory, in order to have some time with her husband.

At the end of two years on the Rockefeller fellowship, Hofmann joined the staff of Cornell University Medical College in New York City as an assistant with the department of biochemistry. There he collaborated in the isolation and structure proof of the vitamin biotin with Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud (who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1955 for his synthesis of three medically important protein substances). From 1942 to 1944 Hofmann was associated with Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., at Summit, New Jersey, as a scientific guest.

In 1944 Hofmann joined the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh as an assistant research professor of biochemistry. He was appointed associate research professor in 1945 and research professor in 1947. Since July 1952 he has been professor of biochemistry and since 1953, chairman of the biochemistry department at the university's School of Medicine. In 1953 Hofmann and his associates began work on the synthesis of ACTH at the University of Pittsburgh's Health Center.

ACTH is a hormone produced by the pea-sized pituitary gland, the body's so-called "master gland," located at the base of the brain. Carried by the blood stream, the hormone causes the cortex, or outer shell of the adrenal gland, astride the kidneys, to secrete cortisone, as well as other hormones important in sustaining life, into the system. ACTH has been used to treat a variety of diseases, ranging from arthritis and asthma to eye inflammations and skin ailments, and is preferred by physicians to cortisone because it stimulates the release of natural hormones.

Before it was successfully synthesized, ACTH was available for therapy or scientific investigation only in minute quantities, produced by nature within animals and human beings. Research on natural ACTH goes back to 1943, when two groups of scientists, one at Yale, the other at the University of California, isolated from animal glands an impure ACTH with a molecular weight of about 20,000 (20,000 times the weight of a hydrogen atom). Its purification was announced in 1954 by a group of Lederle Laboratories, headed by Dr. Paul Bell, which revealed that it was composed of thirty-nine amino acids (the "building blocks" of proteins or the "alphabet" of all living matter). Two years later Dr. Bell determined that a chain of only twenty-four amino acids was responsible for all of the biological activities of the thirty-nine-unit structure and that these were identical for hog, sheep, ox, and man.

While these scientists were breaking down larger molecules isolated from living tissue, the Hofmann group started building molecules from individual amino acids. In early 1959 they succeeded in synthesizing alpha-MSH (melanocyte-stimulating hormone), a hormone causing the darkening of human and animal skin, comprising the first thirteen amino acid units in the ACTH chain, but with only 1/1,000 of the adrenal-stimulating activity of natural ACTH. A sixteen-unit molecule, synthesized early in 1960, still had only 1/1,000 of the activity of natural ACTH. In November 1960 Dr. C. H. Li of the University of California announced synthesis of a nineteen-unit molecule, with 20 to 25 per cent of the activity of natural ACTH. Finally, in early December 1960, the University of Pittsburgh announced that the research team headed by Dr. Hofmann had succeeded after seven years of research work in synthesizing an artificial substance, composed of twenty-three amino acids, capable of all the biological activity of natural ACTH. The molecular weight of the synthetic ACTH is 3,200. The achievement bears out Bell's postulate that the key to the biological activity of the ACTH molecule lies within the first twenty-four amino acids of the molecule.

To achieve synthesis, Dr. Hofmann's group employed chemical techniques to assemble and purify the hormone, to check on the purity and the arrangement of the amino-acid units, and to check the completely synthesized hormone for its biological activity. Dr. Hofmann insists that the entire research unit be credited with the synthesis. The staff includes Dr. Haruaki Yajima and Dr. and Mrs. Noboru Yanaihara from Japan; Teh-Yung Liu from Formosa; and two Americans, Saul Lande and John L. Humes.

While the full significance of the accomplishment is difficult to foresee, Dr. Hofmann believes that it may help to clarify the functions of the pituitary gland; that it will allow medical scientists to work with pure ACTH; that it may lead to an understanding of how the pituitary gland stimulates the adrenal gland's cortex to produce cortisone and other important steroid hormones; and that the techniques developed can now be used to modify the natural structure of ACTH in hopes of achieving medically important results.

Associated Photographers, Pittsburgh

KLAUS H. HOFMANN

Possibly the synthesis of ACTH will lead to the artificial development of even more complex proteins, such as diabetes-controlling insulin (containing fifty-one amino acids) and growth hormones that would control degenerative diseases. It might also help to control various hereditary diseases characterized by protein deficiency. Furthermore, synthetic ACTH, which is currently being put out in gram lots, might ultimately be manufactured inexpensively in large quantities for medical use. Clinical testing was expected to begin in early 1961.

The research budget for the ACTH project currently is $80,000 a year. Its sponsors include the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, the National Science Foundation, the American Cancer Society, and Armour & Company, and it has also been receiving federal funds.

Dr. Hofmann is the author of a monograph, *The Chemistry of the Imidazoles* (Interscience Publishers, 1953), and he has written more than 100 scientific papers dealing with steroid hormones, terpenes, picenses, vitamins (biotin and oxybiotin), vitamin analogues, polypeptides, proteolytic enzymes, bacterial fatty acids, and synthetic pituitary hormones.

His memberships include those in the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Swiss Chemical Society, the American Association of Biological Chemists, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and the honorary scientific society, Sigma Xi. He is also at present a member of the biochemistry study section of the National Institutes of Health, and he has served on the National Science Foundation panels evaluating the foundation's predoctoral fellowship winners.

(Continued next page)

HOFMANN, KLAUS H.—*Continued*

Dr. Klaus H. Hofmann is said to be a serious-minded man with a dry wit and a demanding and dedicated personality. He tolerates no nonsense on the job, but he enjoys the loyalty and respect of his associates. In his lectures on beginning biochemistry he takes pains to arouse excitement among the medical students. He does not like to be away from the laboratory for long and says: "I like the bottles, the glass, and the smell of it."

His wife, Paula (Blum) Hofmann, whom he married in 1936, is a native of Switzerland. They have one daughter, Suzanne Elizabeth, a student at Smith College who, like her father, plays the violin. There is no television set in the suburban Hofmann home, but there is a ping-pong table. After the news of the synthesis of ACTH was released, Dr. Hofmann submitted to about four days of "press pestering." Then he retreated from the public scene, declaring: "I'm a scientist, not a movie star."

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HOLBROOK, HAL Feb. 17, 1925- Actor
Address: b. 156 W. 44th St., New York 36; h. 245 W. 107th St., New York 25

His enthusiasm for Americana has been a reciprocating factor in the career of actor Hal Holbrook, who has done as much for Mark Twain, some critics say, as Mark Twain has done for him. For thirteen years Holbrook has impersonated the American literary genius Mark Twain in high schools, universities, women's clubs and night clubs, and in theaters of New York and cities of more than a dozen countries. In his *Mark Twain Tonight!* he re-creates Mark Twain as a lecturer with a striking depth of characterization that reveals both the quaintness of Twain's appeal to earlier generations and the timelessness of his satire and humor.

Harold Rowe Holbrook, Jr., one of four children of Harold Rowe and Aileen (Davenport) Holbrook, was born in Cleveland, Ohio on February 17, 1925. He had an older and a younger sister; a brother died in infancy. His father worked in the shoe business, and his mother was a show girl who appeared in the George White *Scandals,* Earl Carroll *Vanities,* and Ziegfeld *Follies.* His uncle, George H. Rowe, was an actor and director.

When Hal Holbrook was two years old, his mother left home for a career on the stage, and Hal and his sisters were brought up by their paternal grandparents in South Weymouth, Massachusetts and Cleveland. His closeness in boyhood to his grandparents and to an elderly couple with whom he spent several summers on a Massachusetts farm gave him an early familiarity with the ways of older people. He attended Suffield Academy in Suffield, Connecticut and then studied for four years at Culver Military Academy in Culver, Indiana, graduating in 1942.

Sports (track and cross-country runs) and dramatics had been Holbrook's nonscholastic interests at the academy. He took a part in the senior play, and in July 1942 he made his first professional theatrical appearance, at the Cain Park Theatre in Cleveland in *The Man Who Came to Dinner.* Because of his acting ability he enrolled in Denison University, in Granville, Ohio, whose drama department offered him the opportunity he wanted for specializing in theater arts.

At the end of his first year at Denison, however, Holbrook was called for World War II military duty. He served as a private in the United States Army Corps of Engineers from May 1943 to March 1946. During this time he spent a year in Newfoundland, where he joined an amateur theater group in Saint Johns. There he met actress Ruby Elaine Johnston, whom he married on September 22, 1945 at the Little Church Around the Corner in New York City.

As soon as he was discharged from the Army, Holbrook went back to Denison University to major in the drama with his wife. He received the B.A. degree in 1948, graduating with honors. The head of Denison's drama department was Professor Edward A. Wright, who not only encouraged Holbrook in his training as an actor, but helped him in booking his first tour. In 1948 he worked with Holbrook and his wife to prepare a two-person stage production, "Great Personalities," made up of material about Hamlet, Disraeli, Queen Elizabeth, Queen Victoria, the Brownings, and others. The repertory also included a scene based on Mark Twain's story "An Encounter With an Interviewer."

Holbrook has recalled that his first performance in a Mark Twain sketch was at Chillicothe, Ohio in the suicide ward of the veterans' hospital. During 1948 and 1949 he toured for thirty weeks, giving 307 performances in high schools in the Southwest. For four more years he toured universities and women's clubs. The Mark Twain part of his show appealed to him more than any other, and over the years he continued his research into the writings and personality of Mark Twain, gradually perfecting his impersonation of Twain.

In 1952 Holbrook moved to New York City and began performing on radio and television in a number of dramatic roles. For five and a half years, beginning in January 1954, he appeared as Grayling Dennis, a reformed drunkard son of a minister on the television serial *The Brighter Day* (CBS-TV). In between television commitments he toured universities in a solo show called *Mark Twain Tonight!,* which he first played in a New York night club in February 1955. In another night club, Upstairs at the Duplex, in Greenwich Village, he opened for a seven-month engagement in September 1955.

Television audiences first saw Holbrook as Mark Twain on the *Ed Sullivan Show* (CBS-TV) in 1956. He later made several appearances on *Tonight* (NBC-TV) and in May

1958 he was featured as Mark Twain on *Wide Wide World* (NBC-TV). During a performance at the famous New York actors' club, the Lambs, he caught the attention of John Lotas, who offered to produce a full-length Mark Twain show on a nightly basis.

Specialists in the New York theater had predicted an unfavorable reception for a "literary reading" by a more-or-less unknown actor before Hal Holbrook opened in *Mark Twain Tonight!* at the off-Broadway Forty-first Street Theatre on April 6, 1959. Critics, however, bowed to Holbrook with "miraculous," "brilliant re-creation," "extraordinary show," "rare entertainment," and "a perfect evening." *Life* (October 19, 1959) reported that it was "the greatest theatrical surprise of the year."

Holbrook's purpose was to entertain as Mark Twain had entertained on his lecture tours more than fifty years ago. Before each performance he spent two to four hours putting on the make-up that would cause him to look like the seventy-year-old humorist. A white suit, quavering voice, glances and twinkles and gestures, and strategic pauses all helped to complete the illusion. Behind Holbrook's technical devices of impersonation lay years of scholarly research into writings by Mark Twain and writings about him. Holbrook studied an old film of Twain in action and a recording that was possibly of his voice; he talked with people who could describe Twain on the lecture platform and read newspaper accounts of his lectures.

Much of Holbrook's success can be attributed to his selection and editing of material that would have a humorous appeal to contemporary audiences and show what amused earlier audiences and yet give a complete portrait of Mark Twain—sly, racy, irreverent, satirical, wise, warm, and delightful. Having memorized much more material than he could use in a single show, for any performance Holbrook could draw on thirty-one separate items, including excerpts from *Huckleberry Finn* and *Tom Sawyer* and from his lectures and his other writings. A high spot of the show was a double impersonation: Holbrook imitating Twain speaking as Huck Finn.

During its 1959 run in New York, *Mark Twain Tonight!* won an Outer Critics Circle Award in April and a Vernon Rice Memorial Award in May. It closed at the Forty-first Street Theatre on September 6, 1959 after 174 sell-out performances. Holbrook soon afterward began a tour of the United States and Canada. The White House Correspondents Association invited him to perform in October 1959 at President Eisenhower's birthday party. In January 1960 he went to Saudi Arabia to present *Mark Twain Tonight!* under the auspices of the Arabian-American Oil Company.

In August 1960 Holbrook as Mark Twain became the first American actor to appear in a solo performance at the Edinburgh Festival. On September 15 he embarked on an eleven-country tour of Europe, a pilot United States Information Service project sponsored by the State Department in conjunction with the American National Theatre and Academy (ANTA). At first Holbrook had some misgivings about the reaction of a European audience to a presentation in the English language, but by the time he reached home in November 1960 he was highly enthusiastic over America's cultural exchange program as a means of dispelling misconceptions about life in the United States. By the beginning of 1961 he had prepared for another tour of the United States.

HAL HOLBROOK

Mark Twain Tonight! (Washburn, 1959) is also the title of a collection of the writings of Mark Twain that Holbrook used in his re-creation. Holbrook edited the selections and also wrote a prologue in which he recounts his experiences in bringing his show from the high school assembly circuit to a New York theater. He has also made two albums for Columbia Records of excerpts from his production: *Mark Twain Tonight!* and *More of Hal Holbrook in "Mark Twain Tonight!"*

Although Holbrook accepts his identification with Mark Twain and wants to go on playing Twain occasionally, he also considers himself an all-around actor. In keeping with his interest in a change of character, he disclosed in January 1961 that he was doing preparatory study for the role of Abraham Lincoln, for a projected television play. Holbrook made his return to the Broadway stage in Karl Wittlinger's two-character play *Do You Know the Milky Way?* in October 1961. He is a member of the Players and Lambs clubs in New York City, of the Mark Twain Memorial Association in Hartford, Connecticut, and the International Platform Association.

Hal Holbrook, who is six feet tall, had to shrink a few inches (by relaxing) to match Mark Twain's height. He weighs 155 pounds and his eyes are blue and his hair is dark brown. The Holbrooks have two children: Victoria, born in 1952, and David, born in

HOLBROOK, HAL—*Continued*

1955. When not on tour Holbrook spends his summers at a river house in Falls Village, Connecticut; and off stage, he likes to read, collect records, and ski. On one aspect of show business he expresses a particularly definite opinion: "I believe the government, Federal, City, and State, should in some way subsidize the performing arts as it does the public schools and agriculture."

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HOLLAND, SIR SIDNEY (GEORGE)

Oct. 18, 1893-Aug. 5, 1961 Former Prime Minister of New Zealand (1949-57); was a leader of National party; created a knight in 1957. See *Current Biography* (January) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p17 Ag 5 '61

HORSFALL, FRANK L(APPIN), JR.

(hôrs'fäl) Dec. 14, 1906- Research institute official; physician

Address: b. Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, 410 E. 68th St., New York 21; h. 8 Center Dr., Malba 57, N.Y.

Note: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1941.

In its world-wide fight to wipe out cancer, mankind can hope for the development of a formidable weapon in the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, which Dr. Frank L. Horsfall, Jr., has directed as chief executive officer since early 1960. The institute is the research unit of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, the largest medical center in the world for research into cancer and treatment of cancer. A virologist, chemotherapist, and specialist in respiratory infections, Dr. Horsfall had worked for thirty-six years at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York before succeeding Dr. C. P. Rhoads (see *C.B.*, March 1953) as head of the Sloan-Kettering Institute.

The son of a physician, Frank Lappin Horsfall, Jr., was born to Dr. Frank Lappin and Jessie Laura (Ludden) Horsfall on December 14, 1906 in Seattle, Washington. He has two sisters, now Mrs. Jane Richter and Mrs. Dorothy Stewart; his brother, William L. Horsfall, is deceased. In Seattle, Horsfall attended the Broadway High School, where he was a member of the track team, and then the University of Washington. During his four years at the university he belonged to the crew. Interested in medical research from his youth, he majored in chemistry and biology and graduated in 1927 with the B.A. degree.

Like his father, Horsfall chose McGill University in Montreal, Canada for his medical training. He held the Banting Research Fellowship there from 1930 to 1932, and when he received the M.D. and C.M. degrees in 1932, he was also awarded the Holmes Gold Medal for highest total aggregate marks. After spending some months in Massachusetts as volunteer assistant in bacteriology at Harvard Medical School and as house officer in pathology at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, he returned to Montreal. In 1933-34 he was resident physician at the Royal Victoria Hospital and during part of 1934 was resident surgeon at the Montreal General Hospital.

Dr. Horsfall's association with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research began in 1934 when he became both an assistant at the institute and an assistant resident physician of the hospital (in 1936 he advanced to resident physician). Leaving the hospital in 1937, he joined the staff of the international division of the Rockefeller Foundation. He was put in charge of research into influenza and worked on the development of a vaccine against a type of influenza virus. During the early part of 1938 he studied at the Institute of Physical Chemistry in Uppsala, Sweden.

A few months after the United States had entered World War II, Horsfall was called to active duty in the Medical Corps of the Naval Reserve. Serving from March 1942 to May 1946, he rose in rank from lieutenant to commander. During that period, and until July 1946, he also filled the position of responsible investigator of the Office of Scientific Research and Development of the United States Public Health Service, where he was assigned to the problem of primary atypical pneumonia.

Also during the war, in 1944-45, Dr. Horsfall worked as senior medical officer of the United States Naval Research unit at the hospital of the Rockefeller Institute. Since 1941 he had held the titles of physician to the hospital and member of the institute. In 1955 he became vice-president for clinical studies at the institute and physician in chief to the hospital, positions in which he remained for the next five years.

The United States government appointed Horsfall to several important postwar advisory posts, including that of consultant to the commission on immunization of the Army's epidemiological board, on which he served from 1947 to 1955. He has been a member of the National Research Council's advisory committee to the Army Chemical Corps since 1958; and for the Department of Defense he has worked as a member of the defense science board since 1957, vice-chairman of the biological and chemical defense planning board since 1959, and chairman of the research and engineering advisory panel since 1960.

Dozens of organizations other than those of the federal government have engaged Dr. Horsfall for advisory or administrative service—New York City agencies, international bodies, and private institutions and foundations. One of these organizations was the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, of whose board of scientific consultants Horsfall was a member from 1949 to 1953. The institute was founded in 1945 to provide facilities for a comprehensive research program in cancer.

Dr. C. P. Rhoads directed the Sloan-Kettering Institute from the time that it was established until his death in August 1949. He had also become director of the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases in 1950 when four medical institutions, including the Sloan-Kettering Institute, integrated their facilities under a co-operative merger. After the death of Dr. Rhoads, a new corporation was formed, the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

On January 25, 1960 Dr. Horsfall was appointed president, director, and member of the board of trustees of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, one of the separate but subsidiary entities of the center. Within the complex organization of the Memorial Cancer Center, he has held since 1960 the additional positions of professor of medicine of Cornell University Medical College, director of the Sloan-Kettering division of the Graduate School of Medical Sciences of Cornell University in New York, attending physician of the department of medicine of the Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases, and member of the board of trustees of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

At Sloan-Kettering's thirteen-story building on Manhattan's East 68th Street, Dr. Horsfall directs the work of over 1,000 specialists, many of them distinguished scientists. His twelve-department organization includes a research laboratory at Rye, New York. The choice of Horsfall to head the cancer-research center has suggested the greater emphasis that has been placed in research on the part that virus may play in producing cancer. An annual report of the Sloan-Kettering Institute that Horsfall issued in the summer of 1960 showed that some progress had been reached in linking the virus theory with the mutation theory (which concerns studies regarding DNA—a chemical called deoxyribonucleic acid, believed to controll cell reproduction and growth).

Dr. Horsfall edited *Diagnosis of Viral and Rickettsial Infections* (Columbia University Press, 1949) and coedited *Viral and Rickettsial Infections of Man* (Lippincott, 1959). He is on the editorial board of several publications, including the *American Journal of Public Health* and *Medical World News.* From time to time throughout his career he has held lectureships at various universities and organizations, including the Medical Research Council of Sweden, for which he lectured in 1946 at Uppsala, Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Lund. In 1960 he was the Mayo Foundation Lecturer (Rochester, Minnesota) and Walter M. Brickner Memorial Lecturer (New York). He was also chairman in 1960 of the program committee of the fifth International Poliomyelitis Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Among the honors that Horsfall has received are the Eli Lilly Award in bacteriology and immunology (1937) and the John F. Lewis Prize of the American Philosophical Society (1959). He belongs to some twenty or more professional societies, including the New York Academy of Medicine (chairman of the section of microbiology in 1949-50), the Harvey Society (vice-president in 1955-56 and president in 1956-57), the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society (Fellow), and the Royal Society of Medicine in London (affiliate).

DR. FRANK L. HORSFALL, JR.

Dr. Horsfall's wife is the former Norma E. Campagnari, a registered nurse before their marriage on July 1, 1937. They have three children, Frank Lappin Horsfall 3d, Susan, and Mary Horsfall. A man with an air of quiet confidence, Dr. Horsfall stands five feet eleven and a half inches tall, weighs 172 pounds, and has hazel eyes and brown hair. He is a Republican.

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HOURS, MADELEINE *See* Hours-Miédan, M.

HOURS-MIÉDAN, MAGDELEINE (o͞or myã-däɴ') Apr. 5, 1915- Art historian; art expert

Address: b. Musée du Louvre, Paris 1^{er}, France; h. 98 rue de Longchamp, Paris 16^{e}, France

Working behind the scenes at the Louvre Museum in Paris is Madame Magdeleine Hours-Miédan, chief of the Louvre laboratory, art historian, and, since 1959, conservator of the National Museums of France. She has examined some 5,000 works of art in the Louvre

Sousse Ohana, Paris

MAGDELEINE HOURS-MIÉDAN

and in the nearly 1,000 museums in the French provinces, checking their authenticity and directing a team of experts who restore and clean masterpieces. In art circles throughout Europe, Madame Hours-Miédan is known as "the Sherlock Holmes of the museums" and "the keeper of the museum of the invisible." She has pioneered in the use of such scientific methods as the pinacoscope, stereoscope, microscope, and *lumière rasante* and has used X-ray photography, macrophotography, and ultraviolet and infrared rays to study masterpieces of art.

Madame Hours-Miédan's illustrated book, *À la decouverte de la peinture par les méthodes physiques,* published in Paris by Arts & Métiers Graphiques in 1957, examines the role of scientific research in art. She has contributed articles to French, Italian, Spanish, and Japanese periodicals, writes a column on painting for two Paris newspapers, *France-Soir* and *Figaro,* and conducts a monthly television program.

Magdeleine Miédan was born in Paris on April 5, 1915 to Lucien Miédan, an exporter, and Suzanne (Ricard) Miédan. She comes from a long line of artists and professional men that reaches back to medieval France. As a child, she became interested in painting and architecture, an interest stimulated by her travels with her parents on the Continent. She attended the Lycée Victor Hugo in Paris and the School of Higher Studies (École des Hautes Études) at the Sorbonne. Her interest in art and archaeology led her to study at the School of the Louvre (L'École du Musée du Louvre) in Paris, where she learned the Phoenician language, including Punic, the dialect of Carthage, in order to write her thesis, "Représentations figuratives sur les stèles de Carthage pour servir a l'histoire des religions." (Today she smiles whenever she reels off this title.)

She continued her archaeological studies at the Louvre, and, interested in the application of scientific techniques to archaeological documents, became a volunteer worker in its newly established scientific laboratory. The generosity of two Argentine scholars, Dr. Carlos Mainini, a professor at the University of Buenos Aires, and Dr. Fernando Perez, Ambassador from Argentina to Rome, made the laboratory possible. It was opened on October 14, 1931 with Dr. Mainini as director. The Louvre Museum was originally a palace, built in the twelfth century by Philip Augustus, and used as a royal residence by successive kings. It became a museum in 1793 during the French Revolution. Napoleon began the Cour Carée and new wing, and Napoleon III completed it in 1857. The Louvre contains over 5,000 paintings, as well as sculptures, tapestries, furniture, and silverware. Some 7,000 visitors view its collections daily.

When Dr. Mainini died in 1935, Dr. Jacques Dupont succeeded him as head of one of the largest laboratories of its kind in the world. (In 1960 its archives contained nearly 20,000 negatives and X-rays of paintings.) During World War II, Madame Hours-Miédan, who had worked in the laboratory since 1936, was asked to take charge of evacuating the archives and instruments in the laboratory.

The war did not put a stop to her researches. Between 1940 and 1944 Madame Hours-Miédan was associated with the Musée du Louvre's department of Oriental archaeology, and she made three field trips to Africa between 1945 and 1947 to study the monuments of the cult of Tophet of Salambo at Carthage. She brought along her first-born son, who played in the sand while she puzzled out ancient inscriptions. Her book, *Carthage,* was published by the Presses Universitaires in 1949.

When the Louvre laboratory was again established in the museum in 1946, Madame Hours-Miédan seemed the logical choice for its directorship. She accepted the post, but with some reservations, fearing that it would interfere with her beloved archaeological studies and hoping that her assignment would prove only temporary. Instead a new and distinguished career opened up before her—one that would give new perspective in the history of art.

The principal methods used to study paintings in the Louvre laboratory are: direct light, *lumière rasante,* X-ray, ultraviolet rays, infrared rays, microscopy, spectrography, and pinacosopy, invented by Dr. Fernando Perez. Photographs are taken with special cameras. Describing her work in an article, "La Découverte de la vérité," in *France-Illustration* (December 1, 1950), Madame Hours-Miédan wrote: "Science and art—two words, two disciplines often opposed—are here united in the Louvre laboratory. . . . Thanks to scientific techniques, we can make the secret stages of artistic creation visible."

These methods, for example, revealed that Leonardo da Vinci's painting *Mona Lisa* was in good condition despite its cracks, because it had not been retouched or repainted since the third wife of Francesco del Gioconda first sat for it sometime between the years 1500 and 1504. X-ray has revealed that it was painted on poplar wood, not canvas, whereas *La Belle Ferronière* was painted on oak. Tests have confirmed, moreover, that both works were painted by Leonardo originally, although *La Belle Ferronière* was later repainted "by a different hand." One of the many articles that Madame Hours-Miédan has written for French publications on this subject is "La Peinture de Leonard vue au laboratoire," which appeared in *L'Amour de l'art* (January 1953).

Other tests have confirmed that Leonardo, who once studied with Andrea del Verrocchio, painted the angels in Verrocchio's *St. John Baptizing Jesus* and that he also painted *St. Anne and the Virgin,* since the X-rays have revealed the hand of no other artist. Radiography in the Louvre laboratory has also come up with important discoveries about Rembrandt's paintings, including the revelation of a woman bending over a cradle in his *Portrait of a Young Man* (possibly his son Titus).

Madame Hours-Miédan made her most important discovery in 1957, when she detected by means of X-ray a second head on Rembrandt's *Bathsheba,* slightly higher and to the left of the one visible to the eye. On Titian's *Virgin with Rabbit* she found what had long been invisible: several smaller rabbits frolicking under a group of flowers that Titian had painted over them. Similar discoveries have been going on in the Louvre since 1919, when a certain Dr. Cheron, who had conducted research on X-ray since 1914 with his colleague Dr. Ledouc-Lebart, undertook the first examination by radiography of the paintings in the Louvre Museum. (The German physicist Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen had discovered the X-ray in 1895.)

Once a month Madame Hours-Miédan appears on a television program in Paris called *Les Secrets des Chefs d'Oeuvre* (The Secrets of Masterpieces), in which she takes viewers on a "voyage of discovery" among famous paintings. She illustrates her points as she goes along by using photography and microphotography, calling attention to enlarged details of the paintings. Her viewers, from whom she receives some 600 letters a month, include artisans and peasants as well as Parisian intellectuals.

Under the auspices of the Louvre Museum, Madame Hours-Miédan has organized more than a score of exhibitions that travel to other museums and to universities and galleries. She has played hostess at the Louvre to visitors from many foreign universities, and has supervised the making of 10,000 black and white photographs, 3,000 color photographs, and 2,700 radiographs of the collections in French museums.

Madame Hours-Miédan belongs to many learned societies in France, including the Société des Gens de Lettres and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. She is a Fellow of the International Institute of Conservators in London. She belongs to the committee on Oriental publications of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. She has lectured widely in Europe and, in the United States, at the National Gallery of Art in Washington and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. She has been a chevalier of the Legion of Honor since 1959.

Magdeleine Miédan was married to Jacques R. Hours on January 10, 1935. They have three sons: Antoine, Emmanuel, and Laurent. Madame Hours-Miédan is a vivacious and enthusiastic brunette with green eyes, who is five feet five inches in height and weighs about 130 pounds. Her favorite outdoor sport is swimming, her favorite hobby the collecting of modern art. She is a Roman Catholic. Among her favorite painters represented at the Louvre are Leonardo da Vinci, Goya, and Corot.

HOWE, C(LARENCE) D(ECATUR) Jan. 15, 1886-Dec. 31, 1960 Canadian political and economic leader; engineer; as Minister of Defence, directed Canada's production effort during World War II; as Canada's first Minister of Transport, founded the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and opened Trans-Canada Airlines. See *Current Biography* (September) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Ja 2 '61

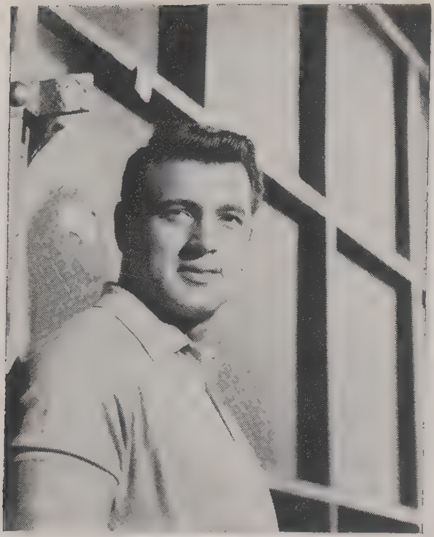
HUDSON, ROCK Nov. 17, 1925- Actor
Address: b. c/o Universal-International Pictures, Universal City, Calif.

Motion-picture actor Rock Hudson is regarded by some of his fans as the logical heir to the crowns of such movie stars as Clark Gable and Gary Cooper. His handsome face and physique, combined with his masculinity and an air of reticence, have made him a favorite with feminine audiences. After working at a variety of jobs, including that of truck driver, Hudson was able to realize his long-held ambition to become an actor, when in 1947 he met talent scout Henry Willson, who launched him on the road to stardom.

Since then, Hudson has appeared in more than forty movies and has won a number of national and international awards. Films in which Hudson has starred include *The Magnificent Obsession* (1954), *Something of Value* (1957), *A Farewell to Arms* (1957), and *Pillow Talk* (1959). His performance as Texas rancher Bick Benedict in Warner Brothers' *Giant* (1956) established Hudson as an actor of stature and brought him an Oscar nomination.

The man known to movie fans as Rock Hudson was born on November 17, 1925 in Winnetka, Illinois. His given name was Roy Scherer, Jr. His parents suffered financial reverses during the Depression, and after losing his job as an automobile mechanic, his father left the family. His mother, who had been a telephone operator, remarried when Roy was eight years old. His memories of his stepfather, Wallace Fitzgerald, whose name he took, are not entirely favorable. The marriage broke up after nine years.

From the age of ten Roy took odd jobs to help support the family when his stepfather was



Universal Pictures Co.

ROCK HUDSON

out of work. At New Trier High School in Winnetka he sang in the school glee club and also in the choir of the First Congregational Church. A rather shy and introverted boy who harbored a desire to act, he tried out for the school plays, but could not hold a part because of his inability to remember lines. The closest he came to his goal at this time was playing the part of one of the Three Wise Men in the annual Christmas pageants.

In 1944, after graduation from high school, Roy joined the Navy and served in the Philippine Islands as an airplane mechanic. One day he made a serious error while checking out one of the bombers. As a result the plane went out of control and smashed a smaller airplane to splinters. The next day he was transferred to the laundry detail.

He returned to Winnetka after his discharge from the Navy in 1946, and worked for a time as a piano mover and a mail carrier. Still determined to act, he went to Hollywood and moved in with his father who had remarried and owned an electrical-appliance store in Los Angeles. He applied for admission to the University of Southern California to study dramatics, but he was rejected because his grades were not high enough. He later took a job as a truck driver with a food company.

Between deliveries, Roy spent much time standing in front of various studio gates waiting to be discovered, but no one noticed him. On the advice of friends, he bought a tan gabardine suit, the first complete suit he had ever owned, and invested $25 in photographs of himself. He sent the pictures to various producers and directors along with information about himself.

His big opportunity came in September 1947 when Henry Willson, a talent scout for the Selznick Studio, who was favorably impressed by his photographs, asked him to come in for an interview. Before the interview was over the young man had agreed to place himself in the capable hands of Willson. One of the first things they decided upon was a change of name for Roy Fitzgerald. Thereafter he was known as Rock Hudson (Rock for the Rock of Gibraltar and Hudson for the Hudson River). Willson took Hudson to various studios, but Hudson did not make much of an impression because of his inordinate shyness. His performance in a screen test he made for Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation was so poor that it was later shown to beginning classes as a classic example of bad acting.

Through Willson, Hudson met Raoul Walsh, a director at Warner Brothers. Walsh put the young actor under personal contract, invested $9,000 in his living expenses and acting lessons, and gave him a small part in a picture at $120 a week. His hardest line in the picture was, "Pretty soon you're going to have to get a bigger blackboard." He muffed it thirty-eight times. A year later, in 1949 Universal-International Pictures bought Hudson's contract from Walsh and signed the actor up for $125 a week.

At Universal, Hudson worked conscientiously toward mastering his profession and studied acting with Sophie Rosenstein. Within six years he had twenty-eight pictures to his credit. Among the parts he played were a prize fighter, detective, soldier, football player, soda jerk, sea captain, cowboy, fur trapper, and son of an Indian chief. The roles were confined to characters representing an uncomplicated view of life.

In 1954 Hudson appeared opposite Jane Wyman in *The Magnificent Obsession* as Bob Merrick, a wealthy playboy turned good Samaritan surgeon. The role had made Robert Taylor a star when the picture was originally filmed in 1935. Hudson was more than eager to be in the film, but two weeks before the shooting of the picture was to begin he fractured his collarbone while surfboarding. Although the fracture was not entirely mended, he convinced his doctors that he could work. The film earned the studio $5,000,000 and established Hudson as Universal's top star.

As a result of Hudson's success in *The Magnificent Obsession,* Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios offered $750,000 to borrow Hudson for a starring role in the epic *Ben-Hur,* but Universal executives refused. After he had starred in a few less distinguished films, Universal teamed him again with Jane Wyman, in *All That Heaven Allows.* Although critics still regarded Hudson and Miss Wyman as good box-office, they were not enthusiastic about the forty-year-old widow who was in love with the rustic tree surgeon, fifteen years her junior. A reviewer for *Variety* (October 26, 1955) described the film as "sentimental, glossy soap opera," and depicted Hudson's acting as "somewhat wooden."

In 1956 Hudson starred opposite German actress Cornell Borchers in *Never Say Goodbye,* a remake of *This Love of Ours* (1945) based on a drama by Pirandello. His next two pictures were *Battle Hymn* (1956), a Korean war drama in which he played the role of the fighting minister, Colonel Dean Hess, and

Something of Value (MGM, 1957), based on Robert C. Ruark's book on the Mau Mau uprisings in Kenya. These two films were not exhibited until after the release of the picture that was a high point in his career: Warner Brothers' *Giant* (1956), based on Edna Ferber's novel.

Under the expert direction of George Stevens, Hudson managed to give real depth to the characterization of Texas rancher Bick Benedict and to win critical acclaim for his performance. Alton Cook in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (October 13, 1956) described Hudson as "an actor of force, variety, and wise understanding of character," who had made great progress. A critic for *Variety* (October 10, 1956) wrote that with his appearance in *Giant,* Hudson enters "real star status." For this role Hudson was nominated for the Oscar award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in 1957.

Hudson received praise for his performance opposite Jennifer Jones in David O. Selznick's *A Farewell to Arms* (Fox, 1957), a remake of the 1932 film based on Ernest Hemingway's novel. His acting in the sophisticated comedy *Pillow Talk* (1959) was also very successful. Although he has never worked in the theater, Hudson has ambitions to act on Broadway. He has made some brief television appearances and would like to do a live dramatic show on television. His long-range ambition is to be a motion-picture director. He has formed his own producing company, Seven Pictures, with Henry Willson as a partner. His first independent production is the comedy *Come September* (1961), in which he co-stars with Gina Lollobrigida.

In 1954 *Modern Screen* magazine cited Hudson as the most popular actor of the year, and in 1955 *Look* magazine rated him the top male movie star. Since then he has won numerous national and international awards and honors. In the *Motion Picture Herald-Fame* Poll he ranked as top money-making star in 1957 and 1959. Marietta College in Ohio awarded Hudson an honorary degree in 1957.

In November 1955 Rock Hudson married Phyllis Gates who had been the secretary of his agent, Henry Willson. The marriage ended in divorce on August 13, 1958. Hudson is six feet four inches tall, weighs about 200 pounds, and has curly brown hair and brown eyes. He lives a bachelor life in Newport Beach, California and spends a good deal of his time aboard his forty-foot ketch *Khariozaz* (which means good luck and fortune in Arabic). He prefers simplicity and avoids crowds. He is fond of games, particularly Scrabble and solitaire, and likes jigsaw puzzles.

Sophisticated members of the film colony, called upon to explain Hudson's rise to fame, contrast him with such sensitive and temperamental performers as the late James Dean. One observer has said: "The public got tired of decay. So now here's Rock Hudson. He's wholesome. He doesn't perspire. He has no pimples. He smells of milk. His whole appeal is cleanliness and respectability—this boy is pure" (*Look,* March 18, 1958).

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HYLTON-FOSTER, SIR HARRY (BRAUSTYN HYLTON) Apr. 10, 1905-

Speaker of the British House of Commons

Address: Speaker's House, Westminster, London S.W. 1, England

It was amidst Parliamentary heat unusual to the occasion that the Right Honorable Sir Harry Hylton-Foster was elected to the nonpolitical office of Speaker of the British House of Commons in October 1959. The heat emanated from party rivalry and not from opposition of Labourites to Sir Harry himself in the difficult and authoritative post. Sir Harry, a member of Parliament since 1950, had been Solicitor-General in the Conservative government since 1954.

Harry Braustyn Hylton Hylton-Foster was born on April 10, 1905, in Ewell, Surrey, England, son of Harry Braustyn Hylton Hylton-Foster, a barrister-at-law, and Margaret Isobel (Hammond-Smith) Hylton-Foster. He has a sister, Elizabeth Margaret. He was raised in Surrey and educated at Eton College and at Magdalen College, Oxford University, where he took his M.A. degree in jurisprudence with first class honors in 1926.

Called to the Bar in 1928, he became legal secretary to Lord Finlay at the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. He was recorder (presiding judge of borough court of quarter sessions) of Richmond from 1940 to 1944, of Huddersfield from 1944 to 1950, and of Kingston-upon-Hull from 1950 to 1954. His legal career also included service as chancellor of two dioceses: Ripon (1947-54) and Durham (1948-54). As chancellor he presided over the bishops' courts and exercised jurisdiction in their names. Hylton-Foster is a Queen's Counsel, having taken the silk in 1947.

During World War II he served in the intelligence branch of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (1940-41) and as deputy judge advocate in North Africa and Italy (1941-45). He began wartime service as a pilot officer and was discharged as a major.

Hylton-Foster entered the political arena in 1945, when he unsuccessfully contested the Shipley seat. The following year he was adopted as prospective Conservative candidate for York and in 1950 won the York seat in Parliament for his party. He held the York seat for nine years, retaining it through two subsequent elections. In the 1959 general election he stood and was elected for the cities of London and Westminster.

(Continued next page)

The Times, London

SIR HARRY HYLTON-FOSTER

On October 17, 1954 Hylton-Foster was appointed Solicitor-General (and knighted on the same day). The Solicitor-General is a law officer of the Crown with ministerial, but not cabinet, status. He is the colleague of, and sometimes the substitute for, the Attorney-General. In this capacity Hylton-Foster gave legal advice to the cabinet and represented the Crown and the departments of government in court. One of the more publicized cases in which he represented the Crown was that against the Brighton police officers accused of blackmail and protection-racketeering in 1957.

When Harold Macmillan, succeeding Sir Anthony Eden as Prime Minister, formed his government in January 1957, Hylton-Foster was retained as Solicitor-General. He was, in addition, made a Privy Councillor.

Sir Harry's election as Speaker of the House of Commons was prefaced with unusually sharp debate. William Shepherd Morrison, Speaker since 1951, resigned with the dissolution of Parliament in September 1959. The first task facing the new House (365 Conservatives, 258 Labourites, 6 Liberals, and 1 Independent) elected in the general election of October 8, 1959, was the choice of a new Speaker. Because the Speaker's office is above politics, this choice is usually made as quietly as possible, the Prime Minister and other majority leaders presenting a man already agreeable to the rank and file of all parties. Conservative House leader R. A. Butler made known to the Labour side that Sir Frank Soskice, Attorney-General in a former Labour government, would be acceptable to Conservatives.

The offer was turned down, however, and the Conservatives promptly decided upon Sir Harry Hylton-Foster. Many Labourites were bitter because they had been expecting a Speaker from the Labour side and because they considered the limit of the Conservative offer to Sir Frank Soskice an insult to the capability of the other Labour M.P.'s. The Labourites, in a meeting on the morning of October 20, 1959, decided not to set up an opposing candidate but to voice their protest by voting against Sir Harry. After the meeting it was discovered that such a protest vote, without an opposing candidate, would be against Parliamentary practice.

The election of Sir Harry in Commons on October 20, 1959 was therefore unanimous, but not unaccompanied by sharp exchanges across the floor and jeers from the Labour side. As Sir Harry's two sponsors escorted him to the high-canopied Speaker's chair, he put on the traditional display of resistance that dates back to the time of the Divine Right of Kings, when the Speaker's office was not only arduous, as it still is, but dangerous. Some observers suggested that the vigor of Sir Harry's display might not have been entirely feigned.

In a short acceptance speech, which the Parliamentary correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* (October 21, 1959) called "a gem of frankness and understanding," Sir Harry did much to bring the tumultuous day to a tranquil end.

The Speaker's title dates back to the time when his chief job was speaking *for* the House of Commons, not *to* it. He is still the official representative of Commons before the Lords and the Crown. His principal function, however, is to preside over the House. All speeches and remarks are addressed to him, not to the House. He sees that all points of view have fair hearing on the floor, rules on points of order, maintains decorum, exercises discipline. He is the one person in the chamber who must pay attention to everything that is said. He watches closely over bills, referring those passed to the proper authorities and seeing that amendments by the House of Lords do not infringe on the financial privileges of the lower House.

As Speaker, Sir Harry is no longer a party man. He does not vote in Commons except in the rare instances of a tie. He does not campaign (usually—but not always—he is unopposed in general elections). His constituency is, in effect, disenfranchised.

Scrupulous impartiality is required of the Speaker. Not only is he cut off from partisan political activity, but his social and professional life is rigidly fenced against the suggestion of partisanship. Sir Harry had to abandon a lucrative legal practice upon becoming Speaker.

Sir Harry's impartiality met probably its greatest test in April 1960, when he was asked to rule whether his own wife was in contempt of the House. In an interview published in the London *Sunday Express* (April 10, 1960), Lady Hylton-Foster had expressed the opinion that women are not interested enough in improving their education to make adequate members of Parliament. Labour M.P. Emrys Hughes rose up in Commons on April 11 and asserted that, in view of the twenty-five women who were M.P.'s, Lady Hylton-Foster's statement was a breach of Parliamentary privilege. (The penalty for such a breach can be the scolding of the offender by the Speaker before the assembled House of Commons.) Sir Harry took twenty-four hours to decide on the question and the following day, on the basis of precedents, ruled that his wife was not in contempt.

Sir Harry's annual salary as Speaker is £5,000 ($14,000). His residence is in the north wing of the Palace of Westminster, extending from the clock tower to the Thames. In the precedence of the United Kingdom, only the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council go before him. His ceremonial vehicle is a magnificent gilt coach older than the Royal State coach. He is the only subject of Her Majesty entitled to hold the receptions known as levees, at which guests may wear court dress. Upon retirement he can expect to be elevated to the peerage as a viscount.

On December 22, 1931 Hylton-Foster married Audrey Pellew Clifton-Brown, only daughter of the late first Viscount Ruffside, who as Colonel Clifton-Brown was Speaker of Commons from 1943 to 1951. They have no children.

Sir Harry Hylton-Foster is a member of the Church of England. His club is the Carlton. He finds recreation in golf, fishing, and travel. The "onerous and delicate" duties of his office have been said to call not so much for rare qualities as for "common qualities in a rare degree." Even during the heat of his election, neither Conservatives nor Labourites doubted that he had them.

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IKEDA, HAYATO (ē-kĕ-dä hä-yä-tō) Dec. 3, 1899- Prime Minister of Japan

Address: b. 5 Sannencho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; h. 2-1, Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

In the wake of the demonstrations and unrest that broke out in Japan in the spring of 1960, the new Prime Minister of Japan, Hayato Ikeda, who succeeded Nobusuke Kishi in July 1960, has been trying to restore his nation's prestige in the eyes of the world and to alleviate some of the discontent at home. He is known as a financial and economic expert and as an excellent administrator who had a successful career in the civil service in the Ministry of Finance before he turned to politics. He has been a member of the House of Representatives since 1949 and has served as a minister in the cabinets of several Prime Ministers. He is now president of the Democratic-Liberal party in Japan.

Hayato Ikeda was born in the town of Yoshina in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan on December 3, 1899. He was the second son of Goichiro Ikeda, who represented the sixth generation in a family of well-to-do brewers of sake (beer made from rice). Hayato Ikeda was brought up in Yoshina and later studied law and economics at Kyoto Imperial University, from which he graduated with the A.B. degree in 1925. He then managed his own sake business for a short period.

In 1927 Ikeda began government service as an administration officer in the Ministry of Finance in Tokyo. He was to remain with this ministry for twenty-three years, working for a time as chief of the taxation offices in the cities of Hakodate, Utsunomiya, and Tamazukuri. During the early 1930's he suffered a rare skin affliction that kept him in bed for five years. Subsequently he became chief of the direct tax division of the tax supervision bureau in the cities of Kumamoto and Tokyo, chief of the tax section of the ministry's tax bureau, and director of the finance bureau in Tokyo. By the end of World War II, in 1945, he was director of the tax bureau of the Finance Ministry.

Through his work in the Finance Ministry, Ikeda had acquired a large knowledge of his country's financial structure and problems and had established close relationships with many of Japan's leading industrialists. He proved to be of great assistance to the United States during the occupation period from 1945 to 1952 in holding the line against postwar inflation in Japan. He served as vice-minister of finance in the first government of Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida in 1947 and 1948.

After a year of retirement from public life, Ikeda decided to embark on a political career and stood in 1949 for a seat from Hiroshima Prefecture in the House of Representatives, the lower branch of the Japanese Diet. He won the seat in the 1949 general elections and in each of the four successive general elections. In the Diet he became closely associated with Yoshida, president of the Liberal party, who named Ikeda Finance Minister in his third cabinet, which was formed on February 16, 1949. He became known as a strong advocate of the strict anti-inflation policy started by Joseph M. Dodge, economic adviser to the United States occupation authorities.

As Premier Yoshida's special envoy, Ikeda went to Washington, D.C. in 1950 to pave the way for a peace treaty with the United States and to seek certain modifications in the economic policy followed by Japan in accordance with occupation policy. He returned to Japan without evident financial benefits, but it appeared that the time was closer for the conclusion of a peace treaty. In 1951 Ikeda was a member of the Japanese delegation to the San Francisco peace conference, at which forty-eight nations signed a treaty of peace with Japan. A bilateral security treaty between the United States and Japan was also concluded, giving the United States the right to maintain armed forces in Japan in exchange for a promise to help defend Japan, if necessary. Both treaties went into effect on April 18, 1952.

When the fourth Yoshida cabinet was formed, in October 1952, Ikeda was named Minister for International Trade and Industry and director general of the Economic Planning Board. Pressure from business circles had prevented his return as Finance Minister. In November 1952 he was removed as trade minister as a result of a nonconfidence vote in the House

HAYATO IKEDA

of Representatives that was considered a move by the opposition to topple Yoshida's government and to force the government away from its austerity program. The specific issue arose over a remark which Ikeda had made to the effect that it could not be helped if some black marketeers and small businessmen should "go broke and kill themselves" as a result of the government's economic program (New York *Times,* November 29, 1952).

Within his own party, however, Ikeda prospered, becoming secretary-general of the Liberals soon after he had left the cabinet. In 1953 he also served as a representative of Premier Yoshida in a mission to Washington, D.C., to negotiate on United States-Japanese problems. General agreement was reached on increasing Japan's defense force, maintaining an embargo on the export of strategic goods to Communist China, dividing the cost of military development in Japan, and encouraging American capital investment in Japan.

On the fall of Yoshida's government in 1954, Ikeda went into retirement. His party, the Liberal, merged with the Democratic party in November 1955 to form the new Liberal-Democratic party, of which Tanzan Ishibashi was later elected president. In 1956 Ikeda became the Minister of Finance in the cabinet of Premier Ishibashi and pushed through a $280,000,000 tax cut. He retained his position in the cabinet of Nobusuke Kishi, formed in 1957, and served in subsequent Kishi cabinets as Minister of State without Portfolio and as Minister of International Trade and Industry. Kishi's government resigned on July 15, 1960, after violent demonstrations and strikes had made clear the opposition of certain elements in Japan to the new Japanese-American security treaty, which became effective on June 22, 1960.

The Liberal-Democratic party had difficulty in selecting a successor to Kishi, but finally on July 14, 1960 it elected Ikeda as Kishi's heir and party president. Ikeda was formally elected Premier by the Diet on July 18 and named a cabinet that included the first Japanese woman to attain cabinet rank. As Premier, he faced three major problems: to restore parliamentary democracy in the Diet by restoring harmony within his own party and co-operating with the opposition parties; to reassure the United States that Japan was a responsible ally; and to begin economic policies helpful to the "little man."

The success of Ikeda's policies was revealed in the November 1960 election when his party won 296 seats out of 467 in the House of Representatives, where it had previously held 283 seats. (Four independents joined the Liberal-Democrats to bring their seats to 300.) He then addressed himself to carrying through his policies of closely aligning Japan with the West; of resuming economic but not political relations with Communist China; of doubling the Japanese national income within ten years; of maintaining an annual growth rate of 9 per cent during the next three years; of extending social security coverage; of reducing taxes; of investing more government money in public utilities and small businesses; of revising the election system; and of expanding aid to underdeveloped nations in Asia.

The East Asia correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor,* Takashi Oka, commented on February 23, 1961 that although Ikeda was a career bureaucrat like many of his predecessors, he "is unquestionably a new type of leader in a country that has had its fill of old-fashioned politicians. His homespun manner and gravely down-to-earth speeches made a great impression during last fall's election campaign." Ikeda has written several books on financial subjects, including taxation and cost accounting, balanced budgeting, and explanations of Japan's recent tax law and the property tax law. In 1954 he became chairman of the Japan Breweries Association.

Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda and his wife, Mitsue Ikeda, have three daughters: Naoko (who is married to Koichiro Kondo, president of Kondo Shoji Company Ltd.), Noriko, and Yoko. His younger daughters are studying in the United States. Ikeda plays golf and Japanese chess, go, for recreation. He is a Buddhist, and in the early morning he contemplates the stones in his small, carefully landscaped garden "to get fresh perspective on the world."

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JACK, HOMER A(LEXANDER) May 19, 1916- Clergyman; writer; organization official

Address: b. SANE, 17 E. 45th St., New York 17; h. 7 Circle Rd., Scarsdale, N.Y.

SANE, the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, has as its executive director the Reverend Dr. Homer A. Jack. He administers a program that tries to arouse Americans from their apathy in the face of "a danger unlike any danger that ever existed." It also tries to create a public opinion favorable to negotiation of a nuclear test ban and ultimate total disarmament under a strengthened United Nations.

Jack, who had been on SANE's organizing committee when the group was formed in 1957, was named to his present post in November 1960. Before that, he had been minister of the Unitarian Church of Lawrence, Kansas (1942-1943), executive secretary of the Chicago Council against Racial and Religious Discrimination (1943-1948), minister of the Unitarian Church of Evanston Illinois (1948-1959), and associate director of the American Committee on Africa (1959-1960). Jack has compiled and edited two anthologies of the writings of Mohandas Gandhi.

An only child, Homer Alexander Jack was born to Alexander Jack, an artist, and Cecelia (Davis) Jack in Rochester, New York, on May 19, 1916. He attended Monroe High School in Rochester and was a member of the high school's International and Writing clubs.

At Cornell University, where he majored in biology, Jack was vice-president of the Liberal Club and a member of the Cosmopolitan Club. He took his B.S. degree in 1936. He pursued graduate work at Cornell in science education, zoology, and sociology, receiving his M.S. degree in 1937 and his Ph.D. degree in 1940. His master's thesis was entitled "The Biological Field Stations of the United States." His doctoral dissertation, *The Biological Field Stations of the World*, was published in 1945 in *Chronica Botanica* (Volume 9, Number 1) and in book form.

Suddenly becoming "more interested in men than in mice," Jack entered Meadville Theological School in Chicago. After having submitted a thesis on "Denominational Social Action," he received the B.D. degree in 1944. Jack was first called to serve as minister of the Unitarian Church of Lawrence, Kansas. He was executive secretary of the Chicago Council against Racial and Religious Discrimination from 1943 to 1948. During 1944 and 1945 he was the Chicago Unitarian Council's Minister to Radio.

In 1948 Jack became minister of the Unitarian Church of Evanston, Illinois. He was ordained the following year. He remained in Evanston until 1959, when he went to New York City, to serve for a year as associate director of the American Committee on Africa. Meanwhile Jack did not keep himself aloof from wider social concern. He was active in such organizations as United World Federalists, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, and Unitarian Pacifist Fellowship.

REV. DR. HOMER A. JACK

Interested in possible progress toward peace at international conferences, Jack attended the Asian-African Conference at Bandung, Indonesia in April 1955 as a journalist; the Third World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament in Tokyo, Japan, in August 1957, as a fraternal delegate; and the All-African People's Conference at Accra, Ghana in December 1958 as a delegate. He also visited Africa in 1952 and 1957 and was an unofficial observer at the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the U.N. General Assembly in 1959 and 1960.

In his article "Tokyo Conference and Beyond" (*Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, February 1958), Jack reported on the Third World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament. He wrote "The non-Communist Westerners . . . were not able to counter effectively the Communist allegation that only the Communists desire peace—and work for it. The Communist technique is so clever that the Russians can continue nuclear tests and still direct major condemnation at the wicked Americans. No wonder several Japanese said in amazement: We didn't know *any* Americans wanted disarmament or the cessation of tests! Quite apart from an honest American psychological offensive in Asia, what is needed badly is international cooperation among nongovernmental organizations working for peace in a setting where neither Russians nor Americans would be in a position to dominate or slant the proceedings."

When the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy was founded in 1957, Jack served on the organizing committee, along with Norman Thomas, the Reverend Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, and others. The name of the organiza-

JACK, HOMER A.—*Continued*

tion was inspired by the title of a book by Erich Fromm—*The Sane Society* (1955). The founding of SANE was announced on November 14, 1957 with immediate termination of all nuclear test explosions and U.N. control of all outer space satellites as its goals. It set about gathering sponsors; circulating speakers, petitions, and literature; and presenting its stand through the mass media. The response was such that SANE grew organizationally, admitting local chapters throughout the country. Its aims also expanded to include universal disarmament under a strengthened United Nations.

In May 1960, just after a large SANE rally in Madison Square Garden, New York City, Senator Thomas J. Dodd, temporary chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee's internal security subcommittee, charged that there was some Communist infiltration in SANE on the local chapter level. The national board of SANE, which had already been in the process of drawing up a resolution discouraging Communist membership and excluding Communists from policy-making positions in SANE, issued a policy statement on May 26, 1960, declaring that members of the Communist party were not welcome because they are "not free . . . to apply to misconduct of the Soviet or Chinese governments the same standard by which they challenge others."

Although the national board had expressed resentment of the Dodd interference in its May 26th statement, some factions in SANE interpreted the policy as an unprincipled knuckling under to pressure from above and concluded that SANE had erred by not meeting Dodd's attack head on. "At this point," reported Barbara Deming (*Nation,* March 11, 1960), "a number of people resigned—among them Robert Gilmore of the American Friends Service Committee. Gilmore had been SANE's chief administrator; in Norman Thomas' words, 'its guiding hand and brain.'"

Jack was named executive director of SANE in early November 1960. On January 8, 1961, in a sermon at Community Church of New York, he pointed out problems facing the leaders of both Russia and the United States that could supply a common foundation for action and negotiation. He proposed an agenda in which priority would be given to the cessation of nuclear tests and in which the goal would be not a system of arms control but a comprehensive disarmament plan. Other points of world tension not immediately soluble should be temporarily frozen, he said. Without such an agenda war is virtually a certainty, Jack maintained. "In the next major war, 60,000,000 persons in each country would be killed in the first twenty-four hours. And in such a war the survivors would envy the dead" (New York *Times,* January 9, 1961).

The Wit and Wisdom of Gandhi was edited by Jack and published by Beacon Press in 1951. Jack combed through more than 500 books, periodicals, and newspapers to compile *The Gandhi Reader; A Source Book of His Life and Writings* (Indiana University Press, 1956) and wrote introductions to the selections. Paul Weinberger, writing in the San Francisco *Chronicle* (March 18, 1956), called *The Gandhi Reader* "an absorbing anthology that affords the broadest view of Gandhi's role in modern India to be published here in recent years."

On the occasion of Schweitzer's eightieth birthday, Jack edited and contributed to *To Dr. Albert Schweitzer; A Festschrift,* which was privately published by friends of Albert Schweitzer in 1955. His other writings include the pamphlets, *Primer for Social Action; A Manual for Church and Civic Groups* (Beacon Press, 1950) and *Bandung: An on-the-spot Description of the Asian-African Conference* in the Toward Freedom series in 1955. He has also written articles on race relations and on the other international conferences that he attended.

On November 23, 1939 Homer A. Jack married Esther Rhys Williams, a social worker. They have two children, Alexander and Lucy. Gray-haired and green-eyed Jack stands five feet ten inches and weighs 180 pounds. He is a member of the American Civil Liberties Union, Unitarian Ministers Association, Fellowship of Reconciliation, and the Wider Quaker Fellowship. For a number of years he has been active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and he helped found the Congress of Racial Equality in 1941. He has been given the Thomas H. Wright Award by the City of Chicago and other honors by the Chicago *Defender* and the North Shore Citizens Committee (Illinois). His recreations are photography and specialized book collections.

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JACKSON, EUGENE B(ERNARD) June 18, 1915- Librarian; organization official

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At the fifty-second annual convention of the Special Libraries Association, held at San Francisco from May 28 through June 1, 1961, Eugene B. Jackson was installed as president. Jackson, the chief librarian of the research laboratories of the General Motors Corporation, is an authority on documentation in aeronautics and automotive engineering. Before he came to General Motors, Jackson was associated with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics as chief of the division of research information.

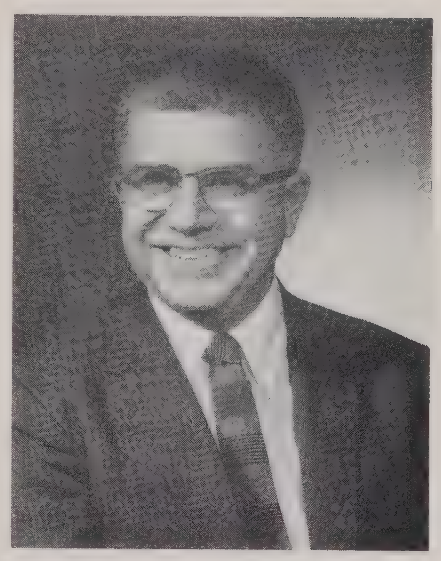
Succeeding Winifred Sewell, a pharmaceutical librarian, Jackson heads an international organization of professional librarians and information experts employed in the technical and specialized libraries of business, industry, government, and the professions.

The only son of John Herman Jackson and Goldie Belle (Michael) Jackson, Eugene Bernard Jackson was born on June 18, 1915 in Frankfort, Indiana. When he was still a child, the family, which also includes two sisters, moved to Lafayette, Indiana, where John H. Jackson worked as a plumber. Eugene B. Jackson was reared and educated, from grade school through college, in Lafayette. At Jefferson High School he was an outstanding student who showed an extracurricular interest in music and dramatics. He graduated in 1933, when the Depression was still severe and the financial burdens of a higher education were considerable. But the family was anxious to educate Eugene for a profession, and with his sisters contributing their support, he matriculated at Purdue University. He elected general science as his major subject.

Ever since he was a child who treasured his own library card, Eugene Jackson was determined to become a librarian. While going to school he worked as a student assistant at the Wells Memorial Library in Lafayette and in the circulation and reference departments of the Purdue University library. Assigned also to a special project involving the history of engineering at the W.F.M. Goss Library, Jackson received his introduction to special libraries—libraries that organize their services to make information available to a particular organization or limited group. Besides having these interests, Jackson was a member of the university's symphonic band and he was elected to Kappa Delta Phi, the national education honorary society. In 1937 Purdue University awarded him the B.S. degree with distinction.

Jackson went on to graduate work at the University of Illinois, where he earned a degree of Bachelor in Library Science with honors in 1938. For the next two years, while continuing his studies, Jackson worked in the reference and circulation departments of the engineering library. In 1940 he was reassigned to the university library as an assistant in charge of the newspaper division. By 1941 he had completed his course work, but not his dissertation and in the same year he was appointed documents librarian at the University of Alabama. Jackson remained there through 1942 until his thesis on "United States Government Documents in Engineering, 1890-1940" was approved, and the University of Illinois conferred on him a degree of Master of Arts in Library Science.

After the United States entered World War II, he left his job in 1943 as assistant in the technology department of the Detroit Public Library to enter the Army's ASTP corps, an academic training ground for military personnel. From 1943-44 he studied mechanical engineering at Texas Technical College, and the following year Jackson was relocated to the Army Library School in Paris, France. He was assigned to the 12th Armored Division and rose from the rank of private to technical sergeant before he was discharged in 1946. During the latter months of his military career he maintained a technical bookmobile service on a two and one-half ton truck in a combat zone. An article in the *Library Journal* (September 15, 1947) contains a description of his experiences.


EUGENE B. JACKSON

After he returned to civilian life Eugene Jackson was named chief librarian of the Wright Field reference library in Dayton, Ohio. At the same time he served as chief of the library section of the Navy Air Force Central Air Documents Office at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton. Jackson supervised a staff of seventy in cataloging and reference work for the Army Air Forces' major collection of captured German and Japanese documents.

Because of his excellent background in aeronautical librarianship Jackson was invited to Washington in 1949 to head the technical information section of the research and development branch of the Quartermaster General's Office. Here he administered a technical information program based on the internal research reports that the United States government introduced during the war years. In 1950 the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics selected Jackson to head its office of aeronautical intelligence, and two years later promoted him to serve as chief of its research information division. He administered the technical library program for NACA, which included supervising the publication and distribution of approximately 1,500 technical reports each year.

When the General Motors Corporation appointed Jackson as the chief librarian of its research laboratories in 1956, he assumed supervision of one of the oldest industrial libraries in the United States whose history dates back to before 1919. As the administrator of a technical literature program in physical science and engineering, Jackson co-operates with other divisions of General Motors in supplying about 6,500 research items per year. Since 1959 he has

JACKSON, EUGENE B.—*Continued*

conducted annual conferences on technical literature activities and has distributed a company newsletter on the subject.

Early in his career Jackson qualified for membership in the Special Library Association. In 1948 he was elected president of the Cincinnati chapter, and he served as a director from 1953 to 1956. A diligent worker, Jackson has sat on several of SLA's committees, including the translation center committee. He served as vice-chairman (1950-51) and chairman (1951-52) of the science-technology division. In 1960-61 he served as vice-president and president-elect.

As president of the Special Library Association, Jackson wants to increase the present membership of 5,300 and would like to see the number of special librarians recruited into the profession greatly increased. "Greater efforts should be made to assimilate the engineers and scientists with literature interests and the computing machine people into the special library field," Jackson has said. "The library schools alone cannot produce all the persons needed to fill the growing need for persons skilled in handling scientific and technical literature."

Other organizations to which Jackson belongs are the American Documentation Institute, American Library Association, and the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences. Jackson has been a library examiner for the Civil Service Board and an adviser to the Civil Service Commission. Since 1953 he has been a member of the documentation committee of the Advisory Group for Aeronautical Research and Development and since 1959 he has sat with the advisory committee to the NATO science adviser on NATO technical literature services. Jackson is well known as an author of indexes and technical literature and of papers on the role of research libraries in business and government. He has often spoken before industrial groups and organizations of professional librarians and has held the McBee lectureship at Simmons College.

Brown-haired, hazel-eyed Eugene Jackson stands five feet nine inches tall and weighs 175 pounds. His wife, the former Ruth Lillian Whitlock, whom he married on August 6, 1941, is a special librarian currently employed on the engineering staff of GM. Jackson enjoys square dancing, camping trips, and bowling. He is an Episcopalian.

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Who's Who in Library Service (1955)

JOHANNESEN, GRANT 1921- Pianist

Address: b. c/o Columbia Artists Management, Inc., 165 W. 57th St., New York 19

Pianist Grant Johannesen belongs in the forefront of those younger American musicians who have established international reputations since the end of World War II. Some critics regard him as a successor to the older stars of the concert stage. He has toured North and South America, Europe, Australia, and the Far East, has played on network radio and television programs, and has performed as soloist with many of the world's leading orchestras.

Grant Johannesen was born in 1921 in Salt Lake City, Utah to parents who had emigrated from Norway. His parents were not musical, but Grant had demonstrated his affinity for the piano from early childhood. He began to study piano with a local teacher at the age of five. Getting up before dawn, he practised several hours each day before he went to school. At the end of five years of training he gave his first public recital, performing Bach, Beethoven, and Grieg.

When Grant was eleven, his parents placed his musical education in the hands of Mabel Borg-Jenkins, a stern taskmistress to whom he gives much of the credit for his solid keyboard technique. By the age of fourteen, he had made his debut as a soloist with a local orchestra, playing Liszt's Concerto No. 1 in E-Flat Major.

While attending high school in Salt Lake City, Grant Johannesen was also working towards his B.M. degree at a local conservatory. At the conservatory he began to compose, and one of his compositions, a piano sonata for four hands, prompted the German composer Paul Hindemith to offer Johannesen the benefit of his tutelage. Johannesen, however, wanted to devote himself exclusively to the piano. He did not accept the offer and has since given up composing. The four-hand sonata has been performed in New York as the setting for a dance composition with choreography by Elsa Jordan.

As a teen-ager, Grant Johannesen played for the French pianist Robert Casadesus, who had come to Salt Lake City for a concert engagement. Casadesus invited the younger pianist to study with him, and Johannesen spent the following summer working under Casadesus in Newport, Rhode Island. Soon afterward, Johannesen left Salt Lake City permanently to take up residence in New York City.

Immersing himself in New York's musical activities, Johannesen attended as many as three concerts a day and worked at the piano. The list of Johannesen's teachers includes, in addition to Casadesus, the pianist Egon Petri and the composer Roger Sessions, as well as the conductor and teacher Nadia Boulanger in France. He also maintains that he learned a good deal about musical interpretation from the performances of the Scandinavian singer Povla Frijsh.

On April 17, 1944, at Times Hall, Johannesen gave his first New York recital. Describing the event, reviewer Arthur V. Berger of the New York *Sun* (April 18, 1944) wrote: "Johannesen appeared not only to have been well schooled, but to have assimilated his schooling with intelligence and integrity. He has a sane, forthright and well-calculated approach to the keyboard, and his renditions show a theoretical and structural perception." Other critics echoed this high praise, but also agreed with Berger that the young pianist lacked tonal color and the abandon of a virtuoso.

When Johannesen gave his second New York recital, at Town Hall, on February 18, 1945, the critics felt that these defects had become the predominant characteristic of his playing. Noel Straus in the New York *Times* of February 19, 1945 wrote: "Johannesen possessed a well-schooled technique and a tone which was of pleasing quality except when employed at the full. But his playing was too unimaginative, too bereft of intensity and color to avoid monotony of effect."

Reviewers were more enthusiastic about Johannesen's third New York recital, held on November 17, 1946 at Town Hall. Straus this time felt that "the gifted young pianist had made marked strides in his art since his appearance here two years ago. . . . His work could now be praised not merely for its technical proficiency, but because of its new wealth of coloring, and its surprising gain in interpretive skill" (New York *Times*, November 18, 1946). He has returned to the stage of Town Hall on several occasions. After he played there in April 1955. Louis Biancolli wrote: "Johannesen played Mozart in terms of Mozart, rather than in terms of Johannesen, and that went for Franck, Schumann, Fauré and Debussy."

Before embarking upon his first European tour late in 1949, Grant Johannesen won first prize in the Ostend (Belgium) International Piano Festival. The first American ever to take this award, Johannesen was selected over fifty-two other entrants representing thirty-nine other countries. Johannesen has also been granted a high honor by King Olaf V of Norway, who presented the pianist with the traditional laurel wreath after he performed the Grieg Concerto in A Minor at the Bergen Festival.

While Grant Johannesen has continued to make frequent appearances, both in solo recitals and with leading American orchestras, his itinerary has steadily expanded to cover most of the globe. In the summer of 1952 he began his first South American tour with an appearance at the Teatro Colón in Buenos Aires, Argentina and went on to play at other cities in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. In 1955 he toured Europe with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, playing Beethoven's Concerto No. 3 in C Minor under the baton of Dimitri Mitropoulos in Basel, Switzerland on September 21.

In the summer of 1960 Johannesen visited Australia for the first time, making appearances with the Melbourne Symphony, the Victoria Symphony, and other musical organizations, and in solo recitals. Leaving Australia, he performed in Bombay, India; Manila, Philippine Islands; and other Far Eastern cities before journeying to Europe to complete a far-ranging tour.

In commenting on his experiences abroad, the pianist has said: "The eyes of the world are upon us, and America has responded by creating a climate of artistic freedom. Consequently the creative force of our country is developing and producing food for the spirit which is as varied and as plentiful as its material strength."

Grant Johannesen has appeared at many leading music festivals, including those held at Aix-en-Provence, France; Amsterdam in the Netherlands; and Brevard, North Carolina. The pianist has also been heard by radio listeners on the *Bell Telephone Hour, Standard Hour*, and *Piano Playhouse*. He has also been seen on televised programs of the *Bell Telephone Hour* and on European television. He has recorded for Concert Hall, Vox, Capitol, and His Master's Voice.

Bender, N.Y.

GRANT JOHANNESEN

A champion of seldom-performed music, Johannesen is particularly fond of the French composer Gabriel Fauré, whose piano compositions he feels are neglected masterpieces. For Capitol, Johannesen is recording Fauré's complete piano works. On October 24, 1954 he collaborated with Mitropoulos and the New York Philharmonic in the resurrection of two rarely heard works, Liszt's arrangement of Schubert's *Wanderer Fantasie for Piano and Orchestra* and Darius Milhaud's *Le Carnaval d'Aix for Piano and Orchestra*. Johannesen has given world-première performances of Peter Mennin's *Partita*, Robert Casadesus' Second Sonata (which the composer dedicated to Johannesen), and Juan José Castro's *Suite of Tangos*.

Norwegian in appearance as well as in descent, Grant Johannesen is six feet two and one-half inches tall. His wife, Helen Taylor Johannesen, was killed in an automobile accident on October 5, 1950. The couple had one son, David. Johannesen maintains an apartment in New York's East Fifties. With his son he enjoys playing duets, collecting stamps and coins, and camping trips in the Rocky Mountains. He speaks Norwegian, French, German, and Spanish.

Grant Johannesen has had a lifelong interest in the theater, stemming from his childhood when his father read him Ibsen in the original Norwegian. Interested in the fine arts, he treasures his collection of works by Rodin and John

JOHANNESEN, GRANT—*Continued*

Marin and 1,000-year-old Mesopotamian goblet. He also owns the original manuscripts of some Robert Schumann correspondence. Johannesen is convinced that a musician can enrich his own performances by studying masterworks of the other arts. He once said: "Hearing a play in its native tongue and becoming aware of the verbal subtleties of expression has brought me to a closer understanding of some of the idiomatic expression of certain composers. Certainly in the breathing of music, a part of the art of phrasing, certain works of Bach complement Biblical utterance, just as there is a relation between the music of Debussy and certain French poets, Schumann and the German romantic writers, Gershwin and American idioms."

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JOHNSON, (JUSTIN) LEROY Apr. 8, 1888-Mar. 26, 1961 Former United States Representative from California (1943-57); Republican; lawyer. See *Current Biography* (September) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 Mr 28 '61

JOHNSON, RAFER (LEWIS) Aug. 18, 1935- Athlete; actor

Address: b. c/o Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., Beverly Hills, Calif.; h. Kingsburg, Calif.

The grueling Olympic decathlon, a ten-event competition in track and field, is designed to test the speed, strength, stamina, and spirit of the athlete. Rafer Johnson, generally acknowledged to be the greatest all-around track and field man in the world, met the test successfully at the 1960 Rome Olympics when he achieved the world and Olympic records in the decathlon.

Johnson's victory compensated in some degree for the setbacks suffered by other United States athletes at the Rome Olympics. His record total of 8,932 points for the decathlon exceeded the performance of Yang Chuan-kwang of Formosa by 58 points. Straggling far behind in third place with 7,809 points was Vasily Kuznetsov of the Soviet Union.

One of the most coveted of all athletic awards, the Sullivan trophy, awarded annually by the Amateur Athletic Union to the year's outstanding athlete, was bestowed on Rafer Johnson in 1960. Sports editors and writers polled by the Associated Press voted him the male athlete of 1960, the first American to win the award in three years. The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce selected him as one of the nation's ten outstanding young men for 1960.

Rafer Lewis Johnson was born on August 18, 1935 in Hillsboro, Texas to Lewis and Elma ("Dimples") (Gibson) Johnson. He has two younger brothers, Edward and James, and two younger sisters, Dolores and Erma. When Rafer was a year and a half old, his parents moved to an all-Negro section of Dallas, Texas. There he spent his early years in a ghetto-like atmosphere of segregation, discrimination, and poverty, a period that he looks back upon with anger—and Rafer Johnson is not much given to anger. "I don't care if I never see Texas again," he has said. "There's nothing about it I like. If my family had stayed in Texas, I not only wouldn't be representing the United States in the Olympic Games—I wouldn't have even gone to college."

He was a quiet child who never got into street fights. Lewis Johnson, his father, recalls: "He was always a playful child, always wore a smile. Main thing about him was he liked a little joking, you know. He liked to buy those little rubber snakes and spiders and set them down at the breakfast table. He'd get me upset; he'd get a big kick out of that."

In 1945 Lewis Johnson moved his family to Kingsburg, California, a small town in the central part of the state, about twenty miles south of Fresno in the San Joaquin Valley. There Lewis Johnson got a job as a section hand. For a year the family made its home in a railroad boxcar on a siding near a cannery, using a ragged curtain as a room divider. After a few months the Johnsons were befriended by Edward Fishel, who owned a small animal-feed processing plant in the locality. He hired Lewis Johnson as a handyman and found work for Mrs. Johnson as a domestic. He obtained a small house for the Johnson family away from the railroad siding, but in Kingsburg the Johnsons once more ran into discrimination and bigotry. The local chief of police ordered Fishel to fire the Johnson couple, and when Fishel refused, he threatened Mrs. Johnson. She and her husband paid no attention to the threats and the matter soon died down. The chief of police later left his job, and the Johnsons put down roots in Kingsburg.

Benton Bowen, sports editor and co-publisher of the weekly Kingsburg *Recorder,* remembers Rafer Johnson as a child. "I recall him as a grade school kid," Bowen has said. "He was a fine sandlot baseball player, but we remembered him as a kid who broke bats. He hit the ball so hard that he was forever breaking bats."

At Kingsburg High School, Rafer Johnson began his phenomenal career as an athlete. As a halfback, in football he averaged 9 yards per carry. In basketball he averaged 17 points a game, and in baseball he hit over .400, but his genuine forte was track and field. By the time he graduated from Kingsburg High School he had won varsity letters in basketball, baseball, football, and track.

When Johnson was in his junior year at Kingsburg High School, his track and field coach, Murl Dodson, drove him down to Tulare, California to watch the home-town hero, Bob Mathias, compete in the decathlon, the event in which he had been victorious in both the 1948 and 1952 Olympic Games. (Mathias was only seventeen when he won in 1948.) "On the way back," Johnson says, "it struck me. I could have beaten most of the guys in the meet.

That's when I decided to be a decathlon man." A month later, Johnson won the California Junior AAU decathlon championship. A year later, when only a high school senior, he went to the National AAU championships in Atlantic City and finished third in what by then had become his specialty.

Two dozen colleges and universities offered Johnson scholarships when he graduated from high school. Preferring to stay near home, he chose the University of California at Los Angeles. He enrolled in 1955 with vague thoughts of becoming a dentist, but transferred to physical education in his junior year. Liked by his classmates, he was elected president of the student body in his senior year and he was the first Negro pledged to the predominantly Jewish fraternity, Pi Lambda Phi. He maintained a straight B average.

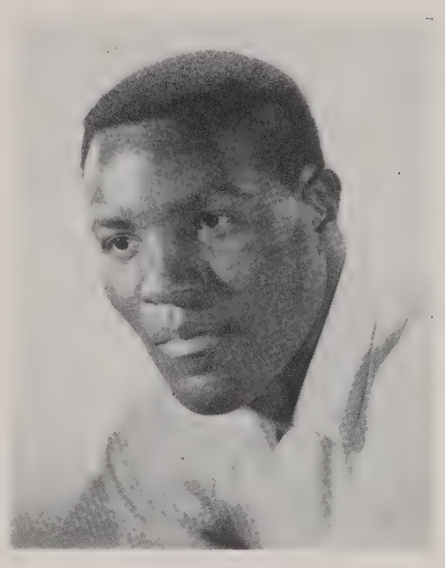
Although the University of California at Los Angeles usually turns out football teams of national prominence, Johnson did not go out for football. "He just got so crazy about track that he was scared he'd get hurt in football," Lewis Johnson has explained. At UCLA Rafer Johnson befriended Yang Chuan-kwang of Formosa, although he knew that Yang would be his most formidable rival at the Rome Olympics, and helped him to improve his techniques in the decathlon. In 1955 Johnson won the decathlon at the Pan American Games in Mexico City. Returning to Kingsburg, he scored 7,985 points at a welcome-home meet, breaking Bob Mathias' world record by 98 points.

The decathlon, which has been appropriately called a track meet in miniature, is made up of ten track and field events, comprising the 100-meter dash, broad jump, shotput, 110-meter hurdles, discus throw, pole vault, high jump, 400-meter run, javelin throw, and 1,500-meter run. For each event a set of standards is in force and points are awarded in relation to the degree of excellence in each event.

In 1956 Rafer Johnson won the national championships and immediately became the odds-on choice to win the decathlon at the Olympic Games in Melbourne, Australia in that year. But a few days before the competition began, his knee swelled up and later he ripped a stomach muscle. Suffering agony from pain, Johnson finished second to Milt Campbell of Plainfield, New Jersey. Vasily Kuznetsov of the Soviet Union was third.

After his Olympic triumph, Milt Campbell retired from competition. The field was left open for Rafer Johnson and Vasily Kuznetsov. They met in competition at Moscow in 1958 during a meet between the Soviet Union and the United States, the first of its kind. Johnson's total of 7,985 points was recognized at that time as the world record, although Kuznetsov, during the spring of 1957 in London, had tallied 8,016 points, a mark that was being considered for recognition as the new world record. In Moscow Rafer Johnson ended any doubts as to who was the superior athlete in the decathlon. He scored 8,302 points, far ahead of the 7,897 points accumulated by the Russian.

In July 1960, at Eugene, Oregon, Rafer Johnson entered the Olympic tryout and the National AAU decathlon competition at Hayward Field with some misgivings. They were not justified. He totaled 8,683 points, breaking the world record of 8,357 points held by Vasily Kuznetsov. After he had hurled the javelin over 230 feet, breaking the world decathlon record, Johnson knelt in the middle of the field and said a prayer.


RAFER JOHNSON

At the 1960 Olympics in Rome it was not Kuznetsov but Yang who posed the greatest threat to Johnson, who had been chosen to carry the American flag during the parade of teams at the opening ceremonies. Johnson and Yang battled through two days of exhausting competition, and in the end the awarding of the gold medal was decided in the final event—the 1,500-meter run that Johnson has always hated, calling it "ridiculous."

Johnson led at that time by 67 points, with Yang in second place. In an unforgettable race, Yang won, but only in a time that was 1.2 seconds faster than the time posted by Johnson. As a result, Johnson lost only 9 points to his rival and ended up the victor by 58 points. At the end of the decathlon, Yang said, "I knew that he would win," and Johnson told reporters: "Tonight I'm going to shower and then just walk for about four hours and look at the moon. I don't know where—just walk, walk, walk. I've got to unwind. I'm through, man, I'm through."

Within two months after his return to the United States, Rafer Johnson signed a contract with Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation to appear in *The Fiercest Heart,* which concerns the British and the Boers in Africa during the middle of the nineteenth century. He was then chosen for a featured role as a helmsman on a British privateer in *The Pirates of Tortuga.* He also performed in Jerry Wald's *Wild in the Country.*

(Continued next page)

JOHNSON, RAFER—*Continued*

Rafer Johnson is well equipped for swashbuckling roles. He is a magnificently muscled giant of a man, six feet three inches in height, 200 pounds in weight. He has the slender legs of a sprinter and a 35-inch waist, but above it bulks the torso of a weight lifter. For all his physical strength, he is quiet, modest, dignified, and gentle. The Reverend Louis Evans, pastor of the Bel Air Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles, has said of him: "This is a most remarkable human being. He is gentle as a child and yet he is tremendously competitive." Devoutly religious, Johnson was a campus leader at UCLA of Youth for Christ, a national nondenominational religious movement, and he is a member of the Swedish Mission Covenant Church. He often speaks before church groups. His idealism may someday lead him to join President Kennedy's Peace Corps. He likes to ski, race speedboats, and take photographs, although he does not like to have his own picture taken. Occasionally he strums on a guitar. If at the present he seems to be a man in transition while he gets his bearings, he will not for long suffer from uncertainty. A friend has said of him: "Rafer has always seen his objectives with almost frightening clarity."

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JONES, CANDY Dec. 31, 1925- Former model; businesswoman

Address: b. Candy Jones Career Girl School, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17

One of the most publicized of the cover girls of the early 1940's, Candy Jones is also one of the few of those photographers' models not robbed by time of her place in the profession of beauty. Owner and president of the Candy Jones Career Girl School since 1947, Miss Jones has been passing on to other women, including models and housewives, her knowledge of the techniques of feminine enhancement and camouflage. Since 1958 she has been writing her message in addition to speaking it and dramatizing it in her own person.

Candy Jones was born Jessica Wilcox on December 31, 1925 in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, the only child of J. Gordon Wilcox and Jessica (Rosengrant) Wilcox. Her parents separated when she was three, and she was raised in Wilkes-Barre by her mother and her maternal grandmother, Ella M. Rosengrant, one of Pennsylvania's first female physicians. At the family summer home on Lake Nuangalo, Jessica learned to swim and ride horseback at the age of three.

During her school years she belonged to the school swimming team, attended Sunday school classes, and joined the Girl Scouts (in which she is still active). She considers her first adult work to have been that of an assistant troop leader and camp counselor. She won her first beauty contest title—Miss Atlantic City—in 1941 in a contest sponsored by the Girl Scouts of Absecon Island.

Following the death of her grandmother in 1937, Jessica and her mother moved to Atlantic City, New Jersey. In 1941, at the age of sixteen, she graduated from Atlantic City Senior High School, where she belonged to the Arista Honor Society. Later in 1941, while on her way to a secretarial school in Boston, she stopped in New York City to visit her best friend's sister, a model. During the visit she herself began working as a model and never reached the secretarial school in Boston. Jessica Wilcox was transformed into Candy Jones, the model.

In 1942 the new-minted Miss Jones was designated Model of the Year at the annual luncheon of Banshees (an organization of artists, writers, editors, and others sponsored by King Features Syndicate and the Hearst Corporation) in New York City. She appeared in Michael Todd's production of Cole Porter's musical comedy *Mexican Hayride* in 1943. As a captain in the USO from September 1944 to August 1945, she headed a USO troupe called Cover Girls Abroad that toured the South Pacific, entertaining servicemen in the Philippines, New Caledonia, and New Guinea and surrounding islands. In 1945 she had a minor role in the unsuccessful Chopin-based musical, *Polonaise*. Meanwhile, as a photographers' model, she was appearing nationally on magazine covers and in fashion and other advertisements.

In 1947 she opened the Candy Jones Career Girl School in New York City. There she has tutored young women in makeup, grooming, posture, speech, and other aspects of the arts of charm and beauty. "Believable beauty" is her watchword and health is one of her handmaidens. She finds aids to beauty in the kitchen, for example—beer, vinegar, tea, eggs, and lemons for the hair, whipped cream, honey, oatmeal, and vegetable shortening for the face. She recommends sports, especially for cultivation of particular parts of the body—and, for the figure as a whole, walking. Her detailed instructions on these subjects may be found in her book *Finishing Touches* (Harper, 1961). (Among her other published work is *Make Your Name in Modeling and Television*, published by Harper in 1960). Candy Jones prefers to think of her school as a modern finishing school rather than as a charm school. Courses in the curriculum range from jujitsu to menu French.

Among the products of the Candy Jones Career Girl School are Julia Meade, Sandra Dee, Elaine Stewart, Jean Patchett, and numerous female employees of New York Telephone, Shell Oil, Simplicity Patterns, and other companies. Miss Jones also acts as personal manager for France Nuyen and several other young women in the performing arts and modeling.

Working in television, particularly in television commercials, since the late 1940's, she was first a performer, then a teacher of performers and a consultant. She originated three television shows, notably one broadcast from the Versailles restaurant in New York City on which she shared chores with Bill Stern. Associated with many companies as consultant or endorser in commercials, Miss Jones is perhaps best remembered by television viewers for her work from 1953 to 1959 in behalf of the Colgate Palmolive-Cashmere Bouquet line of soap, lotion, powder, and lipstick. (Her work for Colgate Palmolive-Cashmere Bouquet also extended to newspapers and other media. Among the other products for which she did commercials were White Rain Shampoo, Profile Bread, Blue Bonnet Margarine and Murine.) She appeared prominently in seventeen of the first nineteen of the telethons for City of Hope and other causes.

Candy Jones explained some of the economics of television commercials in 1958: "On a Class A commercial—one that goes to a minimum of twenty-one cities—the very least a performer can earn for the first thirteen week cycle is $650. Since most Class A commercials run three cycles, with residual payments, a performer usually realizes $1950 on one film commercial." By 1956 Candy Jones had reportedly grossed $1,000,000 from her multiple occupations.

Frequently called upon as a judge or consultant for beauty-talent pageants across the United States, Miss Jones has judged the Miss Wool of America contest and for thirteen years was judge and consultant to the Maid of Cotton contest sponsored annually in Memphis, Tennessee by the National Cotton Council. She has presented and narrated fashion shows all over the country. She has lectured at Fordham University, Sarah Lawrence College, Hunter College, Vassar College, Carnegie Institute of Technology, and several other institutions of higher learning, and she initiated a good grooming program at the Rhodes School in New York City. The first non-professional to join the faculty of the American Theatre Wing School of Theatre Training, she instructed in audition technique during 1959 and 1960. In the summer of 1960 Miss Jones opened the Summer Place, a summer "improvement camp" for girls aged twelve to twenty-one, in a mansion in Nyack, New York.

Candy Jones and Harry S. Conover, the model agency executive, married on July 4, 1946. They had three sons: Harry, Jr., Cary, and Christian. In May 1959, after a separation of nine months, they were divorced. The divorce was announced at a time when Conover was facing charges of nonpayment of fees to child models. At the time, newspapers described Miss Jones as director of the Conover Television Agency, but Miss Jones has denied ever having had any affiliation with Conover's model agency.

Candy Jones has dark blue eyes and natural blonde hair, is five feet nine inches tall, and weighs 128 pounds. Her church is the Presbyterian. She is a member of the Screen Actors Guild, the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, and Actors Equity Association. For her public service appearances she has received a Presidential citation (for overseas service) and awards from the United Cerebral Palsy Association, Muscular Dystrophy Foundation, the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, the New York Heart Fund, and the United States Air Force Recruiting Services. Her hobbies are swimming, reading, photography, painting, horseback riding, and swimming. She lives with her mother and her sons.

CANDY JONES

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JONES, SIR HAROLD SPENCER Mar. 29, 1890-Nov. 4, 1960 British astronomer; Astronomer Royal (1933-55); secretary general of the International Council of Scientific Unions (1956-58). See *Current Biography* (March) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 N 5 '60

JONES, SHIRLEY Mar. 31, 1934- Actress; singer

Address: b. c/o United Artists Corp., 729 7th Ave., New York 19

After coming to public attention through starring roles in film versions of the Rodgers and Hammerstein musicals *Oklahoma!* and *Carousel,* Shirley Jones proved her versatility by embarking on a successful tour of the night club circuit in a song-and-dance act also featuring her husband, Jack Cassidy. She turned even more sharply from the ingénue roles with which she had become identified by portraying a prostitute in the screen treatment of Sinclair Lewis' *Elmer Gantry,* thereby winning the

SHIRLEY JONES

Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Award in the category of best supporting actress in a 1960 film.

Shirley Jones was born on March 31, 1934 in Smithton, Pennsylvania, a small town about thirty miles from Pittsburgh. She is the only child of Paul Jones, the proprietor of a brewery, and Marjorie (Williams) Jones. Her mother named her after the child star Shirley Temple. At an early age, Shirley Jones began to demonstrate her vocal talents, and by the time she was five, she was singing solos in church. Her parents, recognizing her abilities, arranged for her to study singing with Ken Welch, a Pittsburgh vocal coach.

Educated at the local public elementary school at Smithton, Shirley Jones later attended South Huntingdon High School, where she was an honor student and editor of the yearbook. Before graduating in 1952, she had also appeared in many school stage productions, and had won a state-wide singing contest. Soon after graduation, she was selected as Miss Pittsburgh and subsequently took second place in the competition selecting Miss Pennsylvania, the state's representative to the annual Miss America contest.

Following the Miss Pennsylvania contest, Shirley Jones studied drama at the Pittsburgh Playhouse and appeared with the Pittsburgh Civic Light Opera in productions of *Lady in the Dark* and *Call Me Madam.* In August 1953, she went to New York City, where, according to some sources, she merely intended to enjoy a short vacation before entering the Centenary Junior College in Hackettstown, New Jersey.

Once in New York, Shirley Jones found herself the subject of a Cinderella story that might have served as the outline for a Hollywood musical. Ken Welch, her former voice teacher, had arranged for Miss Jones to perform for Gus Schirmer, a theatrical agent. Impressed by her talents, Schirmer arranged for an audition with a casting director for Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein 2d. The casting director sent her to Rodgers and Hammerstein who, seeing in Shirley Jones the ideal interpreter of the ingénue role of Laurey in their *Oklahoma!,* immediately signed the nineteen-year-old girl to a seven-year contract.

Although they were delighted with Shirley Jones's wholesome good looks and strong singing voice, Rodgers and Hammerstein decided that she needed some professional experience before undertaking any major assignments. They first placed her in the chorus of *South Pacific* and subsequently gave her a small part in their new Broadway production, *Me and Juliet.* When *Me and Juliet* began its road tour, Shirley Jones was promoted to a leading role.

Meanwhile, casting was under way for the film version of *Oklahoma!* Taking a brief vacation from the *Me and Juliet* tour, Shirley Jones flew to Hollywood for a screen test and was rewarded with the coveted role of Laurey. Less than a year after her first audition for Rodgers and Hammerstein, Miss Jones began her first film assignment as one of the leading players in a multimillion dollar production that also featured such established stars as Gordon MacRae, Charlotte Greenwood, and Gloria Grahame, and that served to introduce the new wide-screen process known as Todd-AO.

The filming of *Oklahoma!* was begun in July 1954, and completed in December of that year. When the film was finally released by Magna Theatre Corporation late in 1955, reviewers were impressed by Shirley Jones's portrayal of its young heroine. Bosley Crowther described her as "so full of beauty, sweetness and spirit that a better Laurey cannot be dreamed" (New York *Times,* October 11, 1955).

Shirley Jones's identification with Laurey has not been limited to the screen version of *Oklahoma!* When she had completed filming the role, Miss Jones was sent to Paris and Rome as part of a stage tour of *Oklahoma!,* sponsored by the United States Department of State. She has since appeared as Laurey on the American stage, when she played the role in summer stock in 1960.

Rodgers and Hammerstein also provided Shirley Jones with her second screen role, that of Julie in *Carousel* (Twentieth Century-Fox, 1956). The screen version of their adaptation of Ferenc Molnar's *Liliom* again cast Gordon MacRae opposite Miss Jones, and both stars fared well with the press. *Life* put Miss Jones on its cover at the time of the release of *Carousel,* and referred to her as "a show business phenomenon" (February 6, 1956).

In her next film assignment, Shirley Jones teamed with Pat Boone in *April Love* (Twentieth Century-Fox, 1957), a musical remake, with changed locale, of an earlier film called *Home in Indiana.* In this mild romance set in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky, Miss Jones appeared "minus her Rodgers and Hammerstein sedateness and sporting a cute pony-tail hair-do" (New York *Times,* November 28, 1957).

On August 5, 1956 Shirley Jones and musical comedy singer Jack Cassidy were married in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where both had been rehearsing for a production of *The Beggar's Opera.* Late in 1958 they embarked on a night club tour in an act featuring songs, dances, and parodies of earlier song-and-dance teams. Their first appearance, at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Dallas, Texas, in October 1958, prompted a *Variety* critic to write: "They offer an exciting, delightful evening of vocalizing, interspersed with dancing bits, all abetted by their visual assets" (November 5, 1958).

Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy have also performed together on television and in summer stock. On her own, Miss Jones has done industrial variety shows for General Motors Corporation, and has appeared in several television productions, including an updated version of the Victor Herbert operetta *The Red Mill* on CBS-TV on April 19, 1958 and a musical salute to the automobile industry called *Step on the Gas,* seen on CBS-TV on October 19, 1960.

Shirley Jones's fourth picture, *Never Steal Anything Small* (Universal-International, 1959), was a coolly received CinemaScope musical comedy about an amiable but crooked labor boss, played by James Cagney. By this time Miss Jones's film career as an ingénue appeared to be not going too well, and she welcomed the opportunity to mark a complete change of pace with the role of the prostitute Lulu Bains in *Elmer Gantry.*

Miss Jones's first attempt to break away from sweetness and light had occurred when she played an alcoholic opposite Red Skelton in a *Playhouse 90* television drama titled *The Big Slide.* Burt Lancaster, who was to play the title role of the devious evangelist in *Elmer Gantry,* reportedly saw the performance and chose Miss Jones for the role of Lulu Bains even before she had indicated her interest in the part.

When United Artists released *Elmer Gantry* in 1960, the reaction of critics justified Lancaster's faith in Shirley Jones's ability to be a convincing bad girl. The role led to an Oscar for Miss Jones. In her acceptance speech at the award-presentation ceremonies of the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences on April 17, 1961, she voiced her thanks to "another Oscar"—the late Oscar Hammerstein 2d—and to Richard Rodgers, the two men who had fostered her career.

Freed from her type casting as a sweet young thing, Shirley Jones has expressed the desire to continue doing meaty, dramatic roles. To columnist Sidney Skolsky she exclaimed, "I'm sick of portraying ingénues with sunny dispositions, high necklines and puff-sleeves who are girlishly aggressive about happiness being just around the corner." She went on to remark "I look like what I'm not at all—as wholesome as breakfast food" (New York *Post,* July 10, 1960).

Following *Elmer Gantry,* Shirley Jones was seen as a beatnik-type actress in *Pepe* (Columbia, 1960), a super-spectacle featuring the Mexican comedian Cantinflas in a thin story constructed to involve brief appearances by scores of Hollywood stars. She is also scheduled to appear as Marian, the librarian, in the Warner Brothers screen version of the Broadway musical *The Music Man.*

Shirley Jones is five feet five inches tall, weighs 114 pounds, and has hazel eyes and blonde hair. Her ingenuous face with its full cheeks is more reminiscent of the gingham and calico of the farmer's daughter than of the furs and jewels of the Hollywood star. Miss Jones and Jack Cassidy have a son, Shaun Paul, born September 27, 1958. They own a house in Brentwood, California. They enjoy swimming in their private pool and watching baseball on television.

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JONSSON, JOHN ERIK Sept. 6, 1901-

Instrument manufacturer

Address: b. Texas Instruments, Inc., 6000 Lemmon Ave., Dallas 9, Tex.; h. 4831 Shadywood Lane, Dallas 9, Tex.

Keeping pace with expanding military and civilian markets for electronic devices, Texas Instruments, Inc., of Dallas has grown under the direction of its chairman and former president, John Erik Jonsson, to be one of the major electronics companies in the United States and the most important company of its kind in Texas. Although it has a number of older and larger competitors, including General Electric and Radio Corporation of America, Texas Instruments was first in commercial production of the high-frequency germanium transistors and silicon transistors. Texas Instruments grew out of Geophysical Service, Inc., an oil-field scouting company with which Jonsson was associated from its establishment in 1930. He became chairman of Texas Instruments in 1958, after serving seven years as its president.

Born to John Peter and Ellen Charlotte (Palmquist) Jonsson on September 6, 1901, John Erik Jonsson is a native of Brooklyn, New York, but received his high school education at Montclair, New Jersey. After graduation in 1918 he went on to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, where four years later he was awarded his degree in mechanical engineering.

The Aluminum Company of America employed Jonsson in 1922 as a rolling mill apprentice and in 1923 promoted him to manufacturing superintendent of the Aluminum Index Company, an Alcoa subsidiary. He became vice-president in May 1927 and later president of Dumont Motor Car Company, Inc., a small northern New Jersey concern distributing Oakland-Pontiac automobiles. In Decem-

Gittings

JOHN ERIK JONSSON

ber 1929 he rejoined the Aluminum Company of America as sales engineer at the company's office in Newark, New Jersey.

Jonsson left Alcoa in July 1930 to become superintendent of the laboratory of Geophysical Service, Inc., which had been established at Newark in the same year by J. C. Karcher and Eugene McDermott. It was the first independent company to make reflection seismograph surveys in locating oil fields. In April 1934 the company transferred its operations to Dallas, where it set up laboratories to develop and produce equipment for its oil-exploration service. Jonsson was elected secretary of Geophysical Services in 1934, treasurer in 1939, and vice-president in 1942.

As World War II drew to an end, the company decided, Jonsson has said, that "there was a good, honest living to be made working for the Government" (*Time,* April 8, 1957) and that electronics was a most promising field for the future. In 1945 he persuaded Patrick E. Haggerty, whom he had met during the war in Washington, D.C., to join Geophysical Service and help the company expand.

By early 1951 Geophysical Service had achieved a secure place in the electronics industry. During the Korean war, orders for electronic components contributed substantially to its annual sales of over $15,000,000, and the name of the concern was changed to General Instruments, Inc. Its present name, Texas Instruments, Inc., was adopted in December 1951, when Jonsson became president of the corporation and McDermott, the chairman of the board.

Under the reorganization that Jonsson and McDermott worked out, Texas Instruments was split into separate electronics and geoscientific divisions. The name Geophysical Service was retained as that of a subsidiary, and by the spring of 1957 it had sixty-five oil-seeking field teams operating in nineteen countries. In the development of new instruments and products, a central research group was formed to carry a project to the so-called "breadboard" or working model stage. Jurisdiction then passed to product research, where each division put the ideas to commercial use.

When Texas Instruments obtained in 1952 one of the first licenses from American Telephone & Telegraph Company to make transistors, its sales for the year reached $20,000,000. Its expansion through control of other companies began in February 1953 with its acquisition of the entire capital stock of the Engineering Supply Company and the subsidiary, the Industrial Electric Supply Company. A merger with the Intercontinental Rubber Company was concluded in October 1953, and the entire capital stock of Houston Technical Laboratories, manufacturer of gravity meters for oil scouts, was acquired in November. Texas Instruments bought Geomarine Service in January 1954. Other acquisitions included the Radell Corporation of Indianapolis, producer of carbon precision resistors (April 1955), and the William T. Mann Company of Los Angeles (July 1956).

Although a comparative newcomer in the electronics industry, by 1954 Texas Instruments was a major producer of tiny germanium transistors for military purposes and soon afterward began supplying the fast-growing civilian market, which needed germanium transistors in place of standard electronic tubes in pocket-size radios and industrial computers. The use of germanium transistors is limited because of the heat generated by other components in complicated equipment. Texas Instruments has therefore developed a silicon transistor that resists high temperature and permits greater use of complex computers in supersonic military planes and missiles. The company has also been working on solar energy research.

The oil industry has continued to account for a large part of Texas Instruments' business. A gravity meter was developed at the Houston Technical Laboratories, the petroleum instrumentation division, which also produced springs of pure quartz that were incorporated in instruments used in the antarctic during the International Geophysical Year (1957-58). A Texas Instruments electronic device to measure levels of chemical liquids in widely separated storage tanks was ready for disclosure in September 1957.

In April 1958 John Erik Jonsson was elected chairman of the board of Texas Instruments and was succeeded as president by Haggerty. By that time, Texas Instruments direct manufacturing operations had reached to the Atlantic through the taking over of the Metals and Controls Company of Attleboro, Massachusetts in April 1957. A new subsidiary, Texas Instruments Ltd., was organized for the manufacture of semiconductor devices sold in the sterling areas, and in September 1959 work was begun near Bedford, England on a plant designed for occupancy late in the following year.

Sales by Texas Instruments, which employs about 10,000 persons, increased eighteen-fold in the ten years following 1948 and in 1958 amounted to as much as $91,953,845. In 1959, the annual report revealed, the sales increased 110 per cent to $193,212,809 and the profits, by 136 per cent. Chairman Jonsson himself is said to own TI stock worth $82,000,000. "The skyrocketing of Texas Instruments," Alfred R. Zipser noted in the New York *Times* (June 6, 1960), "from a small concern to an $80,000,000-a-year colossus and one of the most active stocks in the electronics group bears testimony to Mr. Jonsson's acumen and managerial ability."

Through the corporation's charitable trust, the TI-GSI Foundation, nearly 70,000 shares of stock have been given to educational institutions. In December 1959 Jonsson and his wife pledged $1,000,000 through the Jonsson Foundation toward the construction of a $9,500,000 science center at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Among the other business organizations with which Jonsson is affiliated, as a director, are the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Republic National Bank of Dallas, and Dallas Power & Light Company. He is a permanent consultant of the Investors Management Company of Elizabeth, New Jersey and is active in the American Management Association, the National Industrial Conference Board, and the National Planning Association. He also belongs to the American Newcomen Society and the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and is a director of the Association for Applied Solar Energy in Phoenix, Arizona.

Prominent also in Dallas civic affairs, Jonsson is chairman of the board of the Dallas Foundation, the Dallas Symphony Orchestra, the Graduate Research Center of Southern Methodist University, and the Hockaday School. His clubs are the Dallas Country and Brook Hollow Golf, among others. John Erik and Margaret Elizabeth (Fonde) Jonsson, who were married on February 8, 1923, have two sons, Philip and Kenneth, and a daughter, Margaret Ellen.

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JORDAN, MARIAN (DRISCOLL) Nov. 16, 1896-Apr. 7, 1961 Radio comedienne; co-starred with her husband, James Edward Jordan, in *Fibber McGee and Molly* radio program (1935-56); played Molly McGee in several motion pictures. See McGee, Molly, *Current Biography* (November) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 Ap 8 '61

JOXE, LOUIS (zhäks) Sept. 16, 1901- French cabinet member

Address: b. 78 rue de Lille, Paris 7^{e}, France; h. 39 Quai de l'Horloge, Paris 1er, France

In an attempt to resolve France's difficulties in Algeria, Louis Joxe, a distinguished French public servant, has been a man walking upon a tightrope, trying to balance himself between the extremist pressures of rebellious Algerian nationalists and intransigent *colons.* Since November 1960 he has held the crucial post of Minister of State in charge of Algerian affairs, helping President Charles de Gaulle to implement his program of self-determination for Algeria. Joxe has had a long and multifaceted career as a professor, journalist, diplomat, resistance leader, and politician, and has held numerous high positions in the French government.

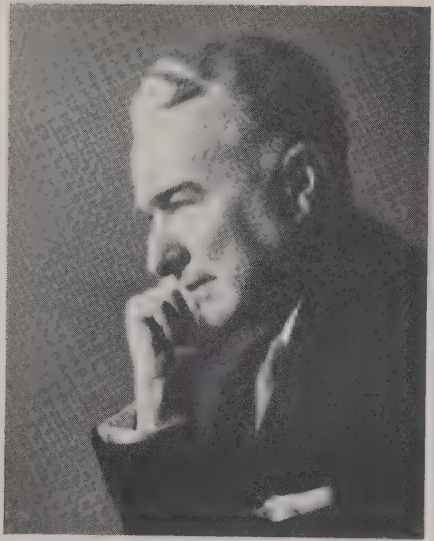
Louis Joxe was born in Bourg-la-Reine in the Seine Department of France on September 16, 1901, the son of Auguste and Thérèse (Bitchiné) Joxe. His father was a professor. After attending the Lycée Lakanal, he majored in history and geography at the University of Paris and later taught there from 1925 to 1934.

Turning to diplomacy, in 1932 he joined the staff of Pierre Cot, then Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1932, 1933, and 1939 he was a member of the French delegation to the League of Nations. He served as deputy chief of the secretariat in the Ministry for Air and as a member of the French delegation to the international disarmament conference in 1933-34.

From 1933 to 1936 Joxe was an attaché on the staff of the information division of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. In this capacity, he took part in several international conferences held under the auspices of that body. In 1935 he assumed the duty of inspector of the foreign services of the Havas news agency. He also served as secretary-general of the Centre d'Études de Politique Étrangère, which he had helped to establish at the University of Paris.

When World War II broke out, Joxe was mobilized and when France fell in 1940, he fled to Algeria with a group that planned to carry on the war in North Africa. For a time he was a professor at a lycée in Algiers, but the Vichy government, suspecting him of working with the resistance, exiled him to Constantine in northeast Algeria. After General Charles de Gaulle gained ascendancy in Algiers, he appointed Joxe to be secretary-general of the French Committee of National Liberation in 1943. He continued to hold this position after the Provisional Government returned to Paris, and he also became a member of the Council of State in 1944.

In September 1946 Joxe was made director-general in charge of cultural relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. While he held this post he was a member of the French delegation to numerous conferences sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In 1952 he was appointed French Ambassador to



French Embassy Press & Inf. Div.
LOUIS JOXE

the Soviet Union, serving there during the struggle for power that followed Joseph Stalin's death. He was again called upon, in July 1954, to attend an international meeting —this time the Geneva Conference, which brought to an end the seven-and-a-half-year war in Indochina. In his next diplomatic assignment, as Ambassador to West Germany, beginning in December 1955, he took part in the negotiations on the Saar treaty that provided for the integration of the Saar into West Germany.

Returning to France, Joxe accepted the position of secretary-general in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in July 1956. The highest civil service appointment in the ministry, the post involves co-ordination of all sections of the ministry and custodianship of all secret state papers. The job is usually awarded to a man who has spent his entire life in the diplomatic service. The appointment of Joxe coincided with a complete change at the top level of the French Foreign Office, in order to make it more responsive to the policies of Foreign Minister Christian Pineau. Such a sweeping change in civil service personnel is unprecedented in France, where the civil service had provided the continuity to counteract the numerous changes in government during the Fourth Republic.

Joxe accompanied Foreign Minister Pineau and other French experts to the Suez Canal conference in London in August 1956. He then visited Washington, D.C. for discussions with United States officials and New York City for participation with the French delegation in the General Assembly meeting in early 1957. Again in Washington, in September 1957, Joxe joined Pineau for talks with United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Joxe brought with him plans for the separation of Algeria into semiautonomous regions along ethnic lines.

When Charles de Gaulle became President of the Fifth Republic in 1959, Joxe entered the cabinet as Secretary of State in the office of Premier Michel Debré. In this position he was concerned with matters of national defense and of administrative reform. In a speech in October 1959 he declared that for France there could be no middle ground between the total elimination of all nuclear weapons in the world and the development of its own nuclear deterrent weapons. France became the fourth nuclear power in the world with the explosion of her first atomic bomb in 1960.

After becoming Minister of Education in January 1960, Joxe told the National Union of French Students, the largest student organization in France, that the government was withdrawing its subsidy of $17,000 (one-third of the union's budget). The decision was made because of the union's political activity against the Algerian war. Joxe received the special assignment in early 1960 of accompanying Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev of the U.S.S.R. on his tour of France.

After President de Gaulle appointed Joxe on November 23, 1960 as Minister of State in charge of Algerian affairs, many commentators noted that de Gaulle was taking his first concrete step toward carrying out his program to prepare Algeria for self-determination. Efforts to end the six-year rebellion by Moslem nationalists in Algeria had toppled numerous French governments of the Fourth Republic. In a trip to Algeria in November 1960 to prepare the way for de Gaulle's December visit, he tried to assure the dissident *colons* that France would not abandon the territory. Amidst the rioting by the French and Moslem communities in Algeria and the intense feelings aroused by de Gaulle's plan, Joxe said: "Courage becomes easy when one is with de Gaulle."

When the referendum on de Gaulle's Algerian program was held in January 1961, a large majority of French and Algerian voters supported it. This gave de Gaulle a mandate, in the face of the opposition from both the French rightists and the Algerian nationalists, to carry through his two-step proposal: first, to give Algeria home-rule institutions and, second, to hold another referendum in which the Algerians could choose among autonomy, independence, or provincial status. Joxe will have numerous responsibilities in connection with developing and administering the home-rule institutions.

Louis Joxe married Françoise-Hélène Halévy on November 9, 1926. They have four children: Claude-Thérèse, Alain, Pierre, and Denis. The statesman has a ruddy face thatched with silver-white hair. Famous as a raconteur, he tells stories that range from anecdotes about the inner circles of the last cabinets of the Third Republic through tales of the Provisional Government of de Gaulle. Joxe is a member of the council of the Union of National Museums and of the higher council of the French Radio Corporation. He holds the Medal of the Resistance and is a commander in the French Legion of Honor and a knight of the British Empire. A New York *Times* writer (November 25, 1960) noted: "He is a fine mixture of the intellectual and the practical man. He is a politician by nature, which is much better than being one by training. . . . All in all, he's a cool sort of fellow."

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JUNG, CARL GUSTAV July 26, 1875-June 6, 1961 Swiss psychiatrist; a founder of analytic psychology; private practitioner of psychotherapy in Switzerland since 1909; professor; author of books in which he emphasizes that man's religious instinct is perhaps as strong as his sex instinct. See *Current Biography* (October) 1953.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Je 7 '61

KAISER, HENRY J(OHN) May 9, 1882-
Industrialist

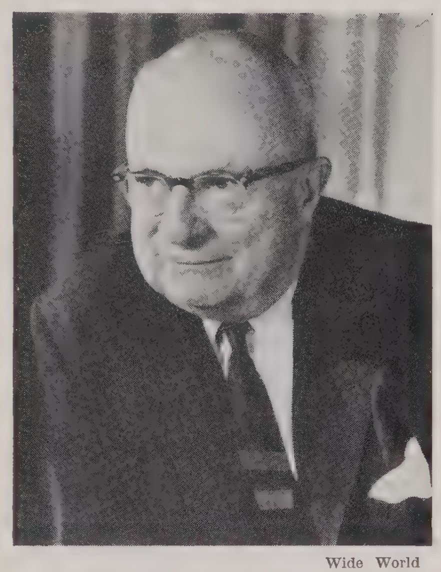
Address: b. Kaiser Industries Corp., 1924 Broadway, Oakland 12, Calif.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1942.

As chairman of the board of Kaiser Industries Corporation, Henry J. Kaiser heads a $1.7 billion organization of factories and mines and of construction, engineering, and real-estate projects. His industrial domain includes the Kaiser Steel Corporation, Permanente Cement Company, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Willys Motors, and various affiliated companies with more than ninety plants in nineteen states and five foreign countries. Famous in World War II as the builder of prefabricated merchant vessels and after the war as an automobile manufacturer with the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation, he has more recently been identified with the building of a multimillion-dollar resort and residential development in Hawaii.

One of the four children of Francis J. Kaiser, a shoe factory mechanic, and Mary (Yopps) Kaiser, a practical nurse, Henry John Kaiser was born at Sprout Brook, near Canajoharie, New York on May 9, 1882. Both parents were German immigrants. At the age of thirteen Henry left school to help support the family by working for $1.50 a week as a cash boy in a dry goods store in nearby Utica.

Later becoming interested in the photographic supply business, he traveled through upstate New York as a salesman and soon set up his own photographic shop as the junior partner of Brownell & Kaiser at Lake Placid, New York. Within a year he had purchased the business and subsequently opened branches at Miami and Daytona Beach in Florida and at Nassau in the Bahamas to catch the tourist trade in the winter.



Wide World

HENRY J. KAISER

One of the summer visitors whom he met at Lake Placid was Bessie Hannah Fosburgh, daughter of a prosperous Virginia lumberman. When he proposed marriage to Miss Fosburgh, her father said that he would consent if Kaiser fulfilled three conditions within a year: earn at least $125 a month, own a house, and have $1,000 in savings. Kaiser decided that the growing West would offer him greater opportunity to meet the conditions. He moved to Spokane, Washington in 1906, and on April 8, 1907 he and Bessie Fosburgh were married.

In the Pacific Northwest, Kaiser worked first for a hardware company and in 1912 joined a construction company as salesman and manager of paving contracts. Two years later he established his first construction enterprise, Henry J. Kaiser Company Ltd. During the next dozen years he handled millions of dollars worth of highway construction in British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, and California. In 1921 he moved his company headquarters to Oakland, California, which is still the hub of Kaiser activities.

Kaiser remembers 1927 as bringing a turning point in his life. In that year he began work on his last major project as a road builder, the construction of 200 miles of highway and 500 bridges in the interior of Cuba at a cost of about $20,000,000. The project was completed in 1930 despite serious obstacles, and from his difficult problems in Cuba, Kaiser learned much about the value of teamwork. In his future undertakings he often formed associations with other contractors for co-operative bidding and work on huge projects.

From 1927 to 1930 the Henry J. Kaiser Company was extensively engaged in the construction of levees on the Mississippi and from 1930

KAISER, HENRY J.—*Continued*

to 1933, in the execution of pipeline projects in the Southwestern states. Six Companies, Inc., with Kaiser as chairman of the executive committee, was formed in 1931 as a combination to build, during the next five years, the Boulder Dam (later known as Hoover Dam) on the Colorado River.

A new Kaiser affiliate, Bridge Builders, Inc., began laying the piers of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge in 1933. Another affiliate, Columbia Construction Company, built the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River (1934-38); and Consolidated Builders, Inc., sponsored by the Kaiser company, constructed the Grand Coulee Dam near Spokane (1939-42). Up to the outbreak of World War II the Kaiser company and associated firms had built over 1,000 projects totaling $383,000,000. The Boulder Dam accounted for nearly $54,000,000 and the Grand Coulee, for nearly $41,000,000.

Of the thirty-two corporations and more than fifty active affiliated companies and subsidiaries constituting the Kaiser industrial family in 1960, Henry Kaiser has said: "I started each one of them because I needed it, or the country needed it." Thus in 1939, having undertaken to supply 5,800,000 barrels or 24,000,000 bags of cement for the new Shasta Dam and having no cement plant of his own, he established the Permanente Cement Company. Its large plant at Permanente, California rose from blueprint to production in the brief time between August and Christmas of 1939.

After the Shasta Dam contract had been fulfilled, the plant was turned over to defense work and supplied all the bulk cement used to construct Pacific fortifications at Midway, Guam, and elsewhere. (Today the Permanente Cement Company is the largest supplier of building materials in the West, and its northern California plant, with an annual capacity of 8,500,000 barrels, is the largest in the West. The company's assets tripled from $9,000,000 in 1947 to $29,000,000 in 1959.)

Kaiser entered the shipbuilding industry in 1940 in association with John David Reilly, president of Todd Shipyards Corporation, when they undertook to build in record-breaking time some sixty cargo ships for the British Admiralty. Within several months Kaiser was filling contracts from the United States Maritime Commission and from the Navy. The seven shipyards built and operated by Kaiser in California, Oregon, and Washington produced 1,490 ships by the end of the war. Using mass-production techniques, Kaiser's men learned to assemble a prefabricated Liberty ship in less than five days. In addition to accounting for nearly one-third of the entire American wartime production of merchant shipping, the Kaiser yards also built fifty 18,000-ton aircraft carriers.

In response to another war need, Kaiser borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to build a magnesium plant at Permanente. He produced more than 80,000,000 pounds of "goop"—the magnesium incendiary—and more than 20,000,000 pounds of ultralight metal. The magnesium venture was closed down after the war, but another addition to the Kaiser industrial empire, the Kaiser Steel Corporation, chartered in December 1941, successfully made the transition to peacetime despite the hostility of established interests.

Again with an RFC loan, in 1941-42 Kaiser had built at Fontana the first complete steel mill in California. Fontana produced well over 1,000,000 tons of steel ingot during the war. Its annual production later rose to over 1,500,000 ingots a year, accounting for about 45 per cent of all steel made on the Pacific Coast. Then, a $214,000,000 expansion program, completed early in 1959, doubled the corporation's capacity and made Kaiser Steel the largest steel producer west of the Mississippi.

Early in 1943 Kaiser bought up the Fleetwing Aircraft Company of Bristol, Pennsylvania, a subcontracting company which after the war was renamed Kaiser Metal Products, Inc. Under the joint ownership of Kaiser and Sears, Roebuck & Company it has since 1947 manufactured kitchen and bathroom ware and aircraft and missile components at its two plants, which have the largest electric enameling furnace ever built. In 1944 Kaiser added gypsum to his interests, and today the Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc., producers of gypsum board, plaster, and Fir-Tex insulating board, has at San Marcos Island, Mexico, one of the largest gypsum deposits in the world.

In November 1949 Henry Kaiser changed the name of Permamente Metal Corporation to Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation. Today it produces a quarter of the country's total output of primary aluminum and also makes fabricated aluminum products, chemicals, and refractories in twenty-eight plants, with 1958-59 sales of over $408,000,000.

Shortly after V-E Day, in the spring of 1945, Henry J. Kaiser met Joseph W. Frazer. Forming a partnership, they took a five-year lease on the Ford wartime aviation plant, Willow Run, in Michigan; established the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation in August; and by January 1946 were exhibiting in New York the first Kaiser automobiles. By the end of 1948 the corporation had made more than 300,000 cars and had become the fourth largest producer of automobiles in the United States. For various reasons, however, the operation became unprofitable, and in December 1953 Kaiser stopped making passenger cars. But at Toledo, Ohio and elsewhere, Willys Motors, now a wholly owned Kaiser subsidiary, continues to manufacture the "Jeep" commercial vehicle. Its sales in 1958 totaled $136,000,000. One of the Kaiser cars, the small, compact "Henry J" was another tribute to Kaiser's foresight; several years after the premature "Henry J" was discontinued, the small-car market in America and abroad boomed.

Among the more recent ventures of Kaiser was the building of new headquarters, the huge twenty-eight-story Kaiser Center at Oakland, begun in 1957 and completed in 1960. He planned the construction in 1954 of the Hawaiian Village resort center in Honolulu. With Fritz Burns he formed the Kaiser-Burns Development Corporation, which created an 800-room development of hotel units and *lanais* along a Kaiser-built extension of Waikiki Beach. By the end of 1960 he had built about $50,000,000 worth of houses, hotels, hospitals, and plants; had opened a Permanente Cement plant in Hawaii to supply himself and other builders; and had begun work on a $350,000,000 resort-residential city on Oahu Island. In 1961 Kaiser and Burns sold the Hawaiian Village resort to the Hilton hotel chain for $21,500,000.

"It seems to me," said Henry J. Kaiser in a lay sermon delivered at the Marble Collegiate Church in New York City in October 1949, "there are four simple, provable and practical secrets of capturing the greatest values out of life." They are: 1. Decide what you want most of all out of life; then write down your goals and a plan to reach them. 2. Use the great powers that you can tap through faith in God and the hidden energies of your soul. 3. Love people and serve them. 4. Work. Kaiser's church is the Episcopal.

Throughout his career as an industrialist Kaiser has aided the causes of a large number of welfare, cultural, educational, governmental, and civic groups. With his wife in 1942 he established the Permanente Foundation (now the Kaiser Foundation), which sponsors a prepaid health plan, having set up a nonprofit trust to bring good medical care within the financial reach of the average man. Kaiser was awarded the LaSalle Medal in 1944 and was made a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor in 1952. He holds several honorary degrees.

Henry J. and Bessie Fosburgh Kaiser were the parents of two sons, Edgar F. and the late Henry J. Kaiser, Jr. The senior Kaiser's first wife died in March 1951, and on April 10, 1951 he married Alyce Chester. Among the hobbies they share is that of raising and exhibiting pedigreed poodles. Henry Kaiser, now in his late seventies, was once described by Lester Velie (*Collier's,* July 27, 1946) as having an "earthy and jowly face" that "takes on the look of a bald and spectacled Puck." Ordinarily, according to John Gunther, his mood is "comparatively benign." On the other hand, Laurence Bell has noted that he can show himself to be "a past master of colorful and sulphurous language."

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KAISER, JAKOB Feb. 8, 1888-May 7, 1961 Former West German Minister for All-German Affairs (1949-57); member of Bundestag (1949-57); a founder of the Christian Democratic Union in 1945; member of the group that attempted to assassinate Adolf Hitler on July 20, 1944. See *Current Biography* (February) 1956.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 My 8 '61

KAMPMANN, (OLFERT) VIGGO (FISCHER) July 21, 1910- Prime Minister of Denmark; political party leader

Address: b. Christiansborg Slot, Copenhagen K, Denmark; h. Luganovej 12, Copenhagen, Denmark; Sönderho, Denmark

The Danish economist, statistician, tax reformer, and administrative expert, Viggo Kampmann, became his country's Prime Minister in February 1960, introducing a new era of intellectual leadership with a coalition cabinet led by his Social Democratic party. He began his career as a civil servant and did not really enter politics until 1953, when he became a member of the Folketing (the Danish parliament). He had served as Minister of Finance in the cabinets of Hans Hedtoft and H. C. Hansen and is respected for his understanding of the Danish welfare state's administrative machine and his knowledge of taxation. He became the first Danish Prime Minister to come up through the central administration of the government and is one of the few Danish Prime Ministers who have had a university education.

Olfert Viggo Fischer Kampmann was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, on July 21, 1910, the son of Conrad Kampmann, an army officer, and Ellen (Fischer) Kampmann. He matriculated at the Fredericia school in 1928 and then entered Copenhagen University, from which he graduated with a major in political science and economics in 1934. Meanwhile, in 1933, he had started working as a secretary in the government's Department of Statistics.

Two years later, in 1935, he became a statistician in the Hånd i Hånd and National insurance companies; he remained in these positions for eleven years, until 1946. He served as secretary to the government's Tax Commission from 1938 to 1948, and in 1943 he started a three-year term as secretary to the Ministerial Finance Committee of January 30, 1943, the so-called "committee of professors." From 1944 to 1946 he was the office manager in the secretariat-general of the Governmental Employment Committee, and after World War II, in 1946, he worked as an economic-statistical consultant to the Danish Tax Department.

In other postwar appointments, for the three years from 1947 to 1950 Kampmann served as head of the government's Economics Secretariat, as secretary to the Ministerial Committee of Economy and Supply, and as chairman of the National Budget Committee. As chairman from 1949 to 1953 of the Dano-Faroese Committee, he showed his knowledge of the Faroese com-

Elfelt, Copenhagen

VIGGO KAMPMANN

munity and his sympathy for the harsh living conditions of the people inhabiting this small island group in the Atlantic Ocean. He often visited these islands and has many close friends there. From 1950 to 1953 he also held the positions of acting director and president of the Kingdom of Denmark Hypotekbank (Royal Mortgage Bank of Denmark).

Kampmann had acted as Minister of Finance for a very brief period from September 16 to October 30, 1950, succeeding H. C. Hansen, in the first government of Prime Minister Hans Hedtoft. His formal entry into politics, as differing from his work as a civil servant for the Danish government, came on April 21, 1953, when he was elected a member of the Danish Parliament for the constituency of the county of Soro as a Social Democrat.

Denmark is a limited constitutional monarchy, with Frederik IX as King. According to the present constitution of Denmark, founded on the "Grundlov" (charter) of June 5, 1953, legislative authority rests with the crown and parliament, now a unicameral body with 179 members called the Folketing. Executive power rests with the crown, which exercises its authority through ministers appointed by it with the approval of parliament. The executive body, acting under King Frederik IX as president, is called the State Council (Statsraadet).

After the general elections for the Folketing on September 22, 1953, Hans Hedtoft formed a new Social Democratic minority government. Kampmann was appointed as Finance Minister in Hedtoft's cabinet on September 30, 1953 and served under him until his death in 1955. H. C. Hansen then became Prime Minister and Kampmann continued as Minister of Finance. He is considered partially responsible for the passage of the National Pension Act in 1956, which at least provisionally solved a major social problem of Denmark. He is also credited with energetic efforts to ensure his country's inclusion in the work for the peaceful uses of atomic energy in Europe. He remained in the cabinet under Hansen after the May 14, 1957 elections.

In addition to his post as Minister of Finance, Kampmann held for a brief period in 1959 that of Minister of Foreign Affairs (pro tem). When H. C. Hansen became ill, Kampmann was appointed Acting Prime Minister for a short time in the fall of 1958 and again in January 1960. Following Hansen's death on February 19, 1960, the working committee of the Social Democratic party decided that Kampmann should continue to carry on the duties of the Prime Minister. This decision was later approved by the party's central committee and parliamentary group.

The two other parties (the Social Liberals and Single-Taxers) comprising the government coalition also approved of this decision, and then on February 21, 1960 Kampmann called on King Frederik IX to receive his official appointment as Prime Minister. He continued to hold, for the time being, the post of Finance Minister; the other cabinet posts remained unchanged.

Kampmann emphasized that he would continue the policies outlined by Hansen at the opening of the Folketing in October 1959. In view of the fact, however, that a new general election would have to be held before May 1961 (members of the Folketing can be elected for no longer than a four-year term), Kampmann had to formulate a program of his own which would appeal to the voters.

Among his problems was the appointment of a new Minister of Finance. According to the *Christian Science Monitor* (March 5, 1960), a segment of his Social Democratic party apparently felt that the cabinet was too academically oriented, as five of the eleven posts were filled by individuals holding higher university degrees. Traditionally, the Social Democratic Prime Ministers have not had university educations, and apparently Kampmann's only predecessor to have received a higher education was Vilhelm Buhl, a law graduate who headed two coalition governments during the Nazi occupation of Denmark. On March 31, 1960 Kampmann announced a reconstruction of his cabinet and named Professor Kjeld Philip as Minister of Finance.

After Hansen's death, Kampmann was also made chairman of the Social Democratic party to serve until the next party congress in 1961. The party represents mainly the interests of industrial labor. In foreign policy it favors European economic cooperation, Scandinavian collaboration, and Denmark's membership in the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In domestic policy it favors government planning in economic life in order to ensure full employment, social security, and industrial democracy, and it supports adequate national defense.

Unlike his two immediate predecessors, Hedtoft and Hansen, Kampmann did not grow up with the Social Democratic party nor was he closely connected with Thorvald Stauning, the first Danish worker to become Prime Minister (1924). It is felt, however, that he has a good insight into the workers' way of thinking, and one commentator remarked that his "natural disposition and personality also harmonize well with the pattern set by the personalities of H. Hedtoft and H. C. Hansen."

Instead of waiting out the four-year term of the Folketing, the Danish government decided to hold a nationwide election on November 15, 1960, feeling that it could more effectively handle a number of upcoming crucial issues if it had a mandate from the people. Kampmann was able to prove both his own personal popularity and public support for his policies when the Social Democrats scored a major victory in the parliamentary election, gaining six additional seats and polling 1,024,039 of the 2,431,349 votes cast.

On November 19, 1960 Premier Kampmann formed a two-party majority government consisting of the Social Democrats and Radical Liberals. He emphasized that its foreign policy was based upon continued membership in the Atlantic alliance.

Other positions that Kampmann has filled include that of censor at the political science and economics examinations at Copenhagen University in 1946 and at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College in 1955. From 1951 to 1953 he was a member of the board of the State Life Insurance Institute and also was the chairman of the steering committee of the Danish Tourist Association. In 1955 he was made chairman of the Fund for the Crippled, where he was influential in obtaining the funds necessary to carry out work to help the handicapped. He has written various articles for *Dagens Nyheder* and other newspapers.

Olfert Viggo Fischer Kampmann married Eva Brinch on May 2, 1942. They have three daughters: Dorrit, Ulla, and Ida. For recreation, he enjoys reading aloud and has read to his wife the twenty-seven volumes of Jules Romains' *Les Hommes de Bonne Volonté (Men of Good Will)*. Until a year or so ago Mrs. Kampmann was employed as a copy writer for an advertising company. The Kampmanns spend their vacations on the island of Fanö in the North Sea.

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KASAVUBU, JOSEPH 1910(?)- President of the Republic of the Congo

Address: Presidential Palace, Leopoldville, Republic of the Congo

Since its declaration of independence from Belgium on June 30, 1960, the infant Republic of the Congo has been beset by overwhelming internal problems. Rebellion, economic chaos, and fierce political rivalry have made the future of the country extremely uncertain. To many of its 14,000,000 inhabitants, the Congo's hopes for stability seem to lie principally with President Joseph Kasavubu, who has emerged as the strongest political figure after a long struggle for ascendancy in the mineral-rich African nation.

Information about Joseph Kasavubu's birth and early background is obscure and contradictory. Some sources give the year of his birth as 1910 and others, as 1917. His father (or, according to several sources, his grandfather) was a Chinese laborer who married a Bakongo tribeswoman. (In the early part of the twentieth century the Belgians had brought about 5,000 Chinese to the Congo to help build railroads.) His birthplace is Tshela, a village southeast of Leopoldville, the capital of the Belgian Congo.

Kasavubu received his early education from Catholic missionaries, the Pères de Scheut, in Kizu, moving on to attend the seminary at Mbata Kiela from 1928 to 1936. He received his Christian name of Joseph when he was baptized in 1925. From 1936 to 1939 he studied theology and philosophy at the larger seminary at Kabwe in Kasai Province. Headed for the priesthood, Kasavubu changed his mind in his last year at the seminary; he became instead a lay teacher, and later, according to some reports, he was converted to Protestantism.

In 1942 Kasavubu took a job as a clerk in the Leopoldville government offices. He also served the colonial administration as a teacher, an agronomist, and a bookkeeper. His first important role came in 1955 when he was elected president of Abako, the ethnocultural Association of the Lower Congo, where Kasavubu's native tribe, the Bakongos, predominated. Under Kasavubu's leadership, various factions within the Abako, which had been founded by his friend Edmond Nzeza Landu, were soon unified into a powerful political force.

When the Abako swept the first municipal elections in Leopoldville in 1957, Kasavubu was elected burgomaster of the Dendale Commune. He had been among the first Africans to protest Belgian rule, and in his inaugural speech in 1958 his plea for Congo independence brought an official reprimand from Belgian authorities.

In January 1959 Kasavubu was arrested and sent to prison for two months after his followers rioted in Leopoldville. Abako members had gathered to hear a report on the recent nationalist congress in Ghana. When the colonial administration forbade the meeting, violence resulted in which 252 Africans were reported to have been killed. According to later accounts in the Western press, Kasavubu had tried to quiet the mob, but was nevertheless charged with having had a role in the outbreak.

A year later, in January 1960, Kasavubu emerged as the dominant native political leader at a conference of Belgian and Congolese leaders in Brussels. At that time, plans were made for the election of government officials in May 1960 and a declaration of the Congo's independence on June 30, 1960. Another native leader had arisen to claim a hearing at the Brussels conference. His name was Patrice Lumumba (see *C.B.*, November 1960), leader

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of the Mouvement National Congolaise (M.N.C.). In the May election, Lumumba's party gained more votes than Kasavubu's.

Because, however, Lumumba was unable to compose the coalition necessary to establish a majority in the National Assembly, he was bypassed by the Belgian authorities in favor of Kasavubu. The latter was asked to form a new government. Lumumba, refusing to yield, managed to gain the support of eighty-four members of the National Assembly. In June, Lumumba organized a cabinet and was named Premier. As a compromise, Kasavubu became President, a largely ceremonial office.

With Kasavubu as President and Lumumba as Premier the Congo proclaimed its independence on June 30, 1960. Almost immediately afterward, tribal rivalries flared and a situation close to chaos developed in the Congo. Fearing native attacks, Belgians fled the Congo by the thousands. A severe lack of trained native leaders halted the entire economy and governmental machinery of the country. With widespread mutinies of the Force Publique, the Congolese army, against its Belgian officers, Belgium sent her own troops into the Congo. To add to the troubles of the new government, the wealthy province of Katanga seceded, and in August part of Kasai Province also seceded.

On September 5, 1960, after United Nations troops had been in the Congo for two months under directives from the late Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, Kasavubu emerged from his subsidiary role in the Congo government to challenge openly Lumumba's leadership. He declared the ouster of Lumumba as Premier, naming Joseph Ileo, President of the Congo Senate, to take his place. Kasavubu told the Congolese people that Lumumba had failed and had "plunged the nation into fratricidal warfare." He then called upon the United Nations to restore law and order in the Congo.

Lumumba, however, summoned his political strength to oppose Kasavubu. A power struggle resulted which surpassed in ferocity and explosiveness the battle for leadership that had taken place between the two men before the declaration of independence. The Congo parliament seemed to back Lumumba, voting him "full powers" on September 13, 1960.

The following day Lumumba's hopes were punctured when Army Colonel Joseph Mobutu, who had just been promoted by Kasavubu as Commander in Chief of the army, established a military regime in the Congo. Kasavubu was thus in a position to retain political control of the country, with Colonel Mobutu as strong man. Lumumba was forced to flee and was later arrested. One of the earliest acts of Mobutu was to order Communist diplomats and technicians, invited to the Congo by Lumumba, to leave the country. Lumumba, who escaped from prison, was reportedly murdered in Katanga Province in the early part of 1961.

Early in November 1960 Kasavubu flew to New York to demand the Congo seat for his government in the United Nations. On November 23 the U.N. General Assembly voted, 53 to 24, to seat the Kasavubu government. This act represented a defeat for the Communist bloc, which stood behind deposed Premier Lumumba. The United States announced its support for Kasavubu. Upon returning to the Congo on November 27, Kasavubu received a hero's welcome.

Although the crisis continued, President Kasavubu announced in December his intention of ending before too long the military regime in the Congo. This plan was implemented in February 1961. Kasavubu later told Secretary-General Hammarskjöld his intention of proposing a round-table conference to draft a new constitution for a federal government. The conference was scheduled for early 1961.

Kasavubu faces four major tasks as leader of the Congo with which Patrice Lumumba was unable to cope. As outlined in the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 27, 1960), they are: "to unify the Congo, which is now virtually divided into six parts; to bring the national army under effective control; to devise a workable constitution; and to produce effective cooperation with the United Nations."

Another difficulty standing in the way of Kasavubu's control of the Congo is that although he has been recognized as head of the state by the United Nations General Assembly, he wields power only in part of the Congo's territory.

Joseph Kasavubu is known as amiably taciturn, a man who often "talks too little" and is slow to come to decisions. In spite of the appellation his fellow tribesmen, the Bakongos, have conferred upon him—"King of the Congo" —he has been said to dress like a "small-town banker" and to have a thin voice and a somewhat gentle and unassuming demeanor.

Kasavubu is married and has eight children. The family lives in the Presidential Palace in Leopoldville, a mansion which formerly housed the Belgian governor-general.

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KAUFMAN, GEORGE S(IMON) Nov. 16, 1889-June 2, 1961 Playwright; director; producer; shared Pulitzer Prize in drama for *Of Thee I Sing* in 1931 and *You Can't Take It with You* in 1936; had many hit plays as author or director or both; sold over twenty of his plays to movie companies; former drama editor of the New York *Times*. See *Current Biography* (August) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Je 3 '61

KENNEDY, JACQUELINE (LEE BOUVIER) July 28, 1929- Wife of the President of the United States

Address: The White House, Washington, D.C.

When John F. Kennedy was inaugurated as the President of the United States in January 1961, Jacqueline Kennedy, at the age of thirty-one, became the nation's thirty-first First Lady. Only two other President's wives, Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Mrs. John Tyler, surpassed her in youth; and in beauty, glamour, and the impact she has made on style and taste both here and abroad she has equally few rivals among the First Ladies of America.

Although she is apolitical, Jacqueline Kennedy has an arduous role to play in the White House and one that invites controversy. Not folksy, in many respects she does not conform to the popular image of the First Lady. The American public, however, having learned where her interests lie, has turned to her as an arbiter in child rearing, entertaining, fashion, interior decorating, and in art and other cultural matters.

The elegance of residence, gracious entertaining, and elevated social position that she enjoys in the White House have always formed the ordinary pattern of living for Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Kennedy. She was born in Southampton, Long Island, New York on July 28, 1929, the older of two daughters of John Vernou Bouvier 3d and Janet (Lee) Bouvier. Her father, a Wall Street stockbroker, was descended from the Bouviers who had come to America to fight with Lafayette during the Revolutionary War. Her mother's family was also wealthy and socially prominent. Caroline Lee Bouvier, Jacqueline's sister, is now the wife, in her second marriage, of Prince Stanislas Radziwill, a Polish nobleman who has prospered in business in London.

In the winters the Bouviers lived in New York City, where Jacqueline Bouvier attended the Chapin School. She spent her summer vacations in East Hampton on Long Island. Having acquired from both her parents a love of horses, she became a skilled equestrienne before she reached her teens and won a number of prizes in horse shows. The verses and stories that she wrote in childhood, often illustrated by her own drawings, showed a fondness for other animals and for circuses and the sea. She took dancing lessons and became especially interested in the ballet.

After the divorce of her parents in 1940, Jacqueline Bouvier lived most of the time with her mother, but she remained emotionally close to her father, whom she adored as a companionable, dashing, "devastating figure." (He died in 1957.) In 1942, when her mother married Hugh D. Auchincloss, a Washington broker, Jacqueline Bouvier's new homes became the Auchincloss estate in Newport, Rhode Island, "Hammersmith Farm," and the Auchincloss Georgian manor, "Merrywood," on the Virginia shore across the Potomac from Washington. Auchincloss had three children by previous marriages, and by his marriage to Janet Lee Bouvier is the father of Janet and Jamie Auchincloss.

For two years, 1942-44, Jacqueline Bouvier studied at Holton-Arms, a fashionable school in Washington. At fifteen she was sent to Miss Porter's School in Farmington, Connecticut, where she gave much of her free time to riding and grooming her mare, Danseuse. She was also active in dramatics and worked on the school paper. After graduating in 1947, she was presented to society at a coming-out party in Newport. Hearst columnist Cholly Knickerbocker (Igor Cassini) named her Queen Deb of the Year.

At Vassar College, which she entered in 1947, her favorite courses were the history of religion and Shakespeare. During the summer vacation after her freshman year she made a trip to Europe. Determined to return to Europe to study, she obtained permission from Vassar to spend her junior year with a Smith College group at the Sorbonne in Paris. To increase her proficiency in the French language, she lived as a paying guest with a French family.

Instead of returning to Vassar, Jacqueline Bouvier decided to stay with her mother and stepfather at "Merrywood" and to continue her college education, specializing in art, at George Washington University in Washington. She was awarded the B.A. degree in 1951 and in the same year won the *Vogue* Prix de Paris in a contest calling for talent in writing and sketching as well as a flair for fashion. To fulfill one of the requirements of the contest, she wrote an essay, "People I Wish I Had Known," selecting Diaghilev, Oscar Wilde, and Baudelaire as her subjects.

Vogue's prize was a year's job at the magazine's offices in Paris and New York. Miss Bouvier declined the award, however, in favor of seeking a career in journalism in Washington.

(Continued next page)

Wide World

JACQUELINE KENNEDY

In early 1952 she became the "Inquiring Camera Girl" on the Washington *Times-Herald* (now part of the Washington *Post and Times Herald*). For her column she photographed several people daily and wrote up their answers to a topical human-interest question.

One of her columns made the front page in late 1952 with an exclusive interview that she had with the nieces of Dwight D. Eisenhower, then President-elect. She had met the two young girls, Mamie and Ellen Moore, as they were leaving school and had talked with them about their uncle's election. She did a special feature story, illustrated by her own sketches, on the 1953 inauguration, and in the late spring of 1953 she covered the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II of England. This was her final assignment for the Washington *Times-Herald.*

Among the notable figures that Jacqueline Bouvier had interviewed for her column was Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat from Massachusetts. Her question concerned the pages in the Senate and was semihumorous because the youthful Senator was sometimes mistaken for a page. Miss Bouvier had first met Kennedy in 1951, when he was a member of the House of Representatives, at a dinner party given by a mutual friend, Charles Bartlett, Washington correspondent for the Chattanooga *Times.*

Occupied during most of the year 1952 with his campaign for the Senate, Kennedy had little time for courtship until he returned to Washington as one of the few Democrats to withstand the Eisenhower landslide. He and Jacqueline Bouvier announced their engagement in June 1953 and were married by Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston (who later became a Cardinal) on September 12, 1953 at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Newport.

As the result of an early injury to his back, Kennedy suffered from a spinal condition that grew progressively worse during 1954. After undergoing a number of operations in late 1954 and early 1955, he devoted a long convalescent period to writing *Profiles in Courage.* He dedicated his Pulitzer Prize-winning work to his wife: "This book would not have been possible without the encouragement, assistance and criticisms offered from the very beginning by my wife, Jacqueline, whose help during all the days of my convalescence, I cannot adequately acknowledge."

After her marriage, Jacqueline Kennedy had to adapt to a new way of life, one dominated in a large measure by politics. At home—first in their house in McLean, Virginia and later in their Georgetown house—she created a pleasant and relaxing atmosphere as a sanctuary from the pressure of Senator Kennedy's work. With the naturalness and ease of a skilled hostess she often helped him in entertaining newsmen at breakfast and political colleagues at dinner. She learned to be always prepared for unexpected guests.

During Kennedy's race for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in the spring of 1960, she accompanied him on his campaigns in the primaries. On the advice of her doctor, who suggested that she avoid too much excitement because of her pregnancy, she did not attend the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles, where Kennedy won the nomination in July 1960. But in the fall she rode with her husband in the New York City ticker-tape parade, made brief speeches in Spanish to audiences of Puerto Rican origin, and spoke in Italian to groups in Italian neighborhoods. She also gave political tea parties and television-viewing parties to encourage interest in the Kennedy-Nixon debates, and wrote a column, "Campaign Wife," for newspapers and volunteer women workers of the Democratic party.

Both before and after Kennedy's election in November 1960, Jacqueline Kennedy was often asked to discuss her views on what her role would be as the First Lady. She always stressed her responsibility in making a home for her husband and children. When the Kennedys moved into the White House in January 1961, she was the mother of a three-year-old daughter, Caroline, born on November 27, 1957, and of an infant son, John Fitzgerald, Jr., born on November 25, 1960. One of Mrs. Kennedy's self-assigned tasks is to shield Caroline from excessive publicity while allowing her to share in White House events that both delight and educate a child.

"Whoever lives in the White House," Mrs. Kennedy has said, "must preserve its traditions, enhance it, and leave something of herself there." In her efforts to enhance the Executive Mansion as a period house of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and to make it "a show case of American art and history," she created an advisory committee of experts to work with the Fine Arts Committee for the White House, of which she is the honorary chairman.

Visitors to the White House, political observers, and society columnists have commented on changes in Presidential entertaining—a tendency to steer away from stiffness in formal dinners and long reception lines. They noted the brightness of Mrs. Kennedy's flower arrangements and the menus of her new French chef. When Pakistan's President Mohammed Ayub Khan visited Washington in July 1961, the Kennedys gave a state dinner for him at Mount Vernon—a party both criticized and approved in the press for its resplendence.

Mrs. Kennedy reportedly conceived the idea of using historic places such as Mount Vernon to hold receptions for foreign guests when she and President Kennedy visited Europe earlier in the year and were entertained at Versailles and other national shrines. During their visit the overwhelming welcome given to his wife in Paris led Kennedy to introduce himself at a press luncheon: "I am the man who accompanied Jacqueline Kennedy to Paris, and I have enjoyed it." In Austria, England, and Greece, Mrs. Kennedy also charmed dignitaries and attracted enthusiastic crowds. In June 1961 both NBC and CBS presented documentary television programs on her popularity abroad.

Even Iron Curtain countries have been impressed with Jacqueline Kennedy. An admiring article in the Polish magazine *Swiat* named her among the women setting the tone and style for the 1960's, not only in the West but throughout the world. In the United States, ever since Kennedy was mentioned as a Presidential possibility, his wife has influenced fashions in clothes and hair styling. Imitators of "the Jackie look" are legion, even though she has said, "Being a fashion leader is at the very bottom of the list of things I desire."

Shortly after Kennedy was elected President, he sold his Georgetown house and leased an estate, "Glen Ora," in Middleburg, Virginia for week-end relaxation. "Glen Ora" has a French provincial house and is in the heart of a fox-hunting area where Mrs. Kennedy, who still loves horses, can ride to the hounds. In the summer she shares some beach sports with her husband at their home in Hyannis Port, Massachusetts. Her favorite, lifelong interest is art. She is both a collector, preferring master drawings and French painters, and an artist with a style all her own, a cultivated semiprimitive.

Jacqueline Kennedy is five feet seven inches tall and has dark, chestnut hair and gray-green eyes. Her voice, often almost as soft as a whisper, has struck some people as being at odds with her regal bearing and sophisticated wit. Hundreds of contradictory reports about Jacqueline Kennedy's personality—whether she is diffident or poised, aloof or friendly, naïve or cosmopolitan—have been published during the past two years in books, newspapers, and magazines. She once remarked in an interview with David Wise of the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 2, 1960), "You have two compartments. Your private life and public life."

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KENNEDY, (JOHN) ARTHUR Feb. 17, 1914- Actor

Address: c/o Actors' Equity Association, 45 W. 47th St., New York 36

When Anouilh's *Becket* juggled its Broadway cast in the spring of 1961 and Sir Laurence Olivier became King Henry II, the stage and screen actor Arthur Kennedy took on the difficult task of playing the title role, in which Olivier had been roundly applauded for months. In the New York *Post* (May 21, 1961), Richard Watts, Jr., expressed the opinion that the juggled casting made *Becket* "an even finer play . . . and Mr. Kennedy's sensitive characterization contributes importantly to its power."

Kennedy had been on the Broadway stage since the 1930's, giving memorable performances in Arthur Miller's *All My Sons, Death of a Salesman*, and *The Crucible*. In motion pictures since 1940, he drew Academy Award nominations for his performances in *Blind Victory, Trial, Peyton Place*, and *Some Came Running*. He has also appeared in television drama.

John Arthur Kennedy was born in Worcester, Massachusetts on February 17, 1914. His father, J. T. Kennedy, was a dentist. Before he grew too tall to qualify, John Arthur aspired to be a jockey. He received his secondary and preparatory education in Worcester at South High School and Worcester Academy and his higher education at Carnegie Institute of Technology, where he studied drama.

In the depths of the depression Kennedy went to New York to seek his theatrical fortune. He lived with David Wayne, Ben Yaffee, and some other more or less unemployed actors in a brownstone in the West Seventies. In 1936 he joined the Globe Theatre's touring classical repertory company. Graduating to Broadway Shakespeare, he appeared (under the name John Kennedy) as Bushy in Maurice Evans' *King Richard II* at the St. James Theatre in the fall of 1937. In early 1939, again with the Evans' company, Kennedy played Sir Richard Vernon in *King Henry IV*, Part I. Later in the same year he played Jerry Dorgan in the Federal Theatre's production of *Life and Death of an American*. (His experience with the W.P.A. soured him on government sponsorship, although he strongly favors a sponsored theater of some kind.) In late 1939 he appeared as a dancing cab driver in Sidney Howard's *Madam, Will You Walk*, which starred George M. Cohan. The play never reached Broadway. Because there was another John Kennedy on Equity rolls, he switched to J. Arthur Kennedy as a stage name. When he went to Hollywood he left the J. behind him, considering it unnecessarily pretentious. His close friends continued to call him Johnny, however.

Invited to Hollywood to play younger brother to James Cagney in *City for Conquest* (1940), Kennedy signed a contract with Warner Brothers after completion of the film. He remained in Hollywood to play Red, the bud-

ARTHUR KENNEDY

ding gangster, in *High Sierra* (1941), the detective hero of *Strange Alibi* (1941), as well as roles in *They Died with Their Boots On* (1941), *Highway West* (1941), *Desperate Journey* (1942), and *Air Force* (1943). After finishing *Air Force,* Kennedy himself joined the Army Air Forces.

After he returned from wartime service he appeared as Branwell Brontë in Warner Brothers' *Devotion* (1946), a highly fictionalized view of the famous literary family. He returned to Broadway on January 29, 1947, when *All My Sons,* written by Arthur Miller and directed by Elia Kazan, opened at the Coronet Theatre, with Kennedy in the important role of the son who returns from war to find his father exposed as a war profiteer. Brooks Atkinson spoke for a large critical faction when he called Kennedy's performance "superb" and noted his "insight into the progress of the character" (New York *Times,* January 30, 1947). The play was voted the best American play of the 1946-1947 season by the New York Drama Critics Circle.

On February 10, 1949 another Miller play directed by Kazan, *Death of a Salesman,* opened at New York's Morosco Theatre, with Kennedy playing Biff, Willy Loman's oldest son and most bitter disappointment. The strength and dignity with which he sustained the turbulent and complicated role were highly praised by critics and won for Kennedy an Antoinette Perry (Tony) supporting-role award. The play itself won the 1948-1949 Pulitzer Prize in drama as well as the New York Drama Critics Circle award.

Meanwhile Kennedy was not absent from the screen. He played the crippled brother of the sadistic boxer in *Champion* (United Artists release, 1949), the perturbed young father in *The Window* (RKO, 1949), the long-suffering son driven to drink in *The Glass Menagerie* (Warner release, 1950) and the sensitive blind veteran in *Bright Victory* (Universal-International, 1951). The economy of acting and the empathy with which Kennedy made credible first his frustration, then his calm self-mastery in the latter role did not go unnoticed by critics. In *The Girl in White* (MGM, 1952), based on a biography of New York's first female ambulance surgeon, he played the doctor-husband of Emily Dunning Barringer. In 1952 Kennedy portrayed central characters in a spate of horse operas: *Bend of the River* (Universal-International), *Red Mountain* (Paramount), *Rancho Notorious* (RKO release), and *The Lusty Men* (RKO release).

After completing *The Lusty Men,* Kennedy moved his base of operations East, and settled with his family in Connecticut, to keep in closer touch with the New York theater. In the short-lived *See the Jaguar,* which opened at the Cort Theatre in December 1952, he starred as Dave Ricks. On January 22, 1953, when Arthur Miller's indictment of mob irrationality and intolerance, *The Crucible,* directed by Jed Harris, opened at the Martin Beck, Kennedy headed the cast as John Proctor, the seventeenth-century Salem farmer who tries to defend himself and his wife against charges of witchcraft. On both sides of the footlights the opinion was common that in the Proctor role Kennedy emerged from his boyishness to give the most mature performance up to that point in his career. In early 1956 he appeared at the Booth Theatre in *Time Limit* (about the brainwashing of American prisoners of war in Korea). Late in the same year he played the Irish-American father protecting his daughter against an "unsuitable" marriage in *The Loud Red Patrick,* which received mixed reviews and closed after ninety-three performances at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre.

The move to the East did not mean that Kennedy abandoned films. Kennedy lent dignity to the role of an escaping convict in *Crashout* (Filmakers release, 1955). He played a rancher whose downfall becomes more interesting than the Apache guns in *The Man from Laramie* (Columbia release, 1955); a detective who faces dilemmas in *The Desperate Hours* (Paramount, 1955); a cynical Communist lawyer in *Trial* (MGM, 1955); a likeable opportunist in *The Rawhide Years* (Universal-International, 1956); and a drunken school janitor who rapes his stepdaughter in *Peyton Place* (Twentieth Century-Fox release, 1957). Archer Winston said of the latter role that it was played "with such uncanny force that you want to forget him" (New York *Post,* December 13, 1957). As the mutinous mate on a brigantine in the South Seas, Kennedy was one of the supporting players who salvaged the wooden *Twilight for the Gods* (Universal-International, 1958). He also appeared in *Some Came Running* (MGM, 1959), *A Summer Place* (Warner, 1959), *Elmer Gantry* (United Artists, 1960) and *Home is the Hero* (Show Corporation release, 1961).

Becket, Lucienne Hill's version of Jean Anouilh's play about the struggle between church and state in twelfth century England, opened on Broadway in October 1960 with Sir Laurence Olivier in the role of Becket, the roistering cleric and friend of King Henry II who thwarts the King's plans by becoming a serious Archbishop of Canterbury. When Anthony Quinn dropped out of the role of Henry in March 1961, Sir Laurence switched to the role of the King and Arthur Kennedy entered the cast in the title role. The play toured to record houses in Boston, Washington, Detroit, Toronto and Philadelphia, returning to New York for a three-week engagement in May at the Hudson Theatre, where it established a new house record. If Kennedy brought less flourish to the title role than Olivier had, he brought, in the opinion of Richard L. Coe of the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (April 12, 1961) more credibility to the character of Becket when he becomes Archbishop: "From his first scene Kennedy prepares the way, being less the conscienceless roisterer, seeming to withhold some part of him."

Prolonged periods of work in Hollywood have at times induced in Kennedy a fear that by acting piecemeal and out of order in the making of films he might lose the ability to sustain a continuous stage performance. For this reason he has enjoyed working in television. Most of his television appearances have been on tape, which requires a minimum of interruption. He played Alexander Hamilton in two American Heritage productions, *Divided We Stand* (October 18, 1959) and *Not Without Honor* (October 22, 1960), and the insincere evangelist in Ben Hecht's *The Third Commandment* on NBC-TV's *Kaleidoscope* (February 8, 1959). He has also appeared in *Zane Grey Theater* and *Playhouse 90* productions.

Arthur Kennedy married Mary Cheffey, a former actress, on March 28, 1938. They have two children, Terence, born in 1943, and Laurie, born in 1945. The Kennedys live in a saltbox house in Westport, Connecticut. Kennedy is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs 170 pounds, and has reddish-blond hair and blue eyes. Easy to work with, he is liked by his fellow actors. A worrier, he broods as much about the situation of the theater as a whole and the economic insecurity of actors as he does about the delineation of a role. His preparation for a play is a period of such stress for him that he frequently holes up in a mid-Manhattan hotel during rehearsals in order to spare his family torture. He is ready to believe any criticism of himself. "Arthur will always be in a turmoil," Seymour Peck quoted a friend of Kennedy's in 1953. "He thinks this will be his downfall, but actually it's his future" (New York *Times Magazine,* February 15, 1953). Kennedy's recreations are reading, listening to music, and watching other people act.

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KENNEDY, JOHN B(RIGHT) Jan. 16, 1894-July 22, 1961 Former radio commentator, journalist, and magazine editor; he analyzed the news for all the major networks; edited *Collier's Weekly* from 1924-34. See *Current Biography* (February) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 Jl 25 '61

KENNEDY, JOHN F(ITZGERALD) May 29, 1917- President of the United States
Address: The White House, Washington, D.C.

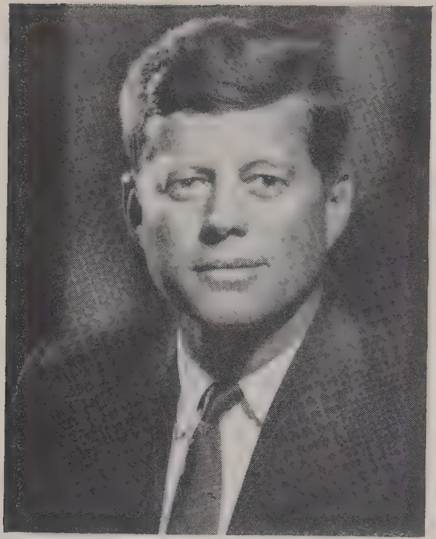
NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1950.

The precedent-setting election of November 8, 1960 made John F. Kennedy the youngest president ever elected to office in the United States and the first Roman Catholic President in the history of the nation. He also almost established a precedent by the narrowness of his margin of victory over the Republican Presidential candidate, Richard M. Nixon, in the closest election since 1916. Kennedy's overall record in Congress, as a Democrat from Massachusetts in the House of Representatives from 1947 to 1953 and in the Senate from 1953 to 1961, shows him to be a moderate, or restrained, liberal, standing in the center of his party, particularly in regard to its traditions in labor, social welfare, and foreign affairs.

Although John Fitzgerald Kennedy has lived in Massachusetts for only brief and intermittent periods, his physical and psychological roots are in New England and his eagerness for a career in public service probably stemmed from the discussions about local politics that were held in the Kennedy household in his boyhood. He was born in Brookline, a suburb of Boston, on May 29, 1917, the second of nine children of Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr., and Rose (Fitzgerald) Kennedy. Both his grandfathers were sons of Irish immigrants who had moved to Massachusetts after the potato famine in Ireland in 1847, and both had become prominent in politics. Patrick J. Kennedy, whose business interests included operating a saloon, served in both houses of the Massachusetts legislature, and John F. ("Honey Fitz") Fitzgerald was a mayor of Boston.

John F. Kennedy's older brother was Joseph, Jr., who died on a mission as a Navy flier in World War II. His younger brothers are Robert F. and Edward Moore. His sisters are Rosemary (who became a schoolteacher), Eunice (Mrs. Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr.), Patricia (Mrs. Peter Lawford), and Jean (Mrs. Stephen Smith). Another sister, Kathleen, who had married the Marquess of Hartington, died in a plane crash in France in 1948.

The Kennedy children were reared in an atmosphere of family closeness and loyalty. Their father encouraged a spirit of competitiveness, and from their mother, who is devoted to the Catholic Church, they received a steadying influence and a sense of religious obligation. To allow his children to carry out freely and



Fabian Bachrach

JOHN F. KENNEDY

fully their feelings of responsibility in public life, Joseph P. Kennedy set up trust funds giving each of them $1,000,000 when they reached maturity.

In 1926 the Kennedy family moved to the Riverdale section of New York City, and several years later, to Bronxville, New York. During the summer they vacationed at their home in Hyannis Port on Cape Cod. One reason they left Boston was that Joseph P. Kennedy wanted his family nearer the Wall Street headquarters of his flourishing financial enterprises. He has also said that he did not want his children to be handicapped by anti-Catholic and anti-Irish prejudice in Massachusetts. A supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1932 Presidential campaign, he was appointed chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission in 1933 and in late 1937 became United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

Except for Canterbury School in New Milford, Connecticut (a nonparochial Catholic school), at which he was a pupil for one year at thirteen, all the schools that John F. Kennedy attended were non-Catholic—a school in Brookline, the Riverdale Country Day School, and the Choate School in Wallingford, Connecticut. He studied under Harold Laski at the London School of Economics briefly during the summer of 1935. In the fall he enrolled in Princeton University, but attacks of jaundice forced him to leave after a few months.

Kennedy then decided, in 1936, to join his older brother, Joseph, at Harvard, his father's alma mater. With his brother, he won the intercollegiate sailboat championship, and he also excelled on the swimming team. Because of his light weight he was less successful in football, and during scrimmage in his sophomore year he suffered the spinal injury that later threatened both his political career and his life. At college, he also worked on the editorial staff of the *Harvard Crimson.*

On a six-month leave of absence from Harvard in 1938, Kennedy served as secretary in his father's office at the London Embassy. He became interested in England's problems on the eve of World War II, and in his senior year at Harvard, where his major subject was political science, he wrote a thesis on England's unpreparedness for war. Encouraged by Arthur Krock of the New York *Times,* he expanded his paper into the book *Why England Slept,* which was published by Wilfred Funk, with a foreword by Henry R. Luce, in 1940.

After receiving his B.S. degree *cum laude* from Harvard in 1940, Kennedy took a business course at Stanford University in California and made a trip through South America. In the spring of 1941 he tried to enlist in the United States Navy, but he had to undergo treatment for his back injury before he was accepted in September 1941. Although he had applied for active duty, it was not until late 1942 that he was assigned to a Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron.

In August 1943, PT-109, commanded by Lieutenant John F. Kennedy, was torpedoed by the Japanese while on patrol off the Solomon Islands. Kennedy is credited with having saved the lives of several of his crewmen, one of whom he towed through the water for three miles by a life belt that he held between his teeth. Belittling the injuries that his heroism had cost him, he insisted upon remaining in the Pacific on duty, but in December 1943 he was rotated back to the United States and soon afterward entered a Naval hospital in Massachusetts.

While Kennedy was recuperating from his wartime disabilities in the summer of 1944, his brother, Joseph, died in a flight over the English Channel. Joseph had been the politically ambitious member of the family, and according to some of John F. Kennedy's biographers, Joseph's death marked the turning point in the life of the younger brother. During the fall of 1944 Kennedy edited a privately printed collection of tributes to his brother, *As We Remember Joe.* In 1945 he worked as a newspaperman covering the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco in April for the Chicago *Herald-American.* He also covered European news, including the Potsdam Conference in August, for International News Service.

In 1946 Kennedy became a candidate for the Democratic nomination to the House of Representatives from Massachusetts' Eleventh Congressional District (comprising Cambridge, part of Somerville, and four Boston wards), to take the seat of James M. Curley, who preferred to be mayor of Boston. In his campaign for the primary, as in his later campaigns, Kennedy ran as independently as possible of political bosses, refusing to be the protégé of anybody and appealing to voters directly in many speeches. He won the primary on June 20, 1946, and since his district was safely Democratic he had little difficulty in gaining the November election to the Eightieth Congress. Two years later he was re-elected without opposition and in 1950 defeated Republican Vincent J. Celeste by almost five to one.

During his three terms in the House of Representatives Kennedy served on the District of Columbia Committee and the Education and Labor Committee. His voting record was somewhat mixed, adhering entirely neither to Northern "liberalism" nor to the Democratic administration policy, although he was consistent in supporting the social welfare programs that he felt his working-class, urban constituents needed. He opposed the Taft-Hartley bill (April 1947), favored the long-range housing bill (June 1949), and voted against a Democratic administration bill to keep high-level farm price supports (June 1952).

Restless in the House, Kennedy decided in 1952 that he would run against incumbent Senator Henry Cabot Lodge for the United States Senate in the November election. With the help of his family, he fought a strenuous campaign, writing letters, ringing doorbells, giving innumerable tea parties, and making speeches in every part of the state. The only Democrat in Massachusetts to withstand the Republican landslide that brought Eisenhower to power, Kennedy defeated Lodge by more than 70,000 votes.

Kennedy took his seat in the Senate in the Eighty-third Congress on January 3, 1953. He was soon assigned to the Government Operations Committee and the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. He remained on the latter committee throughout his eight years in the Senate. From 1957 through 1960 he served on the Foreign Relations Committee instead of Government Operations. During 1959 and 1960 he was also a member of the Joint Economic Committee.

In his early years in the Senate, Kennedy was repeatedly confronted with the question of where he stood in regard to Republican Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin. "On almost every policy issue involving McCarthy*ism,* Kennedy voted against McCarthy," James MacGregor Burns pointed out in his discussion of the highly complicated situation in *John Kennedy: A Political Profile* (Harcourt, 1960). "Yet on the issue of McCarthy himself, Kennedy took no stand." One of several examples of his repudiation of McCarthyism was his approval of the appointment of Charles E. Bohlen as Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. in 1953.

When the motion to censure McCarthy came to a vote in December 1954, Kennedy was in the hospital recovering from an operation to repair his spinal injury. His long period of recuperation also kept him away from the Senate for most of 1955. During some six bedridden months he worked on *Profiles in Courage,* short biographies of American legislators who had shown courage in withstanding pressures from their constituents in order to exercise their own judgment. His book, published by Harper & Brothers in 1956, was an immediate best seller and the following year won the Pulitzer Prize in biography. Kennedy has also written *The Strategy of Peace,* a collection of his speeches and statements mainly on foreign policy, edited by Allan Nevins and published in 1960 by Harper & Brothers.

According to the count of the committee on political education of the AFL-CIO, Kennedy had a liberal voting record as Senator since he voted "right" on fifteen out of sixteen key issues. In taking a place on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee's subcommittee to investigate labor racketeering, Kennedy possibly risked his chance for later endorsement from labor leaders. The moderate labor reform legislation, however, that he sponsored in the Senate, with Republican Irving Ives of New York in 1958 and with Democrat Samuel J. Ervin, Jr., of North Carolina in 1959, was more acceptable to labor than the Landrum-Griffin bill that was passed as an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Law in the summer of 1959.

The Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August 1956 first brought Kennedy to prominence in national politics. Although he lost to Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee for the Vice-Presidential nomination, he showed such surprising strength in the balloting that when Presidential candidate Adlai E. Stevenson and Kefauver were defeated by the Eisenhower ticket in November 1956, Democrats began to look to Kennedy as their bright hope. That hope brightened with the record-breaking 869,000-vote majority by which Massachusetts returned him to the Senate in November 1958.

On January 2, 1960 Kennedy announced his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination and during the spring of that year won the primaries in New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and West Virginia. On July 13 at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles he was nominated on the first ballot with 806 votes, 45 more than the required number. Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas was chosen as his running mate.

Campaigning against Republican nominee Richard M. Nixon, then the Vice-President, Kennedy said repeatedly that the voters' choice was between the "contented" and the "concerned." He tried to present realistic arguments in urging voters not to be complacent about the country's future as it was developing under the Republicans both at home and abroad. It is generally accepted that the four nationwide televised debates between Kennedy and Nixon in the fall of 1960 were a critical factor in Kennedy's favor, partly because they made Senator Kennedy as well known to the public as Vice-President Nixon was.

Although Kennedy's religion was not a recognized issue between the two candidates, the Democratic nominee was repeatedly compelled during the campaign to affirm his belief in the separation between Church and State. A study made by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center revealed its findings in April 1961 that "the central phenomenon" of the campaign was religious and that Kennedy's faith had cost him about 1,500,000 votes.

On November 8, 1960 Kennedy defeated Nixon by a vote of 34,227,096 to 34,107,646. He

KENNEDY, JOHN F.—*Continued*

was inaugurated as the thirty-fifth President of the United States on January 20, 1961. In his address, which was largely concerned with the position of the United States in the world today, he pledged the energy and sacrifice of a new generation and a new administration. By that time his major appointments, including Dean Rusk as Secretary of State and Stevenson as Representative to the U.N., had been well received in the press and his selection of his brother, Robert F. Kennedy, as Attorney General had been more or less accepted as an appointment of merit. His proposal of a Peace Corps for voluntary service abroad had met with enthusiastic response.

During the first 100 days, traditionally regarded as crucial, of the new administration, Kennedy sent to Congress his program for federal aid to the nation's educational system and several proposals for stimulating the economy. Probably his most challenging problems were the cold war conflict with the Soviet Union that centered on fighting in Laos, Russia's achievement in April in being the first nation to send a man into space, and the United States' role in the ill-fated anti-Castro Cuban revolt.

Kennedy has been an overseer of Harvard University since 1957, and he holds a large number of honorary degrees and other awards. He is the first President to allow use of "live" television and radio in his press conferences. Able to think quickly on his feet, he has a terse, hurried, and confident manner of speaking. In his prepared speeches, which tend to be rationalistic and sometimes erudite in their allusions, he evinces the same regard for intellectualism that he has shown in his appointment of advisers. When he took office he weighed 166 pounds; he is six feet one inch tall and has gray-green eyes and reddish-brown, somewhat unruly, hair that enhances his boyish appearance.

John F. Kennedy married Jacqueline Lee Bouvier on September 12, 1953. She is the daughter of John V. Bouvier, 3d, a Manhattan financier, and the stepdaughter of Hugh D. Auchincloss. The Kennedys have a daughter, Caroline, born on November 27, 1957, and a son, John Fitzgerald, Jr., born on November 25, 1960—the first son born to a President-elect of the United States. After he had become President, Kennedy sold his house in Georgetown, Washington and rented Glen Ora, an estate in Middleburg, Virginia, as a weekend retreat. Kennedy's favorite reading is history and biography. He swims and plays golf for regular exercise, and at his summer home in Hyannis Port he enjoys the family sport of touch football and sails his boat, the *Victura.*

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Who's Who in America, 1960-61

KERNER, OTTO (JR.) Aug. 15, 1908-
Governor of Illinois; lawyer
Address: b. Capitol Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

The most decisive mandate given a Democratic victor in the 1960 election in Illinois was the almost half-million majority by which Otto Kerner took the governorship from Republican incumbent William G. Stratton. Formerly United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois (1947-1954) and County Judge of Cook County (1954-1960), Kerner took office in January 1961. He thus became the first Governor of Illinois to begin his term faced with opposition majorities in both houses of the state legislature. In addition to Republican legislators, he had to cope with Democrats displeased either with the conservative stance he early assumed or with his lack of co-operation with the machine that sponsored him. Despite these obstacles he made considerable headway during his first months in office in pressing a program of fiscal and administrative reform.

Born in Chicago, Illinois, on August 15, 1908, Otto Kerner, Jr. was the first child and only son born to Otto Kerner, Sr. and Rose B. (Chmelik) Kerner. His father was successively judge of the Cook County Circuit Court and the United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit.

After completing his primary education at Robert Burns Elementary School, he entered Oak Park High School, where he took part in dramatics, debate, and swimming. He graduated from Oak Park High School in 1926, and entered Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island. In 1930 he received his B.A. degree. During the academic year 1930-31 he studied at Trinity College, Cambridge University, England. Years later he told Robert Colby of the *Christian Science Monitor* (November 11, 1960) that during his year in England he met families "for whom the greatest honor was for an eldest son to enter public service—not politics, public service."

Returning to Chicago in 1931, Kerner attended Northwestern University School of Law, where he received his doctorate in law in 1934. Admitted to the Illinois bar in May of the same year, he practised as an associate of the law firm of Cooke, Sullivan and Ricks until 1935, when he became a partner in the firm of Kerner, Jaros and Tittle. He remained with Kerner, Jaros and Tittle until 1947. During those years of private practice he served as an attorney for major corporations.

In 1934 Kerner enlisted as a private in the Black Horse Troop of the Illinois National Guard. He transferred to the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade in 1936, and went on active duty with the Thirty-third Infantry Division in March 1941. Already a captain, he was promoted to major, Field Artillery, in 1942. Transferred to the Ninth Infantry Division, Thirty-fourth Field Artillery, he served with that division in the Mediterranean theater (Africa and Sicily) in 1942-1943. Reassigned to the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in December 1943, Kerner was promoted to lieutenant colonel in January 1945. As G-1 of the

Thirty-second Infantry Division, he served in the Philippines and Japan from July to December 1945. He was released from active duty in March 1946 but remained in the Illinois National Guard, in which he became a brigadier general in 1951. He retired in 1954 with the rank of major general.

Kerner was appointed United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois in 1947; during seven years in that office he also served the Chicago Bar Association as a member of its committees on constitutional amendment (1949-50), criminal law (1949-51), and war activities (1950-51). He was a member of the Illinois Bar Association's committee on criminal law in 1950-51, and of the Chicago Crime Prevention Council in 1950-53.

The Democratic candidate for County Judge of Cook County in 1954, Kerner was elected to that office in November, and was re-elected in 1958. Backed by Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago and the Cook County Democratic organization as the party's nominee for the governorship of Illinois in the 1960 campaign, Judge Kerner was endorsed by the Democratic State Convention in January of that year, and in April scored a runaway victory over two competitors. The Republicans nominated Governor William G. Stratton for an unprecedented third term as the state's chief executive.

Having resigned his judgeship to conduct his gubernatorial campaign, Kerner exploited Governor Stratton's third term plan, as well as a series of alleged state administration scandals. Stratton, for his part, charged that Mayor Daley wanted to boss the state through Kerner.

In the election of November 8, Kerner won over Stratton by 2,517,616 votes to 2,035,976, his 481,640 majority exceeding even that of United States Senator Paul H. Douglas, who won reelection by 390,103 over his Republican opponent. In the presidential contest, Senator John F. Kennedy's Illinois state majority over Vice-President Richard M. Nixon was under 10,000. Kerner himself attributed his victory more to anti-Stratton feeling than anti-Republican feeling, adding that public media had treated his record as county judge and former United States attorney kindly.

Preoccupied in his first months in office with the state's financial needs, Governor Kerner submitted in April 1961 an unprecedented biennial budget of over $3,000,000,000 and requested an increase and widening of coverage in the sales tax as well as an increase in corporate taxes to help meet the added financial demand. Partly because it stole Republican thunder, the program was heavily criticized by both Republicans (who also objected to the inclusion of corporate tax increases) and Democrats (who resented Kerner's failure to back the cities' share in the sales tax increase sought by Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago). In spite of this criticism, the Illinois legislature gave Kerner almost all he asked for. It raised the state sales tax from three and one-half to four cents on the dollar in a bill which Kerner signed into law on June 29, 1961. Various bills widening tax coverage were signed on July 18, 1961.

On October 20, 1934, Otto Kerner married Helena I. Cermak, daughter of Anton J. Cermak, the Chicago mayor who was killed in 1933 by an assassin's bullet intended for President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The Kerners have two children, Anton J. and Helena C. A handsome man, Governor Kerner is five feet seven and one-half inches tall, weighs 160 pounds, and has blue eyes and brown hair. Meticulous, quiet, and calm, he exerts leadership and pressure without raising his voice. His severest critics reportedly respect his integrity and like him as a person. His recreations are hunting and golf.

Wide World

OTTO KERNER

Governor Kerner is a Thirty-second Degree Mason. He is a member of Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Delta Phi, Loyal Order of Moose, the Law Club, the Legal Club, the American Bar Association, the Federal Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, the Seventh Circuit Bar Association, the West Suburban Bar Association, and the Bohemian Lawyers' Association. He is vice president of the Chicago Council of the Boy Scouts of America, a trustee of Brown University, and a director of the John Howard Association and of the Adult Education Council of Greater Chicago.

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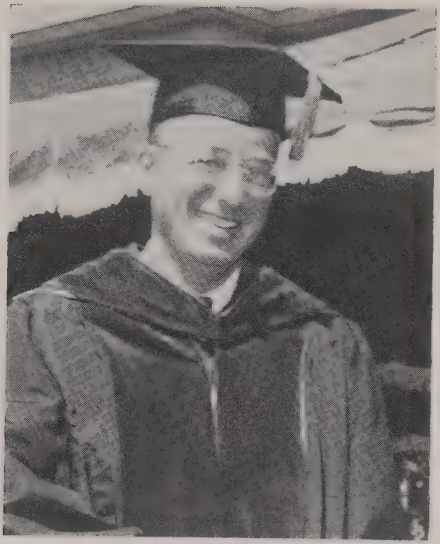
KERR, CLARK May 17, 1911- College president; labor economist

Address: b. University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; h. 8300 Buckingham Dr., El Cerrito, Calif.

The president of the University of California has to co-ordinate the operations of its seven campuses and establish its role in



Wide World

CLARK KERR

a state educational system that supports some seventy-five additional four-year and junior colleges. In so doing, he is often called upon to resolve conflicts of interest similar to those involved in ticklish labor disputes. Clark Kerr, the twelfth president of what is now the largest university in the United States, was already familiar with the art of mediation when he succeeded Robert Gordon Sproul in the post on July 1, 1958.

A noted labor economist, Kerr had for over twenty years resolved hundreds of industrial controversies as a private and federal mediator on the West Coast. In 1945, at Berkeley, he founded the Institute of Industrial Relations, which he directed until 1952, when he became chancellor of the Berkeley campus of the University of California. Intramurally, Kerr rules his academic protectorate with a firm but nondictatorial hand. In 1960 he helped to evolve a "master plan" that specified distinct but co-ordinated roles for the university and other state schools of higher education with respect to student recruitment, academic programs, and development of new facilities to accommodate a tripled enrollment by 1970.

Clark Kerr was born on May 17, 1911 in Reading, Pennsylvania to Samuel William and Caroline (Clark) Kerr. His father, an apple farmer, had been the first member of his family to go to college. He spoke four languages, held a master's degree from the University of Berlin, and taught his son the value of independent thought. "He believed that nothing should be unanimous," Kerr recalls. "If he found everybody else for something, he'd be against it on principle."

At Swarthmore College, Kerr was at first "a green country kid," but he became captain of the debating team and president of the student body. He also became a Quaker and during summer vacations he expounded solutions for peace and the improvement of social conditions on street corners for the American Friends Service Committee. Later, from 1935 to 1936, Kerr was a traveling Fellow for that organization. After graduating with a B.A. degree and election to Phi Beta Kappa in 1932, he entered Stanford University in California, from which he received an M.A. degree in 1933. In 1936 and 1939 Kerr studied at the London School of Economics. He taught economics at Antioch College from 1936 to 1937 and was a teaching Fellow at the University of California from 1937 to 1939. After submitting a thesis on "Productive Enterprises of the Unemployed," Kerr received his Ph.D. degree from the University of California at Berkeley in 1939.

From 1939 to 1940 Kerr was acting assistant professor of labor economics at Stanford University. He then moved to the University of Washington in Seattle, where he taught for five years (1940-45) as an assistant and then associate professor. In 1942 Kerr undertook his first labor arbitration assignment when the Pacific Coast Coal Company and operating engineers were unable to agree on wage increases. Over the next twenty years, he solved hundreds of labor-management disputes in public utilities, newspapers, aircraft, canning, oil, and local transport. The busiest arbitrator on the West Coast, he became noted for his toughness, his sense of fairness, and his expensive fees. (He charged $200 a day.) He chose the most difficult disputes, worked tirelessly, and tried to reach a settlement as quickly as possible.

One of his more memorable accomplishments was the resolution of a protracted and acrimonious controversy between ship owners and the members of the Pacific Coast & International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in 1946 and 1947. He was national arbitrator for Armour & Company and the United Packing House Workers from 1945 to 1952. He has been impartial chairman of the Automation Fund Committee set up by Armour, United Packing and Amalgamated Meat Cutters since December 1959. From 1957 to 1960 Kerr served as a public member of the review board set up by the United Automobile Workers to provide an external source of appeal for union members' disputes with their leaders. In 1958 he headed a research advisory committee of the Fund for the Republic for a study of union government and union philosophy.

Kerr has served on several federal fact-finding boards in labor controversies; during World War II he was a member of the War Labor Board (1943-45). As a public member appointed by President Truman, Kerr served from 1950 to 1951 on the National Wage Stabilization Board, whose function was to recommend wage policies and administer any pay controls imposed on labor. Kerr was also appointed, by President Eisenhower, as a member of the Commission on National Goals in February 1960. He reported to the commission several months later on "the effective and democratic organization of the economy."

In 1945 Kerr left Seattle and returned to the University of California to establish and direct the Institute of Industrial Relations at Berkeley, teaching concurrently as an associate professor and professor at the university. Kerr's articles and pamphlets published by the institute include *Collective Bargaining in Post-War Germany* (1952), *Collective Bargaining on the Pacific Coast* (1947), *Conflict on the Waterfront* (1949), *The Prospect for Wages and Hours in 1975* (1959), and *Social and Economic Implications of Private Pension Plans* (1949). He has edited (with E. Wight Bakke) *Unions, Management and the Public* (Harcourt, 1948) and *Industrialism and Industrial Man; The Problems of Labor and Management in Economic Growth* (Harvard University Press, 1960) and has prepared case studies for the National Planning Association in Washington.

In 1949 a crisis developed at the University of California when the state regents threatened to dismiss any faculty member who refused to sign a special loyalty oath over and above the constitutional affirmation required of all state officials. Kerr signed, as did most dissenting teachers, but as head of the Academic Senate (faculty) committee on privilege and tenure he "stood out for principle from start to finish," in protest against the regents' action. The respect he gained through his spirited stand prompted a faculty committee in 1952 to propose his name for the post of first chancellor of the Berkeley campus. During his six years as chancellor, Kerr sponsored the building of eight new dormitories and a student union and encouraged the use of physical facilities for research.

Kerr succeeded Robert Gordon Sproul as president of the University of California on July 1, 1958, and was formally installed at the Los Angeles campus on September 26, 1958. He directs university affairs from the Berkeley campus, the oldest (established in the nineteenth century) and the largest in student body (over 21,000) and in faculty. Los Angeles (UCLA), founded in 1919, has a current student enrollment of more than 16,000. The other five university campuses are: Davis (agriculture and liberal arts); Santa Barbara (formerly a state teachers college, now liberal arts); San Francisco (medical center); Riverside (liberal arts college in the desert, at the site of an experimental citrus station). and La Jolla (the Scripps Institution of Oceanography). The university also has the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, with the second-largest telescope in the world.

Although the University of California is already one of the largest schools in the world (with some 48,000 students now attending), President Clark Kerr expects to educate over 100,000 students by 1970. To meet the ever-spiraling enrollment, the university will expand its present schools and add three new campuses, for some 27,500 students each, by 1975. The university now has an illustrious reputation, particularly in the sciences. Kerr must also find the funds to recruit good teachers at attractive salaries in order to maintain the school's scholastic excellence.

The California public school system, the largest in America, includes some fifteen four-year colleges and sixty-three junior (two-year) colleges, with a combined enrollment of 168,000 students, nearly four times as many as the University of California itself. Inevitably competition for funds, students, building sites, and rivalry over academic programs and degree conferrals have developed. Rebelling at weak administration and inadequate funds, the state colleges in 1958 demanded fiscal autonomy similar to the University of California's and the right to confer doctorates and expand their programs at the graduate level.

With the situation locked in a seeming impasse, Kerr stepped in, as he had in so many labor battles, and offered a solution. At his suggestion, Arthur G. Coons, president of the privately owned Occidental College in Los Angeles, was asked to plan a compromise. Coons evolved a master plan that recommended stronger governing boards for the state colleges and co-ordinated systems of building and student recruitment. The university was to enroll the top 12½ per cent of new students, the state colleges the top 33⅓ per cent, and the junior colleges the other 66⅔ per cent.

Like every good Quaker, Kerr tries to find the "inner logic" of every situation, an inheritance from his Quaker faith in the "inner light." He is skilled in the arts of persuasion. With his mild face, his unostentatious suits, and rimless glasses, he at first strikes the observer as a typical organization man who melts into the background. The resemblance disappears once Kerr begins to dispense his own brand of "inner logic."

Clark Kerr married Catherine Spaulding on December 25, 1934. The Kerrs and their children, Clark E., Alexander W., and Caroline M. Kerr, made a two-month safari to Africa in 1958, partly to enable Kerr to investigate education and economic problems in Africa on a Carnegie grant. Kerr holds LL.D. degrees from Swarthmore College (1952), Harvard University (1958), and Occidental College (1958). He is a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; a director of the Center for Advanced Studies in Behavioral Sciences; a former president of the Industrial Relations Research Association; and a member of the American Association of University Professors and of the American, Royal, and Western Economic associations. He belongs to the Society of Friends. His clubs are the Bohemian, Commonwealth, and Pacific Union. He is a member of the National Academy of Arbitrators. He enjoys attending the opera and playing soccer with his family.

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KESTNBAUM, MEYER Oct. 31, 1896-Dec. 14, 1960 Business executive; president of Hart Schaffner & Marx, manufacturer of men's clothing (since 1941); special assistant to President Dwight D. Eisenhower on federal-state relationships (since 1955). See *Current Biography* (May) 1953.

Obituary

N Y Times p43 D 15 '60

KLINE, CLARICE (LENORE) July 14, 1912- Educator; organization official

Address: b. Waukesha High School, Waukesha, Wis.; h. 222 E. Park Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

In keeping with her conviction that teachers have a responsibility to their profession as well as to their students, Clarice Kline represents some 714,000 teachers as the ninety-ninth president of the National Education Association, the largest professional organization for teachers in the world. Since 1956 she has been head of the department of social studies at Waukesha High School in Waukesha, Wisconsin and has also instructed in special methods for teaching social studies in secondary schools at nearby Carroll College. Plainly a teacher "in love with her work," Miss Kline retains the same enthusiasm for her profession that she had when she began teaching in 1935 in Oconto, Wisconsin. She succeeded W. W. Eshelman as NEA president for the 1960-61 year.

The youngest of three daughters, Clarice Lenore Kline was born in Ridgefield, Illinois on July 14, 1912 to Daniel O. and Clara (Risley) Kline. At that time her father was a buttermaker in a creamery. Her sister is Mrs. Ruth Lee, now a recreation instructor in Milwaukee schools; another sister, Mrs. Mabel Collins, died in 1932. The family moved to Chicago when Clarice was an infant and later to Waukesha, where her father became a real-estate dealer in farms.

Aida

CLARICE KLINE

"I always intended to be a teacher," Miss Kline said recently, "and my parents encouraged me. I had some wonderful teachers in elementary school, in high school and in college." She graduated from Waukesha High School in 1929, after having earned her "W" with the Girls' Athletic Association. She had also been elected to the National Honor Society and had been active in the glee club, dramatics, and yearbook work.

To help finance her education at Carroll College in Waukesha, Clarice Kline taught tap dancing at the Young Women's Christian Association and worked in the college library. She also earned a scholarship. At first she chose Latin as her major subject, but later changed to history and foreign languages. Her many extracurricular activities included serving as sorority president, working on the yearbook staff, and being a member of the athletic association. She was elected to Delta Sigma Nu, the honorary scholastic fraternity, and received her B.A. degree in 1933 *magna cum laude*. Two history teachers, Miss Nellie Lamoreaux of Waukesha High School and Professor John W. Taylor of Carroll College, had encouraged her interest in a teaching career. After graduation, when teaching jobs were scarce, she worked under Miss Lamoreaux in a teacher intern program at Carroll College.

In the fall of 1935 Miss Kline obtained a position in Oconto, teaching ninth-grade civics, world history, and government and working on the school yearbook. Later she served as an adviser on the high school yearbook at Marinette, Wisconsin and Waukesha, "one of the most rewarding experiences," she says, she has had. After six years at Oconto and two years at Marinette High School, she returned to Waukesha in 1943 and began teaching history and Spanish in the high school from which she had graduated.

Resuming her own study, Miss Kline took courses during several summer sessions at Northwestern University, where she earned her M.A. degree in 1940 in social studies and education. She has also done graduate work at the universities of Minnesota, Vermont, and Wisconsin. During some summers of the World War II years she worked at a local lumber company and as a waitress at a country club, finding in these experiences helpful insight into the work and recreational habits of other people.

One of the tasks as a teacher that Miss Kline found especially interesting was serving as chairman of the faculty committee for planning academic classrooms for the new high school in Waukesha, the first in the country to be built according to specifications made by teachers themselves. Since 1956 she has been both head of the department of social studies at Waukesha High School and an instructor in special methods for teaching social studies in secondary schools in Carroll College. She teaches a high school course in American problems in which she tries to help her students relate real-life problems to economic and political theories, to see both sides of controversial issues, and to avoid making snap judgments.

For many years Clarice Kline has been active in educational organizations in her city, state, and the nation. She served as president of the Waukesha Teachers Association and the Wisconsin Education Association. Her committee work on NEA has included membership on the department of classroom teachers (1953), defense of democracy through education (1955), and elections (1956). From 1957 to 1960 she was on the NEA's national commission on teacher education and professional standards, and she is a member of the NEA council for social studies.

At the NEA convention held in Los Angeles, California in July 1960, Miss Kline was elected president for a one-year term, succeeding W. W. Eshelman. Among the subjects discussed by some 6,000 delegates were federal aid to schools, school integration, increase of pupil enrollments, increase of school costs, counter activities to the recent expansion of teachers within the labor-union movement, libraries for elementary schools, college degrees for teachers of auto driving, longer school sessions, and teaching foreign languages in grade schools.

The teachers differed on many of these questions, including the racial issue, but the NEA's board of directors offered a compromise measure on school integration that called together Southern leaders, both Negro and white, to approach the problem with the spirit of fairness, goodwill, and respect for law. (The NEA has separate state and local chapters for white and Negro educators in eleven Southern states.) The organization on December 23, 1960 offered interest-free loans to "meet individual cases of hardship" among members of the teaching profession in New Orleans, where conflict over desegregation had led the Legislature to withhold funds for paying teachers.

On leave from her teaching position at Waukesha High School during the year of her presidency of NEA, Miss Kline has been busy speaking at conferences and conventions throughout the United States. She is convinced that teachers do not publicize their training enough. "You see diplomas hanging in your dentist's office or lawyer's office," she said. "We ought to show people that we, too, have been trained—as other professions." She also believes that there should be greater appreciation of the public schools that built America.

Writing in the *NEA Journal* (September 1960), Miss Kline emphasized her deep pride in her occupation: "As teachers we have dreamed dreams over the long summer, planned activities, and made brave new resolutions. . . . Each of us is determined that the year will be one of challenge and new learnings for the youngsters who call us Teacher, and that we will bring to them all of our best mental abilities, our kindest group leadership, and our most loving personalities." At another time she said, "Quite unconsciously, something a teacher might say can be the turning point in another's life. Here is where you touch immortality."

In an effort to raise the NEA membership from the present 50 per cent to 60 per cent of the public school teachers in the United States, Miss Kline announced a membership drive with a goal of "A Million or More by '64." She also announced Teacher Career Month—April 1961—for which the NEA would supply promotional materials to recruit more young people to the profession.

During August 1960 Miss Kline made her first trip to Europe when, as president of NEA, she attended the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession conference held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. She is the recipient of two honors at Carroll College: alumni membership in Kappa Delta Pi (1959) and the Doctor of Social Science degree (1960).

Clarice Kline has been described by her students as "the best dressed teacher in school." The Milwaukee *Journal* (May 31, 1960) noted: "The light blond hair of her earlier years has turned to brown, highlighted by a streak of gray at the forehead, a beauty feature many women seek with sprays." The newspaper also mentioned "her broad smile, pleasant manner and ease in speaking to individuals and groups." She has hazel eyes, stands five feet four inches tall, and weighs 140 pounds. For recreation she enjoys traveling, watching baseball, and playing bridge, and she is an avid fan of her high school athletic teams. Her church affiliation is Presbyterian. She is a past matron of the Ina J. Reid chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, a charter member of Chapter BM, P.E.O. Sisterhood at Waukesha, and a member of Delta Kappa Gamma sorority.

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KOSAKA, ZENTARO (kō-sȧ-kȧ) Jan. 23, 1912- Japanese Foreign Minister

Address: b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; h. 4-18, Denen Azabu, Ohtaku, Tokyo, Japan

The keynotes of Japanese Foreign Minister Zentaro Kosaka's policy have been the urgent need for resolving international tensions through disarmament and a strong United Nations, and for establishing the internal stability and prosperity of Japan through amicable relations—particularly economic—with as many countries as possible. He rejects, however, a neutral position that would place Japan in a valley between East and West. "Japan belongs to the Free World and not to the valley," he has declared. On another occasion he said: "We shall persistently follow the basic line of free democracy as a responsible member of the free world community. The basic stand is not necessarily incompatible with the maintenance and furtherance of friendly relations between our countries and communist nations." Kosaka was Minister of Labor in a former cabinet and has served

Japanese Foreign Ministry

ZENTARO KOSAKA

in the Japanese Diet. He was named Foreign Minister by Premier Hayato Ikeda of the Liberal-Democratic party on July 19, 1960.

Zentaro Kosaka, the elder son of Junzo and Hanako Kosaka, was born in Nagano, Japan on January 23, 1912 into a distinguished and wealthy family. His grandfather, who owned electric and gas companies, a newspaper, and a bank, served in the first National Diet convened in 1891. His father was also a member of the Diet and a businessman, having headed the Electric Power Resources Development Company and the Shinetsu Chemical Industry Company. He has a younger brother, Tokusaburo, who is now president of Shinetsu.

Educated at Tokyo University of Commerce (now Hitotsubashi University), where he was on the swimming and Rugby teams, he received the B.A. degree in 1935. From 1935 to 1939 he worked for the Mitsubishi Bank. He then became managing director of, and later adviser for, the Shinetsu Chemical Industry Company. In 1946 Kosaka was elected to the House of Representatives from Negano Prefecture and has been returned in each succeeding election. With Hyoe Ouchi and Hiromi Arisawa, he wrote *The Structure of Revised Capitalism* and other conservative political pamphlets. A *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent has called Kosaka "one of the leading progressives among Japan's younger conservatives."

In a coalition cabinet of the Democratic, People's Cooperative, and Social Democratic parties that was headed by Tetsu Katayama, Kosaka served as parliamentary vice-minister of finance in 1947. He later joined the Liberal party formed by Shigeru Yoshida and became chairman of the Lower House Budget Committee. In 1949 Kosaka was chief of a Japanese mission that came to the United States to study budget procedures.

He served as Minister of Labor and as chairman of the National Public Safety Commission in the fifth Yoshida cabinet in 1953, and he accompanied Yoshida on a tour of Australia. As Minister of Labor he established the Labor Problems Deliberation Council, designed to offer consumers the opportunity to deliberate on labor problems. Despite strong opposition, he persuaded the Diet to enact a law prohibiting electrical strikers from turning off power supplies and preventing striking miners from keeping safety personnel out of mines.

On May 20, 1960 the Japanese lower house approved a ten-year American-Japanese mutual security treaty, which made certain changes in the relations between the two countries as set forth in the treaty of 1951. The new pact provides for maintenance of American military bases in Japan, consultation before American troops undertake combat operations from bases in Japan, consultation before making basic changes in deployment of United States troops or equipment, and co-operation in political, economic, and cultural affairs, as well as in defense.

Violent leftist-led demonstrations against the treaty forced the cancellation of a proposed visit to Japan by President Eisenhower and ultimately led to the resignation of Premier Nobusuke Kishi. Shortly before his resignation, Kishi was stabbed by a rightist fanatic. Hayato Ikeda, the Minister of International Trade and Industry in the Kishi cabinet, who was elected president of the Liberal-Democratic party on July 14, was approved by the Diet on July 18 as the Premier.

The following day Ikeda appointed a cabinet, choosing his appointees for their youth and their competency. Kosaka was appointed Foreign Minister. Succeeding Aiichiro Fujiyama, he is the youngest person to hold this position in the postwar period. He had declined important government posts in the governments following that of Yoshida, but had remained active in the Liberal-Democratic party.

Rejecting charges that the United States had imposed revision of the security treaty on Japan, Foreign Minister Kosaka called the anti-treaty riots "the results of false propaganda spread by Socialists and others" soon after he took office. He maintained that the new pact had been made on Japan's initiative and that the revised treaty is an improvement over the old. "The Treaty is purely defensive in character and seeks to guarantee the peace and security of Japan as one step toward the maintenance of world peace," he said on August 10, 1960, in a Tokyo speech. "As our present national strength does not allow us to maintain defense forces adequate for the maintenance of our own peace and security, we asked for the cooperation of the United States, with whom we share common political beliefs and the same ideals for pursuing peace. . . . It is not a treaty for war . . . [but] a treaty . . . for peace based upon the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter." At the national election of November 20, 1960 the Liberal Democratic party won 57.6 per cent of the vote. Afterwards Ikeda made it clear that he believed that he had received a mandate to implement the American-Japanese mutual security treaty.

In June 1961 Kosaka accompanied Premier Ikeda on an official visit to the United States. President Kennedy and Premier Ikeda at that time agreed to create a joint economic committee, to increase the flow of products and raw materials across the Pacific. The United States now buys over one-third of Japanese goods produced for foreign trade, and Japan is the second largest customer of American exports. While in the United States Kosaka met with Secretary of State Dean Rusk. They agreed that Communist China's demands to control Formosa and to be the sole representative of China at the U.N. were unacceptable. Later in 1961 Kosaka led the Japanese delegation at the U.N. General Assembly.

Kosaka has often expressed Japan's intention of co-operating not only with the Americas and Western European nations but with "all countries which seek peace." In a gesture aimed at improving Japanese-Korean relations that had been strained since the Japanese occupation of Korea between 1910 and 1945, Kosaka made a goodwill visit to South Korea in September 1960. The following November Japan pledged to increase her aid to nations of South and Southwest Asia that are being helped by the Colombo Plan, which was founded in 1950 to promote economic development. Japan eased and expanded trade with Communist China and five nations behind the iron curtain in April 1961.

Zentaro Kosaka and his wife, Naoko (Takagi) Kosaka, had two sons, Junnosuke and Kenji, and one daughter, Mariko. After the death of his first wife, he married Masuko Otani, born into an illustrious Buddhist family and the daughter of a former Minister of Overseas Affairs, Sonyu Otani. Kosaka is youthful and athletic looking. In addition to enjoying sports (particularly golf), he likes reading as a pastime and has a fancy for dogs and bonsai (trees dwarfed by special methods of cultivation). He was formerly an instructor at Meiji University.

Because he believes that "no foreign policy, however well-planned, can be carried out effectively, unless the people are convinced of its merits and give it wholehearted support," Kosaka supported the establishment by the Ikeda government of the Association for the Promotion of Knowledge of Foreign Policy, designed to increase communication between officials and the public. "I do not believe in a spectacular type of diplomacy, nor in a diplomacy of slogans," he declared. "I believe we should instead carry out a quiet but forceful type of diplomacy which is closely linked to the life of the people."

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KUTCHUK, (MUSTAFA) FAZIL (kü-chük′) 1906- Vice-President of Cyprus; political leader; newspaper publisher; physician

Address: P.O. Box 339, Nicosia, Cyprus

During the British-Cypriote negotiations of 1959-60 that changed Cyprus from a Crown Colony into an independent republic in August 1960, the representative of the Turkish community of Cyprus was Dr. Fazil Kutchuk, a physician, newspaper publisher, and leader of the National Turkish party. The inhabitants of the island of Cyprus in the eastern Mediterranean are about 80 per cent Greek and 20 per cent Turkish. Agreed upon after long and savage fighting, their constitution assures ethnically proportional representation in a House of Representatives and provides for a President who must belong to the Greek community and for a Vice-President who must belong to the Turkish community. In December 1959, eight months before Cyprus actually achieved self-rule, Kutchuk was elected to a five-year term as Vice-President of the coming republic, and Archbishop Makarios III (see *C.B.*, May 1956) was chosen President. Cyprus became the twelfth member of the British Commonwealth in March 1961.

Mustafa Fazil Kutchuk was born at Nicosia, Cyprus in 1906. His parents, well-to-do landowners, belonged to the Turkish-Moslem ethnic and religious minority that dates back to the occupation of the island by the Turks in 1571. After attending elementary schools in Cyprus, the boy was sent for secondary schooling to Istanbul, Turkey, and from there Kutchuk went to the University of Lausanne in Switzerland to study medicine. One of the comparatively few Turkish Cypriotes to enter a profession, he also had five years of special training in Paris before returning to Cyprus in 1938 with his M.D. degree from Lausanne.

World War II broke out about a year after Dr. Kutchuk had begun medical practice in Nicosia. A movement among the Greek Cypriotes, who far outnumbered the Turkish Cypriotes, for Enosis (union with Greece) had been outlawed by Great Britain in 1931. When Greece became an ally of Britain, however, and Turkey took a neutral stand during the first two years of World War II, the movement for Enosis intensified. "I saw the whole Turkish population [then about 90,000] without a political voice," he told newspaperman Jay Walz many years later (New York *Times*, June 30, 1958). "Politically it was like a tribe. I felt it must be organized."

In 1941 Kutchuk won the first of his uninterrupted elections to the Nicosia City Council. He also took over editorship and publication of the Turkish-language daily paper *Halkín Sesi* (Voice of the People). Three years later, in 1944, he organized from fragments of existing political groups the Nationalist Political party, which was renamed the Cyprus Is Turkish party in 1954. Since 1959 it has also been known as the Turkish-Cypriote Association and the National Turkish party.

(Continued next page)

Wide World

FAZIL KUTCHUK

The change in name of Kutchuk's party to Cyprus Is Turkish at the end of 1954 followed intensification of Enosis under the leadership of Makarios III, the Greek Orthodox Archbishop and Ethnarch of Cyprus since 1950. Greece applied to the United Nations in August 1954 to place the question of self-determination of Cyprus on the agenda of the ninth session of the General Assembly. In December, however, the Political and Security Committee voted to postpone consideration of the question.

In a letter to members of the British cabinet in June 1955 Dr. Kutchuk warned that if Cyprus were given over to Greece, "the entire Middle East [would] be turned into an area of chaos and destruction." He said his letter was prompted by forecasts that Britain was about to make new proposals acceptable to Greece and the Cyprus Greek Church, and at a conference of British, Greek, and Turkish leaders in London in September, Britain did offer a measure of home rule. Britain was not, however, prepared to evacuate Cyprus, which, since the withdrawal from Alexandria, Egypt, had become her principal naval, military, and air force base in the eastern Mediterranean.

Mounting acts of anti-British and anti-Turkish terrorism by the underground National Organization for the Liberation of Cyprus (EOKA) led British Governor Field Marshal Sir John Harding to declare a state of emergency in Cyprus in the fall of 1955. The terrorism increased, and on March 9, 1956 the Governor announced the deportation of Archbishop Makarios to the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean. On March 19, EOKA terrorists attacked Turkish Cypriotes in the village of Vasilia; the next day hundreds of Turks rioted in the Greek quarter of Nicosia in reprisal and dispersed only after a direct appeal by Kutchuk, who told the crowd: "I want you to prove you are a disciplined community by ending the demonstration and going to your homes."

Later in 1956 Dr. Kutchuk went to Ankara, Turkey to confer with government leaders there. On returning to Nicosia, he warned that Turkey might quit the Baghdad Pact if Britain granted a constitution for Cyprus that did not assure ethnic Turks equal rights and representation. He revisited Ankara in April 1957 and subsequently announced that the Turkish government had agreed that "the only solution to the Cyprus problem . . . is a partition of the island into two sections, one controlled by Greece and the other by Turkey."

Both Archbishop Makarios, whose exile was ended in March 1957, and Dr. Kutchuk came to New York in November 1958 to present their respective solutions for the Cyprus problem at a debate in the United Nations. The Greek plan called for a wholly independent Cyprus and the Turkish, for geographical partition of the island into Greek and Turkish self-administrating communities and for membership in the British Commonwealth.

At a conference in Zurich, Switzerland in February 1959 leaders of both sides, including Kutchuk, formulated an agreement that assured an independent Republic of Cyprus as soon as might be feasible. An alliance between Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus excludes both partition of the island and union with Greece. Cyprus has a Greek President elected by the Greek community and a Turkish Vice-President elected by the Turkish community; each is entitled to a veto of cabinet decisions and legislative measures. The two communities also elect the legislature, again voting separately; 70 per cent of the representatives are Greek Cypriotes and 30 per cent are Turkish.

Proclamation of the Republic of Cyprus was originally set for February 19, 1960, and on December 13, 1959 Archbishop Makarios was elected President by the Greek community and Dr. Kutchuk, the Vice-President by the Turkish. At London in January 1960 Dr. Kutchuk participated in a meeting on Cyprus that failed to agree on the final size of the British bases to be maintained on the island. The independence proclamation was postponed for another month and subsequently was postponed again, but in July the last British Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, announced that the independence of Cyprus would be proclaimed on August 16. Elections for the House of Representatives were meanwhile called for July 31. The Patriotic Front of Archbishop Makarios won thirty of the thirty-five Greek seats, and Dr. Kutchuk's Turkish Cypriote Nationalists won all the Turkish seats. The AKEL (Communist) party captured five Greek seats.

Dr. Fazil Kutchuk is married and has a daughter and a son, both in their teens and both at school in Nicosia. He is a short, stocky man, a hard worker who lives modestly despite his personal wealth. His typical working day in 1959 lasted from nine in the morning until midnight, with the morning devoted to his medical practice (on Friday, the Moslem Sabbath, his office was open to all without charge) and the early afternoon, to affairs of the Moslem church. He gave much of the rest of the day to political activity and to his Turkish-language daily paper, which also has a weekly English-language edition. An eloquent speaker, he has been called the "firebrand" of the Turkish cause, but he is probably as well known for his moderation.

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LABOUISSE, HENRY R(ICHARDSON)

(lä-bwēs') Feb. 11, 1904- Former United States government official; former United Nations official; lawyer

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President John F. Kennedy's choice for director of the International Cooperation Administration was Henry R. Labouisse, who for six months was responsible for the co-ordination of United States foreign aid programs and the administering of mutual assistance. After practising as a lawyer for twelve years, Labouisse began his association with the State Department in 1941 and served in various positions in subsequent years. He was the principal State Department officer in charge of liaison with the Economic Cooperation Administration during the establishment of the Marshall Plan machinery in 1948. During 1954-58 he was director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) in the Near East, and subsequently was a consultant to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. On March 1, 1961 he took office as director of the International Cooperation Administration, replacing James W. Riddleberger. In the summer of 1961 Congress approved the establishment of the Agency for International Development to take over the functions of the ICA and other foreign aid agencies, and in September Kennedy designated Fowler Hamilton as its administrator. Labouisse was subsequently slated to become Ambassador to Greece.

Henry Richardson Labouisse was born in New Orleans, Louisiana on February 11, 1904 to Henry Richardson and Frances Devereux (Huger) Labouisse. He has one brother, John W. Labouisse now living in Durham, North Carolina. Henry Labouisse was educated at Woodberry Forest School in Orange, Virginia, and attended Princeton University, where he graduated with the B.A. degree in 1926. He received the LL.B. degree from Harvard University Law School in 1929, and was admitted to the New York state bar in the following year. From 1929 to 1941 he was an associate and member of the law firm Taylor, Blanc, Capron & Marsh, and its successor firm, Mitchell, Taylor, Capron & Marsh, of New York City.

In December 1941 Labouisse entered the service of the United States Department of State as assistant chief of the Division of Defense Materials, and in February 1943 he was made chief of this division. Later that year he became deputy director of the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, and in January 1944 he was appointed chief of the Eastern Hemisphere Division. In March 1944, he was transferred to the Office of European Affairs as special assistant to the director. He was appointed chief of the Foreign Economic Administration mission to France in November 1944, and served concurrently as minister for economic affairs at the American Embassy. A year later he became special assistant to Under Secretary of State, William L. Clayton, and in July 1946, special assistant to the director of the Office of European Affairs.

In March 1948 Labouisse headed the mission sent to Paris by the State Department to help set up the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) as the agency to handle United States economic aid to Europe under the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan). In this capacity he was largely responsible in getting Marshall Plan aid under way. In May 1948 Labouisse headed the United States delegation to the Geneva meeting of the Economic Commission for Europe.

He served as co-ordinator of foreign aid and assistance from June 1948 until October 1949, when he became director of the Office of British Commonwealth and Northern European Affairs. In September 1951, he was named head of the Economic Cooperation Administration's mission to France. Later, when the ECA was succeeded by the Mutual Security Administration and the Foreign Operations Administration, he headed the Paris missions of these two agencies.

In June 1954 United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld announced that Labouisse had been appointed director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). As established by the fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly in December 1949, the main function of UNRWA is to carry out relief and works projects in co-operation with local governments.

When Labouisse took up the directorship in 1954 UNRWA had under its care over 887,000 Arab refugees who fled from their homes in Palestine during the fighting in 1948. A third of these refugees were living in refugee camps in Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. A major problem that Labouisse faced upon taking office was the hostility of Arab refugees toward the U.N., particularly toward representatives of nations that had sponsored the partition of Palestine.

In his first report presented to the United Nations in 1954, Labouisse stated that the two chief factors hampering a settlement of the refugee problem were Israel's refusal to take back the refugees and compensate their losses in accordance with the U.N. resolution of 1948, and the refugees' refusal to cooperate with rehabilitation projects because they feared it might prejudice their right to return to Israel. Labouisse also observed that the refugees were being stirred up in some cases for political ends.

During the Suez Canal crisis of 1956 Labouisse had to contend with such incidents as the arrest and expulsion of two senior UNRWA

HENRY R. LABOUISSE

officials in Syria and the interference by both Egyptian and Israeli authorities in the working of the agency and its officials on the Gaza strip. At the time the agency was also subjected to charges by the Egyptian and Syrian press, that the agency's policy was to "exterminate the refugees."

By 1958 Labouisse had been able to improve the standard of living generally throughout the camps, and to establish a program by which refugees willing to strike out on their own received grants sufficient to enable them to make a down payment on a farm or shop. Also, standards of health, education, and vocational training were improved under his directorship. According to Joseph Alsop (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 9, 1959), Labouisse, by the end of his four-year term, had "won the confidence and even the affection of these tragic people."

However, few of the major schemes could be implemented because of a chronic shortage of funds. Each year Labouisse would urge members of the United Nations to increase their contributions and fulfill their existing pledges, but the pledges he received fell far short of the agency's budgetary needs. Secretary General Hammarskjöld and other officials praised his accomplishments with UNRWA, but Labouisse was quoted in the *New Yorker* (December 14, 1957) as saying: "What we need is less compliments and more money."

In May 1959 Labouisse was appointed a consultant to the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, a specialized agency affiliated with the United Nations. In this capacity he headed a survey mission, sent to Venezuela in September of that year, which assisted in the formulation of a program of economic development. He was recalled from Venezuela by Secretary General Hammarskjöld to assist in setting up the U.N. force that was sent to the Congo in July 1960. In December 1960 he was appointed special representative for Africa of the International Bank, and early in 1961 he headed a mission in Uganda to study economic problems.

On January 25, 1961, President Kennedy appointed Labouisse to be director of the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), an agency within the State Department responsible for the co-ordination of nonmilitary foreign assistance operations and the conduct of mutual security programs. Labouisse had previously been considered for this post in February 1959 by President Eisenhower, but the appointment was vetoed by Republican national chairman Meade Alcorn, because some years earlier Labouisse had registered as a Democrat in Connecticut.

As head of the ICA, Labouisse carried out plans to recruit business executives, university presidents, and others of similar caliber, to enable the agency to work more effectively with fewer people. In 1961 the ICA had about 6000 employees and a budget of about $4,800,000,000, to be spent in more than seventy countries. Among the projects under consideration by the ICA when Labouisse took over its directorship was a plan to send 150 young American teachers to Africa, in co-operation with Teachers College of Columbia University. This program was designed to test the practicality of the Kennedy administration's Peace Corps.

On May 26, 1961 President Kennedy submitted to Congress a plan to reorganize the principal foreign aid programs into a single agency within the State Department. The new agency, to be known as the Agency for International Development, would consolidate the functions of the ICA and the Development Loan Fund, and would operate under long-term financing. It would provide for the sharing of foreign aid costs by other members of the Western alliance wherever possible, and for the transfer of military aid to the defense budget. Fowler Hamilton was designated administrator of the new agency on September 20, 1961.

Labouisse is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He belongs to the Metropolitan Club and the Chevy Chase Club, both of Washington, D.C., and the University Club and the Century Association of New York City. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a Democrat in politics. His chief recreations are golf, tennis, and swimming.

On June 29, 1935 Henry R. Labouisse married Elizabeth Scriven Clark, who died in 1945. He has a daughter, Anne, now Mrs. Peter B. Farnsworth. In 1951 he met Eve Denise Curie daughter of Pierre and Marie Curie, the discoverers of radium. At the time he was on the ECA staff and she was a secretary with NATO. They were married in New York City, November 19, 1954. Miss Curie had been a member of the Free French Fighting Forces during World War II, and she published a daily newspaper, Paris *Presse,* from 1944 to 1949. She has lectured extensively in the United States, and she is the author of *Madame Curie* (Odyssey, 1939), a biography of her mother; and *Journey among Warriors* (Doubleday, 1943), an account of her travels to battle fronts in 1941 and 1942.

Labouisse is regarded as "one of the most modest of civil servants," one who "does more listening than talking, never dictates and never threatens." Through his work on behalf of the Palestine refugees he became known as the "Good Samaritan," while his efforts in getting the Marshall Plan under way earned him the informal title of "Quiet Oracle." A writer for the *New Yorker* (December 14, 1957) described Labouisse as "an easygoing, slow-speaking cigar smoker, medium-sized, florid, and Roman-nosed, who parts his iron-gray hair in the middle, in the Ivy League style of the twenties." His daughter, Mrs. Peter B. Farnsworth, has said that her father, although born in the South, is "not of the mint-julep-and-magnolia school," but rather a "Northernized Southern gentleman."

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LAW, VERNON S(ANDERS) Mar. 12, 1930- Baseball player

Address: b. Pittsburgh Base Ball Club, Forbes Field, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.; h. Route #1, Boise, Idaho

When tall and angular Vernon S. Law of the Pittsburgh Pirates was voted the Cy Young Memorial Award by the Baseball Writers Association of America in November 1960 as the major league pitcher of the year, the distinction occasioned no surprise among baseball players and fans. In National League competition Law won twenty games for the season and lost only nine. Playing against the New York Yankees in the 1960 World Series, he won two of the four Pittsburgh Pirate victories and was undefeated.

To his fellow players, Law is known as "the deacon," a nickname given him more in respect than in ridicule. Actually, Law is not a deacon, but an elder, qualified to baptize, marry, and perform related sacraments in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, better known as the Mormon Church. Wherever he happens to be playing, Law takes time out to preach in the local church on a Sunday, a day on which he prefers not to play baseball. He has said: "I just don't think the Sabbath was created for playing baseball." In addition to being named recipient of the Cy Young Memorial Award for 1960, Law was named Player of the Month in the National League in August 1959, chosen for the All-Star National League in July 1960, and chosen by *Look* magazine for the All-America Team in October 1960.

Vernon Sanders Law was born on March 12, 1930 in Meridian, Idaho, the second of three sons born to Jesse Law, a farmer and mechanic, and Melva C. (Sanders) Law. Jesse Law had ten children by his first wife, who left him a widower. Vern's two brothers are Evan and Erin Dennis. He grew up in Meridian and attended the local high school, where he played in the band, sang in the chorus, and won twelve letters in baseball, basketball, and football. After his graduation in 1948, Vern went on to study vocational cabinetmaking at Boise Junior College at Boise, Idaho.

The two men responsible for Law's coming to the Pittsburgh Pirates were Herman Welker, the late United States Senator from Idaho, and Bing Crosby, one of the owners of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Law recalls: "While pitching in a high school game during my junior year, the score was tied and the opposing team put a midget up to bat. I was lucky enough to throw three straight strikes to my brother, Evan, the catcher. The game was being watched by Mr. Welker."

Senator Welker was a close friend of Bing Crosby, whom he had met when they were fellow students at Gonzaga University. After watching the game in Meridian, Welker informed Crosby that he had discovered a first-rate pitcher. Crosby notified the office of the Pittsburgh Pirates, and a scout was dispatched in haste to the Law household in Meridian. By the time he arrived, several other major league scouts had reached Meridian ahead of him. Vern Law was about to sign with the Brooklyn Dodgers when the telephone rang. It was Bing Crosby, making a long-distance request to have a few words with Mrs. Law. After she returned to the parlor, Vern signed his name to a contract with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

His first stop along the long road to the major leagues was Santa Rosa, California, a town that had a Class D minor league team in the Far West League as part of the farm system of the Pittsburgh Pirates. During the 1948 season that he spent in Santa Rosa, Law had an agreement whereby he did not have to report to the ball park on Sundays, a concession made by the management to his religious convictions. In Santa Rosa he won eight games and lost five.

In 1949 Law was promoted to Davenport, Iowa in the Class B Three-I (Indiana, Illinois, Iowa) league. Although he won only five games and lost eleven, he achieved an attention-getting earned run average of 2.94 per game that earned him a trial with the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1950. At Davenport, Law agreed to pitch on Sundays. "I realized it couldn't be any other way," he has said. "I can't take Sundays off—there are twenty-four other guys on the club who would like to have Sunday off too."

From April through May of 1950, Law played with New Orleans of the Class AA Southern Association, winning six games and losing four. In June 1950 he was called to the Pittsburgh Pirates; during the 1951 season

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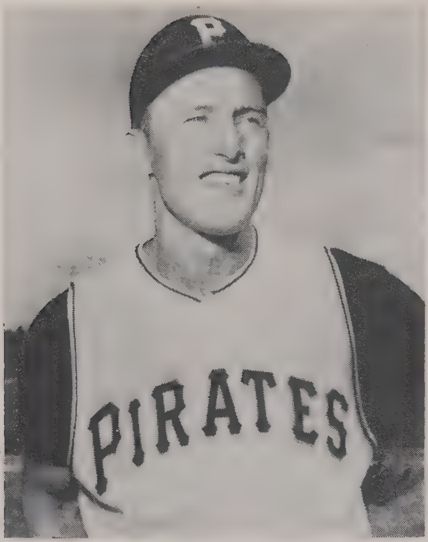

VERNON S. LAW

with that club he won six games and lost nine. In December 1951 he entered the United States Army Transportation Corps and was discharged with the rank of sergeant in December 1953.

When Law returned to Pittsburgh in 1954, he found that little had changed. The Pittsburgh Pirates was still a ball club in last place, a team composed of anxious youngsters who lost two out of every three games they played. In that season Law, who won nine games and lost thirteen, achieved an earned run average of 5.50 per game. If he had been pitching for any other major league team, he would probably have been shunted back to the minor leagues. During the next three seasons Law was maturing as a pitcher, although he won twenty-eight games and lost thirty-four. Despite his 10-8 mark in 1957, his earned run average had improved to 2.86.

The turning point in Law's career came in the middle of the 1958 season, when he was having trouble throwing his "fast" ball. Bill Burwell, the pitching coach for the Pittsburgh Pirates, took him aside and suggested that he pivot in the course of following through on his pitching motion. "You might get more momentum and throw a little harder," Burwell said. "I tried it out and it worked fine," he recalls. "I think I won my last five starts and I've been pitching good ball ever since."

The Pittsburgh Pirates astonished the National League by finishing in second place in 1958, an achievement to which Law had contributed by winning fourteen games and losing twelve. By now he ranked behind Bob Friend as one of the mainstays of the Pittsburgh Pirates pitching staff. Before the opening of the 1959 season many experts had picked the Pittsburgh Pirates to win the National League pennant, but the team disappointed its fans by finishing in fourth place. Meanwhile, Law had ripened into a full-fledged pitching star, finishing the season with an 18-9 won-lost record and a 2.98 earned run average.

Having made a sensational start in the 1960 season, the Pittsburgh Pirates were never headed in their drive to the pennant. They fought off separate challenges by the San Francisco Giants, the Milwaukee Braves, and the St. Louis Cardinals. A bulwark for the season, Law won eight of his first nine starts and achieved a 20-9 won-lost mark for 1960. He was chosen for the National League All-Star team and served as the starting pitcher in one of the midsummer classics.

Clinching the National League pennant in late September, the Pittsburgh Pirates entered the World Series against the favored New York Yankees. Although Law was handicapped by a sprained ankle, he was named the starting pitcher for the first game. He needed relief in the eighth inning, but was credited with the win when the Pittsburgh Pirates defeated the New York Yankees 6-4. Law returned to the field to beat the New York Yankees again, and the Pittsburgh Pirates won the World Series by a margin of four games to three.

Vernon S. Law married VaNita McGuire, a former secretary and bookkeeper, on March 3, 1950. They have four boys, all of whose names begin with "V": Veldon Lee, Veryl Edwin, Vance Aaron, and Vaughan. A cool-eyed and calm man with curly blond hair and a Western drawl, Law stands six feet three inches in height and weighs about 200 pounds. Practising what he preaches, he neither smokes nor drinks, and the strongest oath he has ever been heard to utter is "Judas Priest!" He fasts once a month, giving the money saved on food to missionaries, and he allots one-tenth of his salary, now estimated at $30,000, to his church.

Not all of his free time is given over to church work. During the winter he hunts elk, deer, and pheasant, coaches boys in baseball, and putters around with cabinetmaking in his workshop. He sings in the church choir and fools around with the harmonica. Most of the time he carries with him a small notebook in which are written his "Words to Live By," a collection of his favorite adages, including: "I have never met a man who is not my superior at something; A good timber never grows with ease; it needs a strong wind and storms to give it strength; A discouraged man is not a strong man." In spite of his saintly public image, with which Vernon Law grows impatient from time to time, he never tries to proselytize or reform anyone. "A man is what he is," is one of his favorite maxims.

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LAWRENCE, CAROL Sept. 5, 1932-
Dancer; singer; actress
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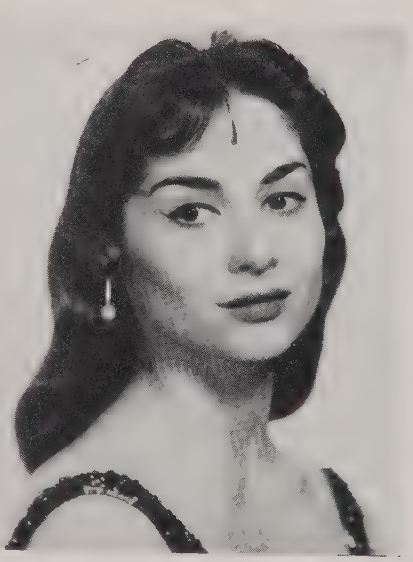
"You've got to be a triple-threat performer nowadays or you just burn out," Carol Lawrence once informed an interviewer. She herself has appeared with equal success in three media: the stage, television, and motion pictures. Starting as a dancer at the age of seven, she made steady progress as an entertainer in her native state of Illinois before she came to Broadway in *New Faces of 1952*. She later became widely known as a dancer and singer in the leading role of Maria in *West Side Story* in 1957, and branched out into straight drama in two television productions of *The Dybbuk* and *Rashomon* in 1960. She reported for work before the motion-picture cameras for the first time in 1961, when Arthur Miller's *A View from the Bridge* was filmed in France and in the United States.

Carol Lawrence was born Carol Maria Laraia, the daughter of Michael J. Laraia, an insurance broker and village clerk and comptroller, and Rose (Moreno) Laraia, in Melrose Park, near Chicago, Illinois on September 5, 1932. She has a younger brother, Joseph Laraia. Brought up in Melrose Park, she attended Proviso Township High School in Maywood, Illinois and graduated in 1950. As a high school student, she took part in many school programs and played the feminine lead in *Life with Father* in her senior year. She was student conductor of the high school choir and was elected to membership in the National Honor Society. Because of her excellent academic record, she won a scholarship for her freshman year at Northwestern University; it was renewed for a second year when university officials viewed her performance in the University Theatre's production of Lorca's *Blood Wedding*.

But Carol Lawrence had begun to prepare for her eventual career long before she went to high school. At the age of seven she started dancing lessons, and won a scholarship for four years in succession to the Edna McRae School of Dancing in Chicago. By the time she was fifteen she had her own song-and-dance act that she performed in Chicago night clubs during her high school vacations. She also appeared in summer stock, performed as a solo dancer for the Chicago Opera Ballet, entertained veterans in hospitals both during and after World War II, and appeared on television in Chicago. Sympathizing with television announcers who stumbled over the pronunciation of "Laraia," she adopted the stage name of "Lawrence" in 1952.

Having secured a scholarship for her second year at Northwestern University, Miss Lawrence came to New York City with her parents in the summer of 1951 to observe some theatrical auditions. Told by a theater doorman that she had to take part in the audition or leave, she participated in the proceedings and found herself cast in Leonard Sillman's *New Faces of 1952*. She also got a job at Leon & Eddie's night club as a specialty dancer—without an audition. September came around, but Carol Lawrence never returned to Northwestern University for her sophomore year.


CAROL LAWRENCE

Hers was one of the lesser new faces that brightened the *New Faces of 1952*, the hit revue that brought Alice Ghostley and Eartha Kitt to prominence. After *New Faces of 1952* Carol Lawrence obtained a string of small parts in *Me and Juliet, Plain and Fancy,* and *Call Me Madam*. A more important assignment was her role of Liat in the New York City Center production of *South Pacific*.

In 1956 the name of Carol Lawrence appeared again on the same program with that of Alice Ghostley—this time in the coolly received Fryer and Carr musical *Shangri-La,* which was vaguely based on James Hilton's best-selling novel *Lost Horizon*. Miss Lawrence played the part of Arana in the musical, which opened at the Winter Garden on June 13, 1956 and closed on June 30. She fared better at the Winter Garden on March 1, 1957, when *Ziegfeld Follies* opened and won her the attention of local critics. Tom Donnelly of the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (March 2, 1957) spotted a "very pretty and talented girl" who headed a group of Japanese students in a South American dance sequence called "Honorable Mambo." Equally alert, Walter Kerr of the New York *Herald Tribune* (March 2, 1957) informed his readers: "A trio composed of Jane Morgan, Micki Marlo, and Carol Lawrence (watch that girl) finally succeeded in stopping the show, a rather dangerous thing to do considering how slowly it was moving." The *Ziegfeld Follies* stopped moving altogether on June 15, 1957.

When *West Side Story* opened at the Winter Garden on September 26, 1957, Carol Lawrence played the role of the star-crossed Puerto Rican girl in Jerome Robbins' and Arthur Laurents' musical play about juvenile gang warfare in New York, with music by

LAWRENCE, CAROL—*Continued*

Leonard Bernstein and lyrics by Stephen Sondheim. She had auditioned for the show first as a dancer, went on to a second audition as a singer, and finally secured the leading role. Her success was immediate. Richard Watts, Jr., of the New York *Post* praised her "notable emotional honesty" as she developed in the course of the surcharged action of the play from a quietly pretty girl to a girl suddenly made beautiful by the glow of her love.

West Side Story closed its first long-run New York engagement on June 27, 1959 to go on tour, and Carol Lawrence left the company to play the heroine in the musical *Saratoga,* from an Edna Ferber novel, with a book by Morton DaCosta, music by Harold Arlen, and lyrics by Johnny Mercer. Critics and theater goers, remembering her as Maria in *West Side Story,* were unhappy at seeing her as Clio Dulaine, a predatory Creole beauty with a dubious past. Miss Lawrence has said that the audiences at *Saratoga* seemed to regard her "as the sweet and gentle Maria of *West Side Story* playing some sort of game."

When *Saratoga* closed after a total of eighty performances, Miss Lawrence returned to the cast of *West Side Story,* then on tour in Boston. When the show returned to Broadway in April 1960, Carol Lawrence was back in the role of Maria, and she remained with the company until November 1960. Two months before she left the production, Chancellor Records issued her first long-playing disc, *Tonight at Eight-Thirty,* containing some of the songs from *West Side Story.* In August 1961 she won the feminine lead in *Subways Are for Sleeping,* which was scheduled to open in New York in the 1961-62 season.

On March 25, 1959 Carol Lawrence made her debut in television drama when she co-starred over CBS-TV with Roddy McDowall in *Night of Betrayal,* an offering of the *United States Steel Hour.* In 1960 she was cast in two productions of the *Play of the Week* over WNTA-TV. In S. Ansky's *The Dybbuk* in October she appeared as Leah, the Jewish girl possessed by the wandering soul of her lover, and in Fay and Michael Kanin's adaptation of *Rashomon* in December she played the young bride in a classic Japanese story of rape, deceit, and murder. A reviewer for *Variety* (October 5, 1960) cited the "sweep, drive, grandeur, and grace" of her acting in *The Dybbuk,* and Jack Gould of the New York *Times* (October 4, 1960) called her performance "a portrait remarkable for its multiple dimensions." Although Gould did not warm to the production of *Rashomon* as a whole, he lauded Carol Lawrence in the New York *Times* (December 14, 1960) for presenting "a magnificent gallery of contrasting portraits of innocence, wild passion, and exciting commonness."

Carol Lawrence's television experience dates from her early days in Chicago, where she appeared on the CBS-TV Chicago outlet, WBBM with a daily fifteen-minute show and a half-hour show on Saturday. She also had a daily early morning radio show. Since coming to New York she has appeared on shows with Ed Sullivan, Perry Como, Garry Moore, Phil Silvers, and Gene Kelly. In March 1961 a controversy arose over her television appearances when the producers of the *Garry Moore Show* tried to prevent a tape of a Bing Crosby special show featuring Carol Lawrence from being shown on the grounds of an alleged contract violation. The suit failed, and she appeared on the show with her usual verve and vivacity. In April 1961 she performed in WABC-TV's *New West Side Story,* a special program about the proposed Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts now under way on Manhattan's West Side.

After Carol Lawrence's successful performance in *The Dybbuk,* Sidney Lumet selected her to play a leading role in a filmed version of Arthur Miller's *A View from the Bridge.* Under Lumet's direction, she makes her film debut as Eddie's niece, a girl who falls in love with a young Italian immigrant. She co-stars with Raf Vallone, Maureen Stapleton, and Morris Carnovsky.

While at Northwestern University, Carol Lawrence was named Freshman of the Year in Theater for 1951. In 1957 she was nominated Woman of the Year in Theater by *Mademoiselle* magazine; in 1960 the Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard named her the Woman of the Year; and in 1958 *Theatre World* named her the Most Promising Personality of that year. In 1959 and 1960 the Ziegfeld Association named her Miss Ziegfeld Follies. In September 1960 Carol Lawrence returned to Melrose Park, Illinois, her birthplace, for a jubilant Carol Lawrence Day arranged in her honor.

Carol Lawrence has brown eyes and dark-brown hair, weighs 105 pounds, and is five feet four inches in height. Her measurements are 34-22-34. On January 14, 1956 she married Cosmo Allegretti, a puppeteer on the *Captain Kangaroo* show, in Chicago, Illinois. The marriage was annulled in November 1959. When not rehearsing or taking singing, dancing, or language lessons, she likes to swim, play the piano, sew, collect antiques, and paint. She has taken art courses at the New School for Social Research in Manhattan.

Of Carol Lawrence, Garry Moore has said: "She's enchanting." Sidney Lumet has said that "her acting has tremendous strength," and Leonard Bernstein has called her "a deeply moving performer." She would now like to try roles in opera and comedy. Restless, driving, and ambitious, she says: "Ambition is almost unfashionable nowadays. We tend to think of the ambitious person as someone who gets ahead by cutting throats. I don't intend to cut throats, but I do intend to get ahead. I love work, and my Latin temperament may have something to do with it —we're violent in our likes and dislikes. I like work, I like theater, and, frankly, I'm violent about it."

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LAWRENCE, (FREDERICK WILLIAM PETHICK-LAWRENCE), 1ST BARON PETHICK *See* Pethick-Lawrence, (F.W.P.-L.)

LEDERLE, JOHN W(ILLIAM) May 26, 1912- University president; lawyer
Address: b. University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.; h. President's House, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.

The effects of the American population explosion upon the college campuses in the United States, with their 3,567,000 students in 1961—a figure expected to double by 1970—have created gigantic tasks for college administrators. Like other state university presidents, Dr. John W. Lederle of the University of Massachusetts is especially concerned with this problem because 75 per cent of the increased enrollment has taken place at tax-supported institutions. American higher education also faces the challenge posed by the educational standards and achievements of the Soviet Union. Lederle and his colleagues must therefore obtain more legislative support for the superior faculties, new buildings, and costly equipment needed to educate American college students.

Dr. Lederle, who was appointed president of the University of Massachusetts in 1960 and was installed in office on April 22, 1961, has an appropriate background for his present position, since he himself is a product of tax-supported public education. He has been a university professor and administrator, has held several government posts, and has practised law. He is considered an expert on politics and public administration.

John William Lederle was born into an atmosphere of public school education on May 26, 1912 in Royal Oak, Michigan. His father, Emil John Lederle, was a public school administrator, and his mother, Minnie Louise (Shore) Lederle, was a public school teacher. He has a younger sister, now Mrs. Jean Louise Emerson.

After attending local grammar schools, John studied at Royal Oak High School, from which he graduated in 1929. There he had been president of the senior class, a member of the tennis team, and state champion in debating. Through his debating activities he first became interested in political science.

At the University of Michigan, Lederle majored in political science and continued to maintain his leadership in student affairs and debating. He was president of the Michigan Union and the Oratorical Society and a member of the varsity debating team. Graduated in 1933 with a B.A. degree, he remained at Michigan for graduate training and earned an Earhart Fellowship in Community Leadership. He was awarded a master's degree in political science in 1934; his thesis was a study of party organization in Detroit and Wayne County. Lederle credits Professor James K. Pollock of Michigan with being a great influence on his career.

Univ. of Michigan News Service

JOHN W. LEDERLE

In 1934 Lederle enrolled at the University of Michigan Law School and received the LL.B. degree in 1936. He became a member of the Michigan bar and worked for the Detroit law firm of Lucking, Van Auken & Sprague for the next four years. In 1947 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Discovering that he preferred the academic world to private law practice, Lederle returned to the University of Michigan in 1940 as a doctoral candidate and Teaching Fellow in political science. The university awarded him a Ph.D. degree in 1942 after he completed his dissertation on the national organizations of the Liberal and Conservative parties in Canada. In 1941 Lederle had begun teaching at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island. He remained at Brown for three years, advancing to the rank of assistant professor and serving as assistant to the dean of the College from 1942 to 1944 and assistant dean of the College in 1944. (The College is Brown's division for undergraduate men.)

Again returning to his alma mater, Lederle assumed the duties of assistant professor of political science at Michigan in 1944. He was promoted to an associate professorship in 1948 and a full professorship in 1950. As an administrator, Lederle served the university's Institute of Public Administration in the posts of secretary in 1947-48, director of curriculum from 1948 to 1950, and director from 1950 to 1960. He was also a member of the senate advisory committee on university affairs, the subcommittee on university public relations, the executive committee of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, the executive committee of the Institute for Social Research, was faculty representative to the ath-

LEDERLE, JOHN W.—*Continued*

letic council, was on the board in control of student publications, and held many other university posts.

In addition to his activities as an educator, Dr. Lederle has made an important contribution as a public servant. On leave from the University of Michigan from 1952 to 1954, he served with the Point IV technical assistance program as organizer and first director of the Institute of Public Administration at the University of the Philippines in Quezon City in the Philippine Islands. Other positions he has held with the federal government include consultant to the Senate Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures of 1944 and of 1946, consultant to the House of Representatives Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures during 1950, consultant to the Senate Rules and Administration Committee's subcommittee on privileges and elections in 1951-52, and public administration consultant to the Mutual Security Agency in 1952.

During 1953-54 Lederle served the state of Michigan in a variety of capacities: state controller, head of the Department of Administration, secretary of the State Administrative Board, chairman of the Commission on Interstate Co-operation, and member of the State Building Commission. In 1954-55 he was secretary of the Governor's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

In September 1960 Dr. Lederle resigned his professorship at the University of Michigan to accept the appointment as the fifteenth president of the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. His election to that position, over 105 other candidates for the job, ended a year-long, nationwide search for a new president.

The University of Massachusetts is a coeducational state institution founded in 1863 after the Morrill Act was passed by Congress to set up land-grant colleges in every state to educate farmers and mechanics. But the university was long in the shadow of New England's Ivy League schools, one of which, Amherst College, is in its own backyard. For many years the university remained a small, somewhat neglected institution without sufficient state support to enable it to compete with the big private universities. Today, the University of Massachusetts has a student body of about 4,000 men and 2,000 women and is growing at a fast rate.

Lederle's predecessor, Dr. J. Paul Mather, resigned in August 1959 following a faculty-salary controversy with the state legislature, which refused to vote increases. According to Lederle, recruiting and keeping a qualified faculty is still a problem, and raising faculty salaries is a necessary step towards attracting competent men from the competing fields of government, business, and industry.

In civic affairs Dr. Lederle served as a member of the national Committee on Government and Higher Education (1958-59) and as a staff lawyer (1945-48) and general counsel (1948-51) of the Michigan Municipal League. Lederle has been active in Y.M.C.A. work and on various Michigan state Y.M.C.A. committees. From 1954 to 1957 he was an editor of the *Public Administration Review*. He has written many articles on subjects like campaign expenditures, Canadian government and politics, legislative processes, and state government and politics for law reviews and scholarly journals. His professional organizations include the American Political Science Association, American Society for Public Administration, Detroit Bar Association, and Michigan Municipal Attorneys Association. He also belongs to the Phi Kappa Phi and Delta Sigma Rho fraternities.

John W. Lederle married Angie Pamela King on April 16, 1938. Mrs. Lederle is a former psychiatric social worker. They have two children, Pamela Jean and Thomas Paine. Dr. Lederle stands five feet eleven inches tall and weighs 162 pounds. He has blue eyes, wavy brown hair, and a high forehead, and he wears rimless glasses.

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LEE, LAURENCE F(REDERICK) Nov. 16, 1888-July 19, 1961 Insurance executive; former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce (1952-53); president of the American Life Convention (1944). See *Current Biography* (June) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 Jl '61

LEE, (NELLE) HARPER Apr. 28, 1926-
Writer

Address: b. c/o J. B. Lippincott Co., 521 5th Ave., New York 17; h. Monroeville, Ala.

Harper Lee, the author of the best-selling novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* (1960), is the first woman to win the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction since 1942, when Ellen Glasgow won this award for her novel *In This Our Life*. This first book by Miss Lee concerns the predicament of white Southerners working for racial equality. It has been translated into ten languages and has long maintained its place on the best-seller lists. Truman Capote hailed Harper Lee as "someone rare . . . a writer with the liveliest sense of life and the warmest, most authentic humor."

In real life Miss Lee quickly brings to mind the tomboy, Scout Finch, who narrates *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Born in Monroeville, Alabama on April 28, 1926, Nelle Harper Lee is the youngest of the three children of Amasa C. and Frances (Finch) Lee. Her father is a lawyer and practises with her elder sister, Alice F. Lee, in Monroeville. The family is kin to Confederate General Robert E. Lee.

Harper Lee received her early education in Monroeville public schools. She subsequently entered the University of Alabama for the study of law. After spending a year in England as an exchange student at Oxford University, she returned to the University of Alabama, but left in 1950 before completing the requirements for the law degree. She moved to New York and worked as an airline reservation clerk, first with Eastern Air Lines and later with British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Harper Lee began to develop an interest in writing at the age of seven. Her law studies proved to be "good training for a writer" because they promote logical thinking and because law cases are an excellent source for story ideas. After she came to New York, she approached a literary agent with manuscripts of two essays and three short stories. Encouraged by the agent's approval of one of the stories, Miss Lee followed his suggestion that she expand it into a novel, which became *To Kill a Mockingbird.*

In order to concentrate on her writing, Miss Lee gave up her position with the airline and moved into a cold-water apartment with makeshift furniture. Her father's sudden illness forced her to divide her time between New York and Monroeville. In her native town she was surrounded by the setting of her novel: an old house where a mysterious recluse might live, the courtroom, and the lawyer's office.

In 1957 Miss Lee submitted the manuscript of her novel to the J. B. Lippincott Company. She was told that her novel consisted of a series of short stories strung together, and she was urged to rewrite it. For the next two-and-a-half years she reworked the manuscript with the help of her editor, Tay Hohoff, and it was not until July 1960 that *To Kill a Mockingbird* was finally published.

The story centers around Jean Louise Finch, better known as Scout, who is eight years old at the time the novel ends, and her brother, Jem, who is four years older. The narrative is told in the first person by Scout, looking back in maturity on her childhood years. The principal adult character is Atticus Finch, the children's father, modeled upon Harper Lee's own father. Atticus is a lawyer and his philosophy and courage—which leads him to defend a Negro falsely accused of rape—greatly influence the development of the children. Other characters include Boo Radley, a mysterious recluse who has lived shut away in his own house for many years, and Miss Maudie Atkinson, a lover of all natural beauty, who agrees with Atticus that "it's a sin to kill a mockingbird," and who explains that "mockingbirds don't do one thing but make music for us to enjoy."

There are two themes running through the book. One is the recollection of the joys and sorrows of children growing up in a small town in the 1930's, told with a warmth and humor somewhat reminiscent of Mark Twain. The other describes the problems faced by the white Southerner determined to obtain justice for the Negro in a Southern community. The climax to the color problem is the rape trial, written without sensationalism, suspense, or hackneyed courtroom drama. Atticus' triumph consists in making the jury debate several hours instead of merely a few minutes, before bringing in the verdict of guilty. The death of Tom Robinson, the Negro frame-up victim, is compared to "the senseless slaughter of songbirds by hunters and children."

G. D. Hackett

HARPER LEE

The appearance of *To Kill a Mockingbird* brought praise for its beautiful story, graceful style, and excellent characterizations from the critics. In his review for the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (July 17, 1960) Richard Sullivan called the book "a first novel of . . . rare excellence . . . a story so admirably done that it must be called both honorable and engrossing." Harding Lemay, writing in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (July 10, 1960), noted that although he did not regard the book as "a novel of stature," it provided "an exercise in easy, graceful writing and some genuinely moving and mildly humorous excursions into the transient world of childhood." Several reviewers compared Scout Finch of Miss Lee's novel to Frankie of Carson McCullers' *The Member of the Wedding.*

The success of Harper Lee's novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* can be assessed from its steady appearance on the best-seller lists since September 1960. The book was chosen as a Literary Guild selection, a Book-of-the-Month Club alternative, and a *Reader's Digest* Condensed Book. The film rights for *To Kill a Mockingbird* were acquired by Robert Mulligan and Alan Pakula, a producer-director team. In April 1961 Miss Lee received the literary award of the Alabama Library Association. The $500 Pulitzer Prize for Fiction was awarded to her in May 1961.

In addition to winning success in the United States, the book is selling well in most Western European countries. It was published in Great

LEE, HARPER—*Continued*

Britain by William Heinemann Ltd. and was selected as a British Book Society choice. In her first article, "Love—In Other Words" (*Vogue,* April 15, 1961), Miss Lee describes the various manifestations of love and observes that "without love, life is pointless and dangerous." Her own description of *To Kill a Mockingbird* is that it is "a love story pure and simple."

In Monroeville once more to work on her second novel, Harper Lee has given up hope that one of the prizes of a best-selling novelist is privacy. "They're Southern people and if they know you are working at home they think nothing of walking right in for coffee," Miss Lee has said. The second novel is also to have a Southern background, for she is convinced that the South is "the last refuge of genuine eccentrics." She describes herself as a "journeyman writer" to whom writing is the most difficult work in the world. Her writing day begins at noon and continues until early evening, when she is likely to have completed a page or two. Before rewriting she allows a period of time to elapse in order to refresh her view.

Harper Lee is dark-eyed, with dark straight hair faintly flecked with gray and cut in a short bob. Her accent is touched with the tones of her native Alabama. Her main interests, she says, are "collecting memoirs of 19th-century clergymen, golf, crime, and music." Among her favorite authors are Jane Austen, Charles Lamb, Thomas Love Peacock, and Robert Louis Stevenson. She notes that in her private convictions she is a Whig, believing in "Catholic emancipation and the repeal of the Corn Laws."

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LÉGER, ALEXIS SAINT-LÉGER May 31, 1887- Poet; former diplomat
Address: 1621 34th St., Washington, D.C.

The Swedish Academy announced the award of the 1960 Nobel Prize for Literature to French poet St.-John Perse as "merely a confirmation of his international status as one of the greatest pioneers of modern poetry." The judgment of his peers had already been passed on the author of *Exil (Exile), Anabase (Anabasis), Vents (Winds), Éloges,* and *Chronique (Chronicle).* Translated into English by T. S. Eliot, into Italian by Giuseppe Ungaretti, into German by Hugo von Hofmannsthal and Rainer Maria Rilke, the work of St.-John Perse has received the tribute of Paul Claudel, Stephen Spender, Allen Tate, and Archibald MacLeish, among other poets. Critic Wallace Fowlie has called *Anabasis* "one of the key poems of our age."

St.-John Perse is the pseudonym and alter ego of Alexis Saint-Léger Léger, who during a twenty-six-year career as a French diplomat rose to the top permanent post in the French Foreign Ministry and the rank of Ambassador of France. Refusing to collaborate, he fled to the United States when France fell in 1940.

Marie-René-Auguste-Alexis Saint-Léger Léger was born on the family-owned coral island of Saint-Léger-les-Feuilles in the French West Indies on May 31, 1887 into a family that had produced French colonial administrators for generations. His father was a lawyer and his mother's family were plantation owners on the nearby island of Guadeloupe. The boy spent much of his childhood on Guadeloupe. Its Roman Catholic bishop was one of the chief influences on his early education, which was largely informal. Another influence was his nurse, a Hindu priestess of Shiva, the destroyer.

His broad formal education, eventually covering medicine and law as well as the humanities, began in France when he was eleven. At first Léger considered a naval career, but later rejected the possibility. After gaining his *diplôme* from the *École des Hautes Études Commerciales* and his *licence* in law, he took the foreign affairs examinations. In May 1914 he became a deputy diplomat in the political and commercial division of the French Foreign Office.

Two years later Léger was posted to China, where he served as a secretary of the French Embassy at Peking. During vacations he traveled across the Gobi Desert on horseback and sailed the South Seas between Fiji and the New Hebrides. He cultivated friendships with Chinese philosophers and retreated to his favorite refuge, a former temple in the hills, which he rented.

Summoned from China in 1921 at the request of Aristide Briand, Léger became the French Foreign Minister's collaborator and friend during a decade when Briand consecrated himself to world limitation of armaments and French-German reconciliation. Léger passed upward through successive posts at the Quai d'Orsay until, on February 28, 1932, he succeeded Philippe Berthelot as secretary-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the same time taking on the rank of Ambassador of France. As secretary-general, the highest permanent official in the French Foreign Ministry, Léger played a leading role in shaping and giving continuity to French foreign policy during the years preceding World War II, when Cabinet changes were frequent.

Because he took an adamant stand against appeasement of Germany, Léger fell under bitter political attack from the right wing. He was removed from his Foreign Ministry post on May 20, 1940 and replaced by François Charles-Roux. Rejecting the offer of ambassadorship to Washington, Léger fled to Arachon in southwest France. On June 16, 1940, the day following the capitulation of France, he embarked on a British ship. From England he traveled to Canada and from there to the United States, arriving in January 1941 in Washington, D.C. Archibald MacLeish obtained for the poet St.-John Perse, now deprived of the income of diplomat Alexis Léger, the post of consultant on French poetry at the Library of Congress.

Léger, who believes that a poet engaged in public activity has to maintain a double identity, had been writing constantly but quietly through his diplomatic career. Never in haste to commit his work to publication, on the rare occasions when he did appear in print it was under the name of St.-John Perse. Before he entered diplomatic service the poems he wrote as a young man, poems evoking childhood by the sea in a tropical colony, were published under the name Saint-Léger Léger by *Nouvelle Revue Française.* This was done, according to some reports, without his consent. In any event, he never let it happen again. The collection, *Éloges,* when published in a new edition in 1925, bore the name St.-John Perse. (The collection was translated into English by Louise Varèse and published by W. W. Norton in 1944. A revision of the translation was published as Bollingen Series LV by Pantheon in 1956 with the title *Éloges, and Other Poems.*)

Anabase, partly inspired by the poet's experiences in the windy spaces of the Gobi Desert, was published by *Nouvelle Revue Française* in 1924. Translated into English by T. S. Eliot, the long poem was published as *Anabasis* by Faber in 1930. Harcourt, Brace published a revision by Eliot in 1938 and a further revision in 1949. On the surface an enigmatic epic about the conquering of vast wastes in the Ancient East, on another level the poem presents the poet as conqueror on the terrain of language. T. S. Eliot has accorded it "the same importance as the later work of James Joyce."

From 1924 to the end of his long diplomatic career, Léger refused to publish, but he wrote steadily until he had accumulated five volumes of unpublished poems. He left these manuscripts, representing fifteen years of work, in his apartment on the Avenue Camoëns when he fled Paris, and they were destroyed by the police of the Nazi occupation in December 1940.

Léger broke his long silence when *Poetry* magazine of Chicago published the French text of *Exil,* the first poem that he had written in the United States. An English version appeared in *Exile and Other Poems,* translated by Denis Devlin, and published as Bollingen Series XV by Pantheon Books in a limited edition in 1949 and in a trade edition in 1953. As in his other poems that can be tied to his own experience, Léger in *Exile* does not allow the springboard of the experience to enter the symbolism of the poem itself.

Vents, first published by *Nouvelle Revue Française* in 1946, was translated by Hugh Chisholm and published under the title *Winds* as Bollingen Series XXXIV by Pantheon Books in 1953. Although the poem seems to lack a message, it is infused with a tragic consciousness that is tempered by an awareness that words are the eternal signs of perishable things. Allen Tate, who considered it "a landmark in modern poetry in any language," called attention to "a quality of insight which is not of the provincial rationalism of our time."

Amers (Nouvelle Revue Française, Gallimard, 1957), a solemn celebration of the sea as fact, metaphor, and symbol, was translated by Wallace Fowlie and published under the title *Seamarks* as Bollingen Series LXVII by Pantheon in 1958. A bilingual edition of *Chronique,* with a translation by Robert Fitzgerald, was published in 1961 as Bollingen Series LXIX.

ALEXIS SAINT-LÉGER LÉGER

The poetry of St.-John Perse is placed by many critics within the symbolist tradition and the influence of Claudel is seen by some in St.-John Perse's use of the large-stanza, blank-verse verset, which looks much like prose. However, as Wallace Fowlie has pointed out, "his work defies any facile nomenclature." Gaëtan Picon, recalling the state of French poetry at the time St.-John Perse was writing *Anabase* and *Éloges,* sees Perse as "a precursor, and above all a model" in the evolution from poetic discontinuity. T. S. Eliot has pointed out that the apparent obscurity in Perse's work does not rise from lack of unity, continuity, or coherence, but from abbreviation. The transition between image and image is omitted. "Never," Picon has said, "were vision and language better attuned." Perse sees his task as bearing witness to "untemporal" as well as "temporal" man. "It is enough for the poet to be the guilty conscience of his time," he said in his Nobel Prize acceptance speech on December 10, 1960.

In 1958 Alexis Léger married Dorothy Milburn Russell, an American. He and his wife, while maintaining their permanent residence in the Georgetown section of Washington, D.C., spend part of each year at Léger's villa on the French Riviera peninsula of Giens.

Alexis Léger is five feet ten inches tall. He has black hair, a black moustache, piercing eyes, and a complexion that has been variously described as "delicate" and "swarthy." Aristocratic in bearing, he stands erect and moves, acts, and speaks with grace. Equally courteous and at ease among statesmen, children, or fisher-

LÉGER, ALEXIS SAINT-LÉGER—*Cont.*

men, and a brilliant conversationalist on a wide range of subjects, he approximates the ideal of the French Renaissance man. Moving in a daily round of quiet discipline, he sees a small circle of friends and often takes solitary walks through Georgetown streets. When at his French villa he sometimes goes on hunting trips with friends. "I am not a professional writer," he has said, "since I do not want to become a slave of work." His French citizenship and honors, of which he was stripped by the collaborationist Pétain regime in October 1940, were restored to him after the Liberation. He is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, a Commander of the Order of the Bath, and bears the Grand Cross of the British Empire.

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LEHMANN-HAUPT, HELLMUT E(MIL) (lā'män-houpt hĕl'mo͞ot) Oct. 4, 1903- Bibliographical consultant; bibliologist; author

Address: b. H. P. Kraus, 16 E. 46th St., New York 17; h. 115 W. 47th St., New York 36

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1942.

The title of Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt's position that appears in the letterhead of H. P. Kraus, the New York dealer in old and rare books, manuscripts, and maps, is bibliographical consultant. It indicates only one aspect of his far-ranging interest in books as bibliographer, humanist, lecturer, author, teacher, and international authority on the graphic arts. Over the years these interests have resulted in a steady flow of books and articles in both English and German. By 1959 Frances J. Brewer, the curator of rare books in the Detroit Public Library, was able to honor Lehmann-Haupt's thirty years in the United States by compiling a bibliography numbering 200 items. During these three decades Lehmann-Haupt has played a major role in elevating the standards of bookmaking in his adopted country.

Hellmut Emil Lehmann-Haupt was born in Berlin, Germany on October 4, 1903 to Carl F. Lehmann-Haupt, a professor of ancient history, and Therese Haupt, a playwright. He is descended from a long line of schoolteachers, professors, and artists on both sides of his family; he is a second cousin of Rosamund Lehmann, the writer, and John Lehmann, the poet and critic, both of whom belong to the English branch of the family.

From his childhood onward, which he spent in Germany, England, and Turkey, Lehmann-Haupt was attracted to the arts of the book. Wherever his father traveled as a professor he carried his professional library with him, and the boy became especially fond of picture books before he moved on to the books in his father's collection. He was educated in nine schools in three countries before he graduated, in 1922, from the Schulpforta in Thuringia.

Following the European pattern, Lehmann-Haupt went directly from the Schulpforta to the university. At the University of Berlin, the University of Vienna, and the University of Frankfurt he concentrated on the fine arts as his major subject and elected German and English literature as his minor fields of study. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Frankfurt in 1927 for a dissertation on early book illustration in Augsburg, which formed the basis for a book published in Berlin in 1929 as *Schwaebische Federzeichnungen; Studien zur Buchillustration Augsburgs im 15. Jahrhundert.*

After undergoing a brief apprenticeship to a bookseller, Lehmann-Haupt was appointed assistant curator at the famous Gutenberg Museum in Mainz, Germany, where he served from 1927 to 1929. While still assistant curator at the museum, in 1928, he met John Clyde Oswald who, with other Americans, was visiting Mainz on a printers' pilgrimage; from talking to the visitors, he caught their enthusiasm for the United States. In 1929 Lehmann-Haupt left Germany to begin life in the United States.

That first year Lehmann-Haupt served as the indexing editor of the fourteenth edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and read proofs for the Marchbanks Press in New York City. From 1930 to 1937 he was curator of the rare book department of the Columbia University Library and, while performing his duties, first began to make his influence felt as an instructor in book production at the university's School of Library Service.

When, in 1938, Lehmann-Haupt was promoted to assistant professor of book arts in the School of Library Service, he resigned his position as curator of rare books to devote himself full time to teaching, research, and writing. Although he resigned from Columbia University in 1950, he continued until 1954 to lecture or teach at Smith College, the University of Illinois, and at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn.

During World War II, Lehmann-Haupt was active in administrative and advisory posts for the United States government. He served as deputy chief of the German policy desk, Office of War Information in London in 1944-45. Later in 1945 he became publications officer for the information control division, psychological warfare at SHAEF in London. From 1946 to 1948 he served as an arts liaison officer for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives, a branch of the United States Military Government in Berlin.

After the war ended, Lehmann-Haupt returned to his teaching at Columbia University. In 1950 he left Columbia to pursue independent research at the New School for Social Research under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. His two years of study resulted in the publication in 1954 by the Oxford University Press of his *Art Under Dictatorship*, a scrutiny of the relationship between art and the state in all totalitarian governments. A reviewer for the *New Yorker* (May 29, 1954) welcomed it as an "immensely sober and thoughtful book." From academic quarters came G. W. Gilkey's opinion in the *American Historical Review* (October 1954) that Lehmann-Haupt viewed the problem "with the detachment of a political scientist and the understanding of a creative artist."

Some of the titles included in the lengthy bibliography of Lehmann-Haupt, having become classics of their kind, have been reprinted or revised for new editions. His *Fifty Books About Bookmaking* (Columbia, 1933) went through four printings before it was enlarged into *Seventy Books about Bookmaking* (Columbia, 1941), and into *One Hundred Books about Bookmaking* (Columbia, 1949).

Lehmann-Haupt's *The Book in America; A History of the Making, the Selling, and the Collecting of Books in the United States* (Bowker, 1939), which he wrote in collaboration with Ruth S. Granniss and Lawrence C. Wroth, was greeted with renewed praise when it appeared in 1951 in a revised edition, in collaboration this time with Lawrence C. Wroth and Rollo G. Silver. In reviewing the volume, specialists from the book world resorted to such phrases as "the classic treatment" and "a constant reference source."

Other notable books by Lehmann-Haupt include his *The Life of the Book* (Abelard-Schuman, 1957), an introduction to the subject for young people, and his biography, *Peter Schoeffer of Gernsheim and Mainz* (Leo Hart, 1950). He has also written monographs and books on such subjects as medieval bestiaries, bookbinding, and the illustrations of Gustave Doré. His articles in English and German on bookmaking, book design, book illustration, rare books, the history of printing, bookselling, calligraphy, and the book trade have appeared in many scholarly publications.

In 1952 Lehmann-Haupt became a bibliographical consultant and "itinerant book peddler" on the staff of H. P. Kraus (see *C.B.*, July 1960), the well-known New York dealer in old and rare books, manuscripts, and maps. Bringing to H. P. Kraus the same unrivaled knowledge of books that he has displayed in his writings, Lehmann-Haupt has compiled catalogues that, for scholarship and scrupulosity of research, remain models in the American book trade. He has continued to lecture at American educational institutions, societies, and clubs and is often called upon to arrange exhibitions for such institutions as the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the Grolier Club, and Columbia University.

For many years Lehmann-Haupt has been closely associated with the American Institute of Graphic Arts; he has served as chairman for several committees and has acted as a jury member for their exhibitions. He belongs to the Grolier Club, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the Gutenberg Society of Mainz, Germany.

HELLMUT E. LEHMANN-HAUPT

Hellmut E. Lehmann-Haupt married Letitia Grierson, the daughter of Sir Herbert Grierson, the British scholar, on August 17, 1933. They had three children: Christopher, Carl Andrew, and Hellmut Alexander ("Sandy"). The marriage ended in divorce in 1947, and on March 1, 1948 Lehmann-Haupt married Rosemarie Müller, a former official in the Department of Art, Berlin Magistrate, by whom he has two children, John Peter and Roxana. The couple has a country home at New Preston, Connecticut. Lehmann-Haupt is five feet eight inches in height, weighs around 150 pounds, and has blue eyes and hair that he describes as "late middle-aged" in color. Among his active hobbies are gardening, hunting, and fishing; his sedentary ones include the testing of "abstract ideas as to their validity in the world of competition and in the market place." He is a Democrat. Raised as a Lutheran, he now characterizes himself as a "Christian at large." He is a member of the Washington (Connecticut) Rod and Gun Club.

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LEIGH, ROBERT D(EVORE) Sept. 13, 1890-Jan. 31, 1961 Educator; president of Bennington College (1928-41); director of the Commission on Freedom of the Press (1944-46); acting dean (1954-56) and dean (1956-59) of Columbia University School of Library Service. See *Current Biography* (June) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 F 1 '61

LEMMON, JACK Feb. 8, 1925- Actor

Address: b. c/o William Morris Agency, Inc., 151 El Camino, Beverly Hills, Calif.; h. 10483 Sandal Lane, Los Angeles, Calif.

For his razzle-dazzle performances in such films as *Some Like It Hot* (1959) and *The Apartment* (1960) Jack Lemmon won a place among the top ten actors in the *Motion Picture Herald-Fame* Poll of 1960. Earlier, in 1955, he was named best supporting actor for his part in *Mr. Roberts* by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Known for his hilarious portrayals in comedy, Lemmon also has a reputation as a sensitive, hard-working, and versatile actor. Because he wanted "to explore, to grow, to act" he turned his back on $500,000 in movie offers to star in the short-lived Broadway drama, *Face of a Hero,* in 1960. Lemmon, who has been working in Hollywood since 1954, appeared in many radio and television programs before he went to the film capital.

John Uhler Lemmon 3d was born in Boston's Back Bay on February 8, 1925, the son of John Uhler Lemmon, Jr., general sales manager and vice-president of the Doughnut Corporation of America, and his wife, the former Mildred LaRue Noel. Jack Lemmon's father was an amateur barbershop singer and soft-shoe dancer. He initiated his son into the theater at the age of four in a melodrama entitled *Gold in Them Thar Hills,* which played a two-week benefit in a suburb of Boston. From that point forward, Jack never wanted to be anything but an actor.

He was educated at the Rivers Country Day School in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, and Phillips Academy, in Andover, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1943. At Harvard College, where he failed to distinguish himself academically, he became president of the Hasty Pudding Club, the dramatic society. In 1945 he left Harvard to become an ensign in the Naval Reserve and served on the USS *Lake Champlain,* an aircraft carrier, as a communications officer. Back at Harvard, Lemmon completed his studies and received the B.A. and B.S. degrees in 1947.

Columbia Pictures Corp.

JACK LEMMON

Armed with some college acting experience, much enthusiasm, and a $300 loan from his family, he went to New York—and Broadway. During the following months he earned barely enough money to subsist on tomato soup, one of his favorite dishes. For a while he played the piano and was master of ceremonies at the Old Nick, a saloon on Second Avenue. His first break came when he won an acting job on a radio soap opera in late 1948. Then, for the next five years, Lemmon appeared in nearly 400 radio and television dramas, including TV's *Studio One* and *Robert Montgomery Presents.* For a time he also attended an actors' workshop. At this time he met Cynthia Stone, with whom he produced and starred in four television series: *That Wonderful Guy, The Couple Next Door, Heaven for Betsy,* and *The Ad-Libbers.*

After several summers of stock in New England, he made his Broadway debut in April 1953 as the hapless playwright, Leo Davis, in a revival of the old hit, *Room Service.* The production closed after only sixteen performances, but that was long enough for Lemmon to be discovered by a Hollywood scout and offered a movie contract. He arrived in Hollywood in May 1953. Immediately, he was confronted by a Columbia executive who wanted to change his name to "Lennon." "I told him," Lemmon later recalled in an interview with Joanne Stang (New York *Times Magazine,* October 9, 1960), "it had taken me most of my life to get over the traumatic effects of being called Jack U. Lemmon, and that I was used to it now and I wasn't going to change it. . . . Beside, if I changed it to Lennon, people would think I was a Russian revolutionary."

His first film, the touching *It Should Happen to You* (1954), was for Columbia Pictures Corporation. Appearing opposite Judy Holliday, Lemmon played the poor suitor who finally wins his girl away from the scion of a soap business and cures her of her desire for fame. In his review Bosley Crowther wrote: "Jack Lemmon has a warm and appealing personality. The screen should see more of him" (New York *Times,* January 16, 1954).

Perhaps acting upon Crowther's advice, the Columbia studio executives assigned Lemmon to three comedies in succession: *Phffft* (1954), again with Judy Holliday; *Three for the Show* (1955), with Betty Grable; and *My Sister Eileen* (1955), with Janet Leigh. In 1955 Lemmon appeared for Warner Brothers Pictures in *Mr. Roberts.* For his performance as Ensign Pulver, a libidinous laundry officer serving on a Navy cargo ship idling in the backwaters of the Pacific, Lemmon won the Oscar of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences as the best supporting actor for 1955.

Lemmon's busy schedule continued with two more farces, *You Can't Run Away From It* (1956) and *Operation Mad Ball* (1957). Then

Lemmon was given the opportunity to switch from comedy to drama. In *Fire Down Below* (1957), he played with college-boy earnestness the part of Tony, who falls in love with a siren and later faces death in the smashed hull of a burning trawler. In the role of Frank Harris in *Cowboy* (1958), based on Harris' *My Reminiscences as a Cowboy,* Lemmon developed from a starry-eyed tenderfoot into an embittered herder in this departure from the stereotyped Hollywood western.

Jack Lemmon reverted to comedy roles as the warlock in *Bell, Book and Candle* (1959) and as the lawyer in *It Happened to Jane* (1959). In *Some Like It Hot* (1959), which many reviewers thought was the funniest picture in years, Lemmon stole the show as a "roaring twenties" jazz musician who escapes a gangland assassination by masquerading as a member of an all-girl orchestra.

In his next film, *The Apartment* (1960), Jack Lemmon scored an even greater success as a pathetic schnook in a huge insurance company who lends his lodgings to his bosses for extramarital dalliance. A *Time* writer called Lemmon "surely the most sensitive and tasteful young comedian now at work in Hollywood" (June 6, 1960). After making the movie, Lemmon was included among the top ten in the *Motion Picture Herald-Fame* Poll of 1960. *The Apartment* and *Sons and Lovers* shared honors as the best movies of the year in the voting of the New York Film Critics, and the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences awarded *The Apartment* an Oscar as the best American motion picture.

The increasing recognition among critics and audiences that his talents are not limited merely to comedy gratifies Lemmon. "A lot of people think of me as a comic, but I'm not," he told a *Newsweek* reporter (April 6, 1959). "I'm an actor. I can't be funny unless it's in a part."

Serious about his craft, Jack Lemmon regrets only that the more successful he has become the fewer opportunities for work come his way. He told Joanne Stang that "suddenly you find that you're giving only two performances a year. You're a success as an actor, but vast limitations have been placed on your work. If you defy the system—take a character role as many fine actors do in England—then you're not a star any more, and the best pictures won't be offered to you."

For this reason Lemmon took a leave of absence from Hollywood to appear in *Face of a Hero* on Broadway, a play in which he had originally starred on television in 1958. In it he played the impassioned attorney, David Poole, who fights corruption in a Southern town. Before the play opened in New York on October 20, 1960, Lemmon told Don Ross that he did not know how to play the part. "That's one of the reasons I wanted to do it," he explained. "I don't like to take a part I know how to play. You don't learn a damn thing that way. I keep finding scenes I can't lick, but I'll be a better actor when this show is over whether it's successful or not" (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 16, 1960). The production was not a critical success and closed four weeks later, but Lemmon nursed no regrets.

Jack Lemmon and Cynthia Stone, with whom he appeared in several television series, were married on May 7, 1950 and have a son, Christopher. The couple was divorced in 1956. Lemmon lives in a New England-style cottage in Bel Air, just five minutes away from his son, with whom he spends most of his weekends. He stands five feet eleven inches, weighs 160 pounds, has close-cut, curly black hair, hazel eyes, and a fey smile. He drives a white British sports car and walks so fast that he appears to be running. Almost every day he finds time to play the piano and he composes pop tunes; he wrote the music for the film *Fire Down Below.* He also enjoys flying to Paris and London to attend the theater and see the sights, even if for only a week at a time. But it is working in the theater that Lemmon like best. "I'd be the last one to knock security and material things—they're nice to have," he once said. "But if you're an actor it's the parts that are important."

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LESAGE, JEAN (lẽ-sȧzh' zhäɴ) June 10, 1912- Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec; lawyer

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When the Liberal party leader Jean Lesage became Premier of the Canadian province of Quebec in June 1960, his administration swept the long-entrenched political machine of the Union Nationale party out of office. Through a program of extensive governmental reforms in the fields of education and medical services, which had traditionally been in the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy, Lesage, himself a devout Roman Catholic, has challenged an alliance of church and state that had existed in Quebec for about 200 years. Before his election as leader of Quebec's Liberal party in June 1958, Lesage had served in Canada's federal House of Commons for thirteen years and was Canada's first Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Jean Lesage was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada on June 10, 1912 to X. Lesage and Cécile (Coté) Lesage. As early as 1678 his ancestors had settled in what is now the province of Quebec. He received his early education at the Sisters of Providence elementary school in Montreal and later moved to the city of Quebec for his secondary studies. In 1931 he graduated *cum laude* from the Quebec Seminary with the B.A. degree. He then attended Laval University in Quebec, where he received the Licentiate in Laws degree in

Capital Press Service, Ottawa

JEAN LESAGE

1934, also *cum laude*. Admitted to the bar in 1934, he practised first with Paul Lesage and later with a large Quebec firm. He lost his first courtroom contest, to Louis St. Laurent, who later became Prime Minister of Canada. At the age of twenty-seven Lesage was appointed the youngest crown attorney in the history of the city of Quebec. He held this position until 1944.

When a plebiscite on conscription was held in Canada during World War II, Lesage campaigned against the introduction of compulsory military services. His position on this issue was an asset during the general election campaign of 1945, when he ran as Liberal candidate for the federal House of Commons in the rural Montmagny-L'Islet riding of Quebec and won by an unprecedented majority.

In the House of Commons, Lesage worked on various committees and participated in debates on constitutional, financial, and economic problems. He became noted for his effective flowery oratory, developed while he was a law student, and became known in Quebec as *"le go-getter"* (*Time*, July 4, 1960). Unlike most Quebec members, who confined their speeches to French, Lesage made a determined effort to master the English language.

At the general election of 1949 Lesage increased his majority in Montmagny-L'Islet considerably. He subsequently served as vice-chairman of the House of Commons Committee on Banking and Commerce and as chairman of the Committee on Old Age Security. He helped to formulate the plan for old-age pensions without a means test, which was later accepted as the basis for federal legislation.

In 1950 Lesage became a member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. He was appointed parliamentary assistant to Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Lester Bowles Pearson, in January 1951 and in the same year headed the Canadian delegation to the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) at Geneva, Switzerland. Lesage served as vice-president of the Canadian delegation to the U.N. General Assembly at New York in January 1952. He was elected chairman of the U.N. Technical Assistance Conference, meeting in Paris in February. In May he again headed the Canadian delegation to ECOSOC in New York.

On January 1, 1953 Lesage was appointed parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Finance. He was re-elected to the House of Commons in the general election of 1953, when the Liberals captured 171 of the 265 seats. On September 17, 1953 Prime Minister St. Laurent appointed Lesage to his cabinet as Minister of Resources and National Development. In December of that year, when the scope of the department was enlarged, Lesage became Canada's first Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources. In this capacity he took a great interest in Eskimo welfare and education. He once referred to his position as "the premiership of Canada's unorganized territories." During his three-and-one-half years in this office, the government tripled its budget for northern administration. Lesage also favored a larger role for private enterprise and for the provincial governments in the development of Canada's natural resources.

Although the Liberals led in the popular vote in the general elections of June 1957, support from minor parties enabled John G. Diefenbaker to form the Dominion's first Conservative government in twenty-two years. Lesage was re-elected as member for Montmagny-L'Islet, but lost his cabinet post. In the election of March 31, 1958, when the Progressive Conservatives won by a landslide, his majority in his own riding was greatly reduced. Meanwhile the provincial Liberal party in Quebec, out of power since 1944, had reached the nadir of its fortunes. On May 31, 1958, at a party convention, Lesage was elected provincial Liberal leader without serious opposition. To devote himself to revitalizing the party, Lesage resigned from the federal House of Commons on June 13, 1958.

As head of the Liberal party of Quebec, Lesage made a determined effort to weaken the position of Quebec Premier Maurice Duplessis and his entrenched Union Nationale party. Duplessis had built a formidable political machine, based on political patronage, provincial isolationism, opposition to organized labor, concessions to agricultural interests, and close relations with the powerful church hierarchy (*Time*, July 4, 1960).

In September 1958 Lesage petitioned for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate a scandal arising from the transfer to private ownership of the previously nationalized natural gas industry of Quebec. When Duplessis refused to grant the investigation, Lesage publicly called upon him to resign and order new elections. After the death of Duplessis in November 1958 the Premiership of Quebec was taken over by Paul Sauvé, who died after only 114 days in office. He was succeeded as Premier by Antonio Barrette, who took office in January 1960 and called a provincial election for June 22.

Corruption was the principal issue in the 1960 campaign. The Liberals also presented a fifty-three-point election manifesto drafted by a group of young Liberals, calling for more social welfare projects by the government. Lesage ran for the provincial legislature in the Quebec West riding and won in a general upset victory. The Liberals captured 50 legislature seats to 44 for the Union Nationale. He was sworn in as Quebec's nineteenth Premier, and also as Minister of Finance and president of the executive council, on July 5, 1960.

The Liberal victory in the 1960 election has been regarded by some observers as tantamount to a revolution. Lesage has sought to lessen the political influence of the Roman Catholic Church, which for two centuries had played a major role in the affairs of state in Quebec. He had also undertaken steps to establish a welfare state more radical than that of any other North American government.

Lesage's reform program was disclosed in detail in the customary Speech from the Throne delivered by the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec at the opening of the province's twenty-sixth legislature in November 1960. Proposals called for participation in the federal government's hospital insurance and trans-Canada highway plans; educational reforms, including free education for all children and improvement of the teaching profession; and increased allowances for the aged, blind, and otherwise needy.

A large part of Lesage's program was enacted in the longest legislative session in Quebec's history, ending in June 1961. In order to meet increased expenses Lesage was compelled to resort to deficit financing and to break a campaign promise to keep taxes stable. Corporation profit taxes were increased, and personal income tax exemptions were lowered, thereby affecting low-income groups that had never before been taxed by the province. The Liberals have been criticized for extending the scope of state controls over hospitalization and education, two fields traditionally controlled by the church.

Lesage is working for a greater degree of fiscal autonomy for Quebec. He has also appointed a Royal Commission to investigate corrupt practices that occurred under the preceding administration of the Union Nationale. One of his major concerns has been what he regards as the tendency of Canada to become a cultural satellite of the United States. His plan for a new Ministry of Cultural Affairs is aimed at making Quebec the center of French culture in North America.

On July 2, 1938 Jean Lesage married the former concert soprano Corinne Legarde. They have four children, Jules, René, Marie, and Raymond. His clubs include the University (Quebec and Ottawa), Garrison (Quebec), and Reform (Quebec and Montreal). He has written several articles on the education and social welfare of the Eskimo, published in *Canadian Education* and other periodicals. He is also the author of a thirty-page article on the new Alexander Graham Bell Museum in Nova Scotia, published in the *National Geographic Magazine* (August 1956).

Fellow members of Parliament once voted Lesage the most handsome man in the House of Commons. Peter Newman wrote in *Maclean's Magazine* (April 22, 1961): "Lesage radiates the confident look of a matinée idol on the crest of a successful comeback. His whitening hair adds dignity to his open amiability." A conservative by nature, Lesage prefers to follow, rather than lead, public opinion. An observer once noted that Lesage "has a great deal of ability and much energy, but he has no political ideology, or even roots in political thought." An ardent Roman Catholic, Lesage attends mass every morning and frequently talks about the influence of God on the affairs of man.

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LHEVINNE, ROSINA Mar. 29, 1880-
Pianist; educator

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Although she has won prizes as a pianist during her long career, Madame Rosina Lhevinne, the *grande dame* of American music, has dedicated most of her life to the careers of other keyboard artists. When she married the celebrated virtuoso Josef Lhevinne, she cut short her own concertizing, and since his death in 1944, she has devoted most of her time to her pupils, with whom she works both privately and at the Juilliard School of Music in New York City. Some of the more famous products of her instruction are the international prize-winners Van Cliburn, John Browning, and Daniel Pollack.

One of Madame Lhevinne's rare public appearances at the keyboard constituted a highlight of the 1960-61 music season in New York City. Playing Chopin's Piano Concerto in E Minor with the National Orchestral Association on February 28, 1961, she scored both a personal and an artistic triumph by her insight into the work's romanticism and by a technical assurance that belied her almost eighty-one years.

(Continued next page)

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ROSINA LHEVINNE

Rosina Lhevinne was born in Moscow, (some sources give Kiev) Russia on March 29, 1880, the daughter of Jacques Bessie and Maria (Katch) Bessie. Her father was a Dutchman and her mother was a Russian. At the age of nine, Rosina was admitted to the Imperial Russian Conservatory in Moscow, where she studied with Vassily Ilich Safonoff. In 1898, when she graduated with the gold medal award, she gave a graduation concert consisting of Adolf von Henselt's Concerto in F Minor conducted by Artur Nikisch.

While at the Imperial Russian Conservatory, Rosina Bessie made the acquaintance of Josef Lhevinne, its star pupil. He was fourteen; she was nine. When Safonoff fell ill, Josef became Rosina's substitute teacher, and their friendship grew during the nine years that followed. They were married on June 20, 1898, shortly after Rosina graduated from the Conservatory.

From the beginning of her marriage, Rosina Lhevinne realized that two concert careers were one too many in any household, and renounced her own keyboard aspirations in favor of her husband's. Although she continued, during the earlier years of her marriage, to make occasional appearances as a solo pianist in such music centers as Vienna (1910), St. Petersburg (1911), and Berlin (1912), she confined most of her appearances to two-piano recitals given with her husband. The Lhevinnes' career as a duo-piano team had been born late in 1899, when their friend, the Russian composer César Cui, had urged them to play at a charity concert. Their program was so successful that the Lhevinnes were persuaded to devote much of their attention to the then neglected field of two-piano music.

For a few years the Lhevinnes were busy as a two-piano team, both in recital and with leading European orchestras. They made their American debut as duo-pianists in 1906. But Rosina Lhevinne always insisted that her husband continue his solo work, and at each of their recitals Josef Lhevinne played one or two solo numbers. Eventually, at Rosina's own insistence, Lhevinne's solo work became all-important, and his wife withdrew more and more from the concert stage.

Josef Lhevinne was not only a concert pianist, but also a piano teacher, and Rosina Lhevinne was obliged to establish a home wherever his teaching took him. Thus, in 1902, the couple moved to Tiflis, where for four years Lhevinne held a teaching post; then to Berlin, where he eventually became head of a conservatory; and finally back to Moscow.

When World War I broke out, the Lhevinnes found themselves trapped in Berlin. As Russian citizens, they were interned in Germany until the Armistice, though Lhevinne was occasionally granted special permission to make concert appearances. In 1919, when they were again free to travel, they went to the United States, where they established their home. Lhevinne continued to enhance his reputation as a virtuoso and also taught piano at the Juilliard School of Music. Since 1925, Rosina has also been a member of Juilliard's piano faculty.

On January 14, 1939 Rosina and Josef Lhevinne celebrated their fortieth anniversary of their debut as a two-piano team with a concert at New York's Carnegie Hall. Separately, Rosina and her husband played the Chopin E Minor concerto and the Tchaikovsky B Flat minor concerto respectively, and then joined forces for a performance of Mozart's Concerto in E Flat for two pianos (K. 365). Olin Downes in the New York *Times* (as quoted by David Ewen in *Living Musicians*) called Madame Lhevinne's solo work "charmingly poetic, if not particularly impassioned," and remarked of the Lhevinnes' work together that "the fusion of spirit and conformity of approach resulted in ensemble of the first order."

Since Lhevinne's death on December 2, 1944, Rosina Lhevinne has continued to teach piano. After having taken over many of her husband's pupils, she has gone on to add to the list of her protégés at Juilliard such young artists as Van Cliburn, David Bar-Illan, John Browning, Daniel Pollack, Olegna Fuschi, and Joseph Schwarz, all of whom have won in major piano competitions.

Rosina Lhevinne has not limited her teaching activities to the New York area. Summers, she has traveled West to teach master classes at the Los Angeles Conservatory (1945 to 1956), at the Aspen Music Festival in Colorado (since 1956), at the University of California at Berkeley (1961), and in Denver. She is regarded by some of her deferential colleagues as the *doyenne* of American piano teachers.

As a teacher, Rosina Lhevinne stands very much in the Russian tradition, and insists on a highly disciplined approach to all problems of technique. However, she is relatively informal in dealing with her pupils: in her colorful accent, she has explained "I can't understand the German way, where the students are jumping to attention when the teacher enters, click their heels."

Although she commands respect and even reverence from her pupils, Madame Lhevinne at the same time enjoys taking a part in their private lives. Inviting them to her home or joining them on trips to Bear Mountain or Jones Beach, she volunteers advice on their diet, romantic interests, or clothing problems. A few of her students have responded to this personal approach with tricks and practical jokes at her expense. "I know who is responsible, but how can I prove?" she will ask in such situations.

An old-guard romanticist to the core, Madame Lhevinne has come under attack from some younger musicians for her insistence on the tonal and sensuous aspects of the pianist's art. However, even those pupils who disagree with her musical values are quick to concede her lack of dogmatism: if she feels that the student is honestly expressing himself, she will allow him to use his own technical and interpretive devices, no matter how much they may differ from those she would employ in the same situation.

Devoting most of her time to teaching, Madame Lhevinne nevertheless occasionally finds time to make some public appearances. In chamber music recitals in the United States she has been featured with the Roth String Quartet, the Gordon String Quartet, and with Leonard Rose, Felix Salmond, and Joseph and Lillian Fuchs. She has also performed with European chamber groups. When, on August 10, 1957, she played Schubert's Quintet in A Major (the "Trout") with the Juilliard String Quartet, Howard Taubman wrote in the New York *Times* (August 12, 1957): "She plays with the address and animation of a girl. . . . Her phrasing had a poetry that comes only from having lived long and perceptively with a work."

Reviewers were equally delighted with her 1961 performance of the Chopin Piano Concerto in E Minor with the National Orchestral Association. Her playing completely won over the audience: fearful at first that the technical demands of the piece would overpower the octogenarian pianist, the relieved listeners gave Madame Lhevinne a standing ovation at the end. Hundreds later filed backstage to tender their congratulations to Madame Lhevinne, who held court on a sofa. "You will excuse me, I'm sitting," she told her friends and former pupils.

For RCA Victor, Rosina and Josef Lhevinne recorded Ravel's two-piano arrangement of Debussy's *Fêtes*. On her own, Madame Lhevinne has recorded Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 21 in C (K. 467) for Columbia Records, accompanied by the Juilliard Student Orchestra under Jean Morel. On January 29, 1959, Rosina Lhevinne won a plaque from the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York for her contributions to the world of music. She is an honorary member of Sigma Alpha Iota.

Rosina Lhevinne is a tiny and energetic woman with wavy gray hair and heavily lidded brown eyes that can be both merry and piercing. She has two children, Constantin Don, an engineer, and Marianna, now Mrs. Donald Graham. Determined to keep up with the times, Madame Lhevinne not only tries to conform to the latest styles in dress, but also insists on traveling by jet plane. Her favorite hobby is playing bridge, at which she proves a lethal if somewhat unorganized opponent to some of her musical colleagues.

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LICHTENBERGER, ARTHUR (CARL), BISHOP (lĭk'tĕn-bĕrg-ĕr) Jan. 8, 1900-

Protestant Episcopal bishop

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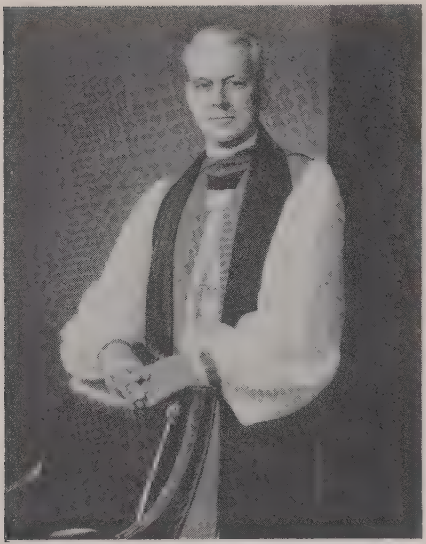
Theologically a "middle-of-the-roader," the Right Reverend Arthur Lichtenberger stands between high and low wings of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, which he has headed as presiding bishop since 1959. He also represents a central position geographically because from 1952 to 1958 he was bishop of the diocese of Missouri. Bishop Lichtenberger, who replaced Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, is the spiritual leader of the more than 3,000,000 members of the Episcopal Church and the pastor to its bishops. Among his major interests are church unity, education, and interracial justice.

The grandson of an emigrant from Alsace-Lorraine who went West across America in the mid-nineteenth century by an ox-drawn wagon, Arthur Carl Lichtenberger was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin on January 8, 1900. He is the only son of Adam Lichtenberger, a grocer, and Theresa (Heitz) Lichtenberger. He has three sisters, Mrs. Lester Crowell, Mrs. George Scherck, and Mrs. Louis McCudden; one sister, Mrs. Vernon Van Slyck, is deceased. The name "Lichtenberger" means "keeper of the light."

As a boy Arthur Lichtenberger peddled newspapers, sang in the boy's choir at Trinity Church in his home town, and played basketball and football in Oshkosh High School. Another of his high school activities was debating. World War I was still being fought when he graduated from high school in 1918. He joined the United States Army and served as a private in the infantry from August 1918 to January 1919.

For the next four years Lichtenberger studied at Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, where he continued playing football and basketball, took prizes in public speaking, and was president of the class in his senior year. He majored



BISHOP ARTHUR LICHTENBERGER

in English and graduated with the Ph.B. degree in 1923. After taking his B.D. degree with honors at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1925, he spent two years as professor of the New Testament at Saint Paul's Divinity School in Wuchang, China. He returned to Cambridge in 1927 for a year's study at Harvard University.

Lichtenberger's ministry in the United States began at Grace Church, College Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was rector from 1928 to 1933. Then having moved back to Massachusetts, he was rector from 1933 to 1941 at Saint Paul's Church in Brookline and from 1936 to 1941 also lectured in pastoral care at the Episcopal Theological School. He went to Newark, New Jersey in 1941 to become dean of Trinity Cathedral and after seven years there returned to teaching, in 1948, as professor of pastoral theology at General Theological Seminary in New York City. His next move was to the Midwest, where he was bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Missouri during 1951 and the following year was elected bishop of the diocese.

During his six years as bishop, Lichtenberger became known, according to an editorial in *Christian Century* (October 29, 1958), as "an able exponent of ecumenical and social concerns which have long distinguished his diocese." The editorial also pointed out that he was "noted for his fairness to all brands of churchmanship and for the clarity and courage of his views on racial integration and other issues in our national life." In 1953 he led the fight to integrate the theological school of the church's University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee.

In helping to carry out his church's ecumenical work, Lichtenberger was chairman of a committee that studied relations between the Church of South India and the Episcopal Church. The Church of South India had been formed in 1946 by a union of Anglican, Methodists, Congregationalists, and certain Reformed groups, but some of its ministers were not ordained by episcopal bishops. At the Episcopal Church's triennial general convention in October 1958 he explained the complexities of the situation and was largely responsible for a vote in the House of Bishops that favored recognition by his church for those ministers of the Church of South India who had been episcopally ordained.

It was at the Episcopal Church's 1958 convention, held in Miami Beach, Florida, that Lichtenberger was elected the new presiding bishop to succeed Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill. Once elected, the presiding bishop holds office until the mandatory retirement age of sixty-eight. Lichtenberger, who was chosen on the third ballot, became the twenty-first presiding bishop since the church was founded in 1789. It is a branch of the Anglican Communion, which has 40,000,000 members throughout the world. (The Church of England is the mother church of the Anglican Communion.) The Episcopal Church has over 3,000,000 members, about 9,000 clergy, and some 7,000 parishes and missions.

Bishop Lichtenberger was installed at a ceremony in the Cathedral Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul in Washington, D.C. on January 14, 1959. As presiding bishop, he is president of the National Council of his church and president of its Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. He is the chief consecrator of all bishops and presides over the House of Bishops, one of the two legislative bodies of the church. (The other is the House of Deputies, made up of laymen and clergymen.)

In his inaugural sermon and in press interviews afterward Lichtenberger spoke of the hope of his denomination for the unity of all Christians—in Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Eastern Orthodox churches. When the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Geoffrey Francis Fisher, visited John XXIII at the Vatican in December 1960, Lichtenberger hailed the meeting as a significant move that might lead to later serious conversations.

On the issue of religion in politics, Lichtenberger said in December 1959 that a candidate's religion should not be a test of his qualifications for President of the United States. "We have Roman Catholics who are governors of states and mayors of cities," he noted. "I have never heard of any difficulty because of their Catholic faith." In May 1960 he was one of thirteen Protestant clergymen who, in an open letter to "fellow pastors in Christ," scored the use of anti-Catholicism in the Presidential primary campaign.

Anti-Semitism is another issue on which Lichtenberger has been outspoken. During a wave of anti-Semitic acts in early 1960 he asserted that an attack on "the Jewish people is an attack on all religious groups; it is a threat to the liberty of all people." A year later he strongly praised the stand of an Episcopal rector in Scarsdale, New York who refused to welcome to holy communion those parishioners who had barred from a country club dance a convert from Judaism.

Noted for his interest in education, Lichtenberger served on his church's joint commission on theological education. He was one of the backers of a project, announced in July 1960, to set up a center of higher learning for the Episcopal Church. The development of the center, which will be located at the University of Chicago, is expected to cost nearly $20,000,000 in years to come.

The Way of Renewal, a book of Lenten meditations that Lichtenberger compiled and edited, was published by the Seabury Press in 1960. He has also contributed articles to various church periodicals. He has served on the general board of the National Council of Churches and has been a trustee of the University of the South, Seabury Western Seminary, General Theological Seminary, Saint Luke's Hospital, Saint Louis Botanical Gardens, and the Newark Museum.

Among Bishop Lichtenberger's dozen or more honorary degrees are the D.D. degree from Amherst College, L.H.D. degree from Hobart College, and the LL.D. degree from Rikkyo University in Tokyo. He is a Mason and a member of Sigma Pi and the University Club. In politics he is an independent.

Some of Arthur Lichtenberger's colleagues regard him as "one of the brainiest men in the church"; he is also said to be jovial and warm-hearted. He has brown eyes and gray hair, weighs 175 pounds, and is five feet ten inches tall. His wife, Florence Elizabeth (Tate) Lichtenberger, was a librarian before her marriage on February 8, 1924. They have a son, Arthur Tate Lichtenberger, a chemist, and several grandchildren. Their daughter, Elizabeth Theresa, died in childhood. Lichtenberger has a summer cottage in Vermont, where he goes trout fishing, gardens, and plays the piano for recreation.

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LORGE, IRVING (DANIEL) Apr. 19, 1905-Jan. 23, 1961 Psychologist; professor of education and executive officer of the Institute of Psychological Research at Teachers College, Columbia University; devised intelligence and readability tests. See *Current Biography* (July) 1959.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 Ja 24 '61

LUCCOCK, HALFORD E(DWARD) Mar. 11, 1885-Nov. 5, 1960 Theologian; professor of preaching at Yale University Divinity School for twenty-five years until he retired in 1953; prolific author; columnist, since 1948, for the *Christian Century* under the pseudonym of Simeon Stylites. See *Current Biography* (June) 1960.

Obituary

N Y Times p88 N 6 '60

LUCE, HENRY R(OBINSON) Apr. 3, 1898- Editor; publisher

Address: b. Time & Life Bldg., Rockefeller Center, New York 20; h. Ridgefield, Conn.

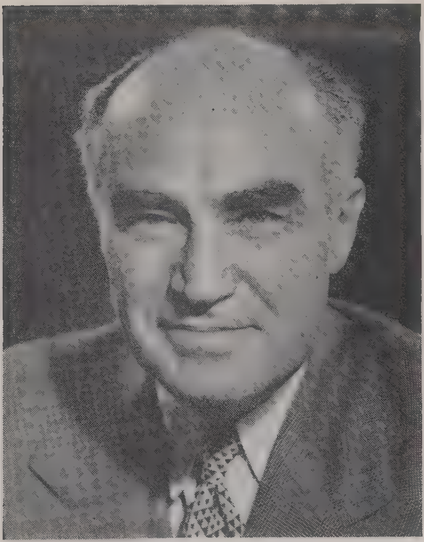
> NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1941.

Henry R. Luce is the giant of twentieth-century American journalism. As the co-founder and principal stockholder of Time, Inc., he has carved out a publishing empire of five magazines whose twelve editions have a total per-issue circulation of nearly 12,000,000 copies. It is significant of Luce's conception of his own role in the publication of these magazines—*Time, Life, Fortune, Architectural Forum, House & Home,* and *Sports Illustrated*—that he lists himself as editor in chief, rather than publisher or president. This emphasis on the editorial rather than the business side has been a major ingredient of Luce's publishing success and has helped to make him the most influential figure in American journalism for three decades.

The son of a Presbyterian missionary and educator, Henry Robinson Luce was born on April 3, 1898 in Tengchow, Shantung Province, China, to the Reverend Dr. Henry Winters and Elizabeth Middleton (Root) Luce. He has a brother, Sheldon Luce, and two sisters, Elisabeth (Mrs. Maurice T. Moore) and Emmavail (Mrs. Leslie Severinghaus). Their home in China was "severe and forbidding," but attractively decorated. As Kenneth Stewart and John Tebbel wrote in *Makers of Modern Journalism* (Prentice-Hall, 1952): "Economies were rigid; any extra cash went for books and travel. The family library was well stocked, and Luce read . . . rapidly and avidly."

At the age of ten, Luce was sent to the Chefoo School, a British boarding school in northern China. At fourteen, he traveled alone to England and studied briefly at St. Albans. By the time he arrived in the United States to enter the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Connecticut, as a fifteen-year-old scholarship student, he was becoming a citizen of the world. He waited on table and swept out classrooms to help earn his way at Hotchkiss. There he got his first journalistic assignment, as editor of the school paper. And there he met Briton Hadden.

Hadden was gay, temperamental, gifted; Luce was serious, sober, brilliant, hard-working. Despite their different temperaments, the two were inseparable. Together, they enrolled in



HENRY R. LUCE

Yale University in 1916, edited the *Yale Daily News,* enlisted in the Student Army Training Corps at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and returned to Yale to be graduated with the class of 1920. Luce, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, was voted the "most brilliant" member of the class; Hadden, "most likely to succeed."

After graduation, Luce went to Oxford University to study for a year, returned to take a job as a cub reporter on the Chicago *Daily News,* and then rejoined Hadden on the Baltimore *News.* There the two drew plans for an idea they had first discussed at Yale—a publication "aimed to serve the modern necessity of keeping people informed," as *Time's* prospectus later put it. Not long afterward, they quit the *News* and set out to raise $100,000 to launch their magazine.

Peddling stock wherever they could, they eventually raised $86,000. On March 3, 1923 the first issue of *Time* was published. Circulation was 12,000; the staff consisted of Luce and Hadden, who paid themselves $30 a week, and three other full-time writers. (In late 1960 *Time* had a staff of 216 and a weekly circulation of 2,500,000 in the United States, plus 500,000 in four international editions.) *Time's* growth pattern was set early; circulation doubled within a year. By 1928 Henry Luce and Briton Hadden were looking for new worlds to conquer. On the planning board was a de luxe business magazine to be called *Fortune,* to sell for $1 a copy and to "give business a literature." But in 1929, before the first issue was published, Hadden died of a streptococcus infection. Luce, shaken by his tragic death, wondered how Time, Inc., would continue.

Nevertheless, it did continue. *Fortune* came out in February 1930, when thousands of individual fortunes had disappeared in the worst stock market crash in American history. Despite its unfortunate timing, *Fortune* succeeded from the beginning and now has a circulation of 325,000. In 1932 *Architectural Forum* was purchased—the only Luce magazine that was acquired rather than created. (In 1952 it was split into two magazines—*Architectural Forum* and *House & Home.)*

With *Time* established as the pioneer and leader in the field of weekly journalism, and *Fortune* with its own readership among the country's business leaders, Henry R. Luce next turned to photo journalism. The result was *Life,* which with its first issue on November 17, 1936, became the phenomenon of the publishing world. Demand was so great that although the original print order was for 466,000 copies—the largest first issue printing in magazine publishing history up to that time—copies soon sold at a premium. But *Life* nearly died of success before it was a year old. Advertisers were paying for space on the basis of a circulation guarantee of only 250,000; the magazine lost $3,000,000 in its first year, until advertising contracts were adjusted to the circulation figures. Today *Life* sells 6,700,000 copies weekly. *Life en Espanol* and *Life International* add another 700,000 each week.

Life's record for an initial print order was broken by another Luce enterprise, *Sports Illustrated,* which ran to 550,000 when its first issue appeared on August 16, 1954, and has since climbed to 950,000. Other properties owned by Time, Inc., include eight radio and television stations, two paper companies and a 45 per cent interest in the new, forty-eight story Time & Life Building in New York's Rockefeller Center.

In 1959 Time, Inc., revenues from all sources totaled $271,373,000; net income after taxes was $9,004,000. But financial success is only a minor reflection of the achievements of Time, Inc., and of the restless mind and complex personality of Henry R. Luce.

Time pioneered in the concept of group journalism, emphasized personalities in the news ("Character is destiny," Luce once said), invented and developed its own vocabulary ("cinemactress," "radiorator," "tycoon") and its own writing style—somewhat toned down since Wolcott Gibbs, in a parody reprinted in *Profiles from the New Yorker* (Knopf, 1938) described *Time*-ese this way: "Backward ran sentences until reeled the mind. . . . Where it all will end, knows God."

Fortune has served as a rostrum for Luce's profound commitment to free enterprise, and his deep belief in Justice Louis D. Brandeis' declaration that "all business is invested with a public interest." *Life,* whose development of the reporter-photographer was described by Stewart and Tebbel as "an outstanding contribution to journalism," has provided still wider scope for Luce's profound curiosity and interest in all of human endeavor.

One aspect of the influence of Henry Luce was described by John M. Harrison in an article in the *Saturday Review* (July 11, 1959). "No figure in literature dealing with the mass media in recent years has been so compelling as that of Henry R. Luce," Harrison wrote. "He has become the personification of the techniques of the 'news' magazine, which discovered that it is no longer enough to report the news and turned to enriching its formula with liberal helpings of interpretation."

Henry R. Luce has not hesitated to use his magazines to reflect the principles in which he believes. Politically, he has grown more Republican as he has grown older. He has been a steadfast supporter of Chiang Kai-shek, a defender of big business, a foe of big labor, an advocate of aggressive waging of the cold war. He told a Senate subcommittee on June 28, 1960 that he did not consider peaceful coexistence possible with Soviet Russia and Communist China and urged the United States to make a decision to win the cold war with the full realization of the "enormous risk" that this might provoke Russia to launching a hot war against the United States.

Luce's brand of journalism has won him critics, too. David Cort in the *Nation* (February 18, 1956) deplored the "snap judgments" of *Time* as well as its "loaded" stories, "all issued as solemn and holy truth." Stewart and Tebbel wrote of Luce: "The result of his rejection of the thesis of objectivity . . . has been the presentation of opinion and conjecture as straight news, without qualification or attribution. To those who find themselves in agreement with Luce, this practice makes his magazine a strong force for 'right thinking'; to those who disagree, the practice makes his magazines a deceptively harmful influence in the democratic process."

Some ten or more colleges and universities have awarded Luce honorary doctorates. His decorations include Chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French), Order of Auspicious Star (Nationalist China), and Order of Orange-Nassau (the Netherlands). He organized United China Relief in 1940 and initiated the Committee on Freedom of the Press in 1944. He is a director of Union Theological Seminary, a trustee of the American Heritage Foundation and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and is active in dozens of other organizations. Among his clubs are the Cloud, Union, Racquet and Tennis, The Links, and Century Association. He is a Presbyterian.

A lean six-footer, Luce weighs 170 pounds, has gray hair and heavy brows over his blue eyes. He speaks rapidly and stutters a little when his mind outraces his tongue. He married Lila Ross Hotz of Chicago on December 22, 1923; the marriage terminated in divorce on October 4, 1935. There are two sons, Henry 3d and Peter Paul. On November 23, 1935, Luce married Clare Boothe Brokaw, a playwright, author, and one-time magazine editor who has since served as a Republican member from Connecticut of the House of Representatives (from 1943 to 1947) and as United States Ambassador to Italy (from February 1953 to November 1956).

Perhaps the two great touchstones of Luce's character are his Christian faith and background and his strong feeling of patriotism toward the United States. It is to them that he returns, again and again, in his major speeches and his serious writings. In *The Fabulous Future: America in 1980* (Dutton, 1956), a compilation of *Fortune* articles predicting what life would be like in 1980, Luce wrote: "The human adventure does, as I believe, have meaning and purpose." To record that adventure, to explain its meaning, and to help direct its purpose is the mission of Henry R. Luce.

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LUMUMBA, PATRICE (EMERGY) July 2, 1925-Feb. 12, 1961 Congolese political leader; served as first Premier of the Republic of the Congo from June 1960 until his ouster in September 1960; reportedly killed by tribesmen in Katanga Province. See *Current Biography* (November) 1960.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+, 16 F 14 '61

MCCLOY, JOHN J(AY) Mar. 31, 1895- Lawyer; diplomat; banker

Address: h. 79 E. 79th St., New York 21

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1947.

As adviser to President John F. Kennedy on disarmament during the first nine months of his administration, John J. McCloy faced a problem whose importance, he has said, "is equaled only by its complexity." McCloy's appointment to this position in January 1961 was received with acclaim, because his ability to deal with difficult situations has often been demonstrated in his distinguished career as a government official, lawyer, and banker. He served as Assistant Secretary of War during World War II and has been president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, United States High Commissioner for Germany, chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and a member of several New York law firms. He resigned as disarmament adviser to the President in October 1961.

The son of John Jay and Anna May (Snader) McCloy, John Jay McCloy was born in Philadelphia on March 31, 1895. His father, an auditor with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, died when the boy was six, and his mother turned to nursing to support the family. He attended Maplewood, a Quaker boarding school, and the Peddie School in Hightstown, New Jersey. As a schoolboy, he worked as a runner for Drexel & Company. In 1912 he entered Amherst College in Massachusetts, where he was cap-

Dept. of State—Robert H. McNeill

JOHN J. MCCLOY

tain of the tennis team and partially supported himself by waiting on tables and tutoring. He graduated *cum laude* with a B.A. degree in 1916 and then entered Harvard Law School, where he studied under Felix Frankfurter, now Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

In May 1917 McCloy left Harvard to enter the United States Army. He eventually rose to the rank of captain of field artillery in the American Expeditionary Force and became operations officer of the 160th Field Artillery Brigade. He served at the front in France and later with the occupation forces in Germany. Returning to the United States in 1919, McCloy resumed his studies at Harvard Law School, where he received the LL.B. degree in 1921. Admitted to the New York bar, he practised with the New York law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft from 1921 to 1925.

McCloy moved to another New York law firm, Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swaine & Wood, in 1925 and became a partner in 1929. In 1930-31 he was in charge of the firm's Paris office. From 1930 to 1939 he worked on the Black Tom case, in which the Bethlehem Steel Company, one of the clients of his firm, had an interest. The case involved the damages incurred in a 1916 explosion at a Hoboken, New Jersey, munitions factory. By following up clues in Baltimore, Vienna, Warsaw, and Dublin, McCloy was instrumental in proving that German secret agents had caused the explosion to prevent munitions from reaching the Allies during World War I. The case was settled in 1939, when the Mixed Claims Commission at The Hague found Germany responsible for the explosion.

McCloy's work on this case brought him to the attention of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who appointed him to the position of expert consultant on counterespionage in October 1940 and later a special assistant in December 1940. McCloy was appointed Assistant Secretary of War in April 1941. In this capacity he helped to secure Congressional passage of the Lend-Lease Act; fostered the intelligence unit that helped to break Japanese codes; supervised the evacuation of persons of Japanese origin from the West Coast of the United States; and advocated the formation of nisei units in the United States Army. During visits to the operational theaters of war, he helped to form the French Committee of National Liberation in North Africa in 1943, and he prevented the shelling of the old German town of Rothenburg (which made him an honorary citizen in 1948).

As Assistant Secretary of War, McCloy established closer co-ordination of political and military policy and presided over the co-ordinating committee of the State, War, and Navy departments. He believed that military men should exercise restraint in expressing political views and that major political decisions should be left to civilians. McCloy helped write the controversial War Department directive instructing commanding officers to disregard the political views or affiliations of servicemen "unless there is a specific finding that the individual involved has a loyalty to the Communist Party as an organization that overrides his loyalty to the United States" (Stan Opotowsky, *The Kennedy Government*, Dutton, 1961). For his role in writing this order McCloy was later severely criticized by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

In the later stages of World War II, McCloy participated in the formulation of policy toward liberated areas, the preparation of armistice and surrender terms, and the supervision and administration of occupied territories. He attended the conferences of Allied leaders at Casablanca, Cairo, and Potsdam, as well as the United Nations Conference on International Organization held at San Francisco in the spring of 1945. He also helped formulate plans for the Nuremberg war crimes trials. As one of the few persons who knew of the government's intention to use the atom bomb against Japan, McCloy proposed that the Japanese be warned first, in order to enable them to surrender beforehand, but he was overruled on this issue.

After resigning as Assistant Secretary of War in November 1945, McCloy returned to private law practice in New York, with the firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope, Hadley & McCloy. However, he continued to serve the government. In 1946-47 he was a member of the Department of State's committee on atomic energy, which evaluated the Lilienthal report on the international control of atomic energy.

Early in 1947 McCloy succeeded Eugene Meyer as president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank), a specialized agency affiliated with the United Nations. Although he had to contend with complaints from some of the forty-six member nations that he ran a "one-man show," he is credited with putting the bank on its feet, raising its prestige, and increasing the confidence of the American investing public in the bank. He left the bank with a $650,000,000 operating profit.

President Harry S. Truman appointed McCloy in June 1949 to be the United States High Commissioner for Germany, as well as military governor of the American zone of Germany and ranking official in Germany for the Economic Cooperation Administration. For his work on the contractual agreements that superseded United States occupation of Germany in 1955, he has been called the architect of West Germany's transformation from an occupied nation to a sovereign state.

McCloy felt that Germany should take a responsible place in the Western community, and that it should be assisted in its efforts to regain industrial strength in order to help Europe attain economic stability. During his three years as High Commissioner, McCloy was instrumental in granting approximately $1,000,000,000 of economic aid to Germany. He supervised the political and economic activities of the new Federal Republic of Germany, and succeeded in helping to establish a measure of unity and confidence, as well as economic prosperity, among the West Germans.

Returning from Germany in August 1952, McCloy became a consultant to the Ford Foundation and was connected with its project on conditions of peace. In January 1953 he succeeded Winthrop W. Aldrich as chairman of the Chase National Bank. In this position he personally dealt with thousands of banks and businesses all over the world. In March 1955 the Chase National Bank merged with the Bank of Manhattan Company. The new Chase Manhattan Bank is the second largest commercial Bank in the United States. McCloy retired as chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank in December 1960 and returned to Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

For many years McCloy has been concerned with the problem of disarmament. Under the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower he served for a time as unofficial adviser for disarmament negotiations. In 1956 McCloy wrote: "In my view we must be ready to consider the most far-reaching proposals, including those for total disarmament, universal, enforceable and complete with international control and inspection. Although in the past such plans for peace through disarmament have seemed to some unrealistic and unobtainable, our present perspective encourages a serious study of these and related proposals."

On January 2, 1961 President-elect John F. Kennedy announced the designation of McCloy as principal disarmament adviser and negotiator, and said: "I cannot think of a subject more deserving of our attention today than that of disarmament and I am extremely pleased that a man of his capabilities and background has seen fit to give of his time and energies in this vital area." In his new post McCloy headed the United States Disarmament Administration, the central research, planning, and guidance agency on problems of disarmament. It was created by President Eisenhower in the summer of 1960, but its top position had not been filled until McCloy's appointment. At the request of President Kennedy, McCloy drafted a measure for the creation of a permanent semiautonomous disarmament agency—the United States Disarmament Agency for World Peace and Security to deal with the diplomatic, scientific, and economic aspects of disarmament.

Although the Geneva Conference for the Cessation of Nuclear Tests was making little progress in the spring of 1961, John J. McCloy was engaged in direct disarmament negotiations with Soviet officials. He conferred in Washington and Moscow with Valerian A. Zorin, the chief Soviet disarmament negotiator. In July 1961 McCloy had a lengthy meeting with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev at Sochi on the Black Sea. The discussions were primarily concerned with the Berlin crisis, but the general problem of disarmament was also reviewed.

McCloy's task became more difficult in September when the U.S.S.R. terminated the three-year-old ban on nuclear explosions voluntarily carried out by Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union. Immediately afterwards, President Kennedy announced plans to resume testing. When, however, McCloy resigned as arms adviser on October 8, 1961, he said that the extent of his agreement with Zorin on disarmament principles was impressive.

McCloy's speeches and articles have appeared in numerous periodicals, and the Godkin Lectures, which he delivered in 1953 at Harvard University, were published under the title, *The Challenge to American Foreign Policy* (Harvard University Press, 1953). Several German universities and many American universities and colleges have conferred honors on him. He is a trustee of various educational and philanthropic institutions; a director of several American firms; and a member of numerous legal associations and clubs. McCloy is a grand officer of the Legion of Honor (France) and of the Order of Merit (Italy) and is a recipient of the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany. For his work during World War II he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by President Truman in 1945.

On April 25, 1930 John J. McCloy married Ellen Zinsser, a niece of the late Hans Zinsser, the Harvard bacteriologist. They have two children, John Jay and Ellen Zinsser. McCloy has brown eyes and sandy-gray hair and is of medium height. He is a Presby-

MCCLOY, JOHN J.—*Continued*

terian and a Republican. For recreation he enjoys fishing, hunting, hiking, tennis, and reading poetry and military history.

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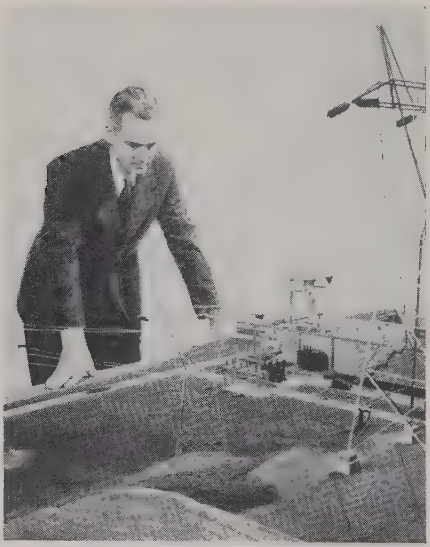
MCCUNE, FRANCIS K(IMBER) Apr. 10, 1906- Corporation executive; electrical and atomic engineer

Address: b. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N.Y.; h. P.O. Box 37, Niskayuna, N.Y.

"Economic atomic power is coming sooner than most people think. Within five years we will be doing a reasonable business in this field," Francis K. McCune said when he was named vice-president for engineering services of the General Electric Company in January 1960. He directs some 13,500 engineers and is responsible for much of the company's program of building and selling nuclear reactors. In the service of General Electric since 1928, McCune became general manager of the atomic products division in April 1953 and a vice-president in 1954; more recently he was in charge of the development of atomic marketing services. Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller appointed him chairman of the New York State General Advisory Committee on Atomic Energy in April 1959.

A native of Santa Barbara, California, Francis Kimber McCune was born to Thomas H. and Vernon (Kimber) McCune on April 10, 1906. He is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, California, where in 1928 he took his B.S. degree with honors in electrical engineering. McCune is a member of three honor fraternities, the Eta Kappa Nu (electrical), the Tau Beta Pi (engineering), and the Sigma Xi (science research).



FRANCIS K. MCCUNE

Since leaving college McCune has been continuously employed by General Electric, having started as a student engineer on the G.E. test course at the Schenectady, New York headquarters in 1928. For two years beginning in 1929 he was with the commercial department of the International General Electric Company; then in 1931 he was reassigned to General Electric's instrument engineering department. From 1933 to 1937 he worked as an engineer in the field of miniature instruments.

In 1937 McCune was appointed general assistant to the executive engineer at the General Electric plant in West Lynn, Massachusetts; he was serving in that position when the United States entered World War II. During the war he was concerned with the manufacture of precision electrical instruments and made a report to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers on the use of glass as substitutes for sapphire in electrical indicating instruments. He was made assistant works engineer at West Lynn in 1945. Returning to Schenectady in 1946, he worked first on design engineering in the apparatus department and in 1948 became assistant to the general manager of the apparatus department.

McCune's direct connection with nuclear research and energy began in 1949 when he was appointed assistant general manager of the 650-square-mile Hanford Atomic Products Operation at Richland, Washington, which had been taken over by General Electric from the government in 1946. He had a major part there in decreasing costs while increasing production of plutonium, the atomic bomb material. Having been set up on an emergency basis during World War II, the Hanford plant had operated before this time under urgent pressures that had prevented it from developing ways of achieving economic efficiency.

When McCune rejoined the G.E. staff at Schenectady in 1951, he took over the management of engineering for the former large-apparatus division. A year later he advanced to assistant manager of engineering for the company as a whole. In April 1953 he was appointed general manager of the G.E. atomic products division, becoming responsible for what was already a far-flung 11,000-man organization that included not only the Hanford Atomic Products Operation but also the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, the aircraft nuclear propulsion department at Evendale, Ohio, and the atomic power equipment department at Schenectady devoted to the design, development, manufacture, and marketing of atomic power equipment. The Knolls laboratory builds atomic submarine power plants, and the aircraft nuclear propulsion department engages in highly secret work on atomic-powered aircraft.

As general manager of the atomic products division of General Electric, McCune had the responsibility of co-ordinating the company's activities in the nuclear field with the Atomic Energy Commission and of assuring that the company's resources fully contributed toward the national effort of developing atomic power for peacetime purposes. A witness at Congressional committee hearings on the new atomic energy act in May 1954, McCune strongly endorsed its provisions for a wider role for industry in atomic development. In March of the following year, six months after the act had become effective, he complained that the Atomic Energy Commission had not declassified information quickly enough to give American industry the encouragement it needed to help the country's atomic power program to keep pace with development in other countries.

McCune, who had been elected a vice-president of General Electric in December 1954, announced in May 1955 that the company had designed a new dual-cycle boiling reactor that would be used to power a Commonwealth Edison Company nuclear electric generating station in Illinois and would represent a major advance toward the economic generation of electricity from atomic energy. Two months later, on July 18, 1955, as a by-product of a submarine atomic engine undergoing tests in a recently completed 225-foot General Electric steel sphere at West Milton near Schenectady, atomic kilowatts sufficient to power a city of 30,000 persons were discharged into the lines of the Niagara-Mohawk Power Corporation. "Ladies and gentlemen," McCune announced to the crowd gathered on that occasion, "the Free World's first commercial atomic-electric power is on the line."

During August 1955 McCune attended the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at Geneva, Switzerland. Home again in the United States in September, he addressed a conference of the 700-member Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc., of which he was a member of the board of directors. He noted that the European market for reactors was "wide open" and that most of the United States companies attending the Geneva meeting had returned with major prospects for sales. But these prospects, according to McCune, were being discouraged by excessive governmental secrecy, and he urged that businessmen be given the right to transmit necessary information freely and quickly at the site of their atomic power installations. He further called on insurance companies to provide risk insurance for operators of nuclear power plants.

Three syndicates were formed in January 1956 to deal with the insurance problem, but an Atomic Energy Commission report subsequently stated that the liability coverage offered would "not be deemed adequate to cover . . . conceivable catastrophe." Meanwhile, although since 1954 American industry had committed itself to spend more than $150,000,000 on five atomic power plants, no private plant was as yet under construction.

After operating the Hanford plant and the Knolls laboratory for the government over a period of ten years, General Electric in May 1956 contracted to continue operation for an additional five years at a fee of $1, plus $2,650,000 a year to cover indirect expenses and certain business risks. Although the company made no profit, it acquired valuable experience. Technical advances made at Hanford, McCune noted, had included methods for radioactive waste disposal, radiation shielding, and utilization of waste heat, while plutonium production had increased several times over its wartime rate.

In October 1958 McCune outlined a plan for the installation of fifty or more small nuclear power plants for industry, half of them to be built by General Electric, with the aim of making atomic power competitive with conventional fuels in much of the country by 1970 and in some parts as early as 1965. One part of the plan, to be known as Operation Knowhow, was designed to promote experience in the operation of nuclear plants, while another, to be called Operation Sunrise, would be concerned with problems of cost.

Answering a request of Governor Rockefeller, the New York State Legislature created an office of Atomic Development in March 1959. The following month Rockefeller appointed McCune to a three-year term as chairman of a fifteen-member General Advisory Committee on Atomic Energy, which would work with the new office. The committee was also authorized to study ways to encourage atomic energy development within the state. During the summer of 1959 McCune was one of ten American industrial leaders to make a tour of power plants in Siberia in connection with the State Department's cultural and technical exchange program with the Soviet Union.

At General Electric, McCune had become vice-president in charge of atomic business development in marketing services in February 1959. He advanced in January 1960 to vice-president in charge of engineering services and to membership in the executive office, the company's senior management group.

McCune served as president from 1958 to 1960 of the Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc., a nonprofit organization formed to further the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy. He is a charter member of the American Nuclear Society, a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a member of numerous other scientific and professional groups, including the Newcomen Society.

On August 12, 1937 Francis McCune married Elise Meaney of Swampscott, Massachusetts; they have two daughters, Carol Vernon and Jane Ellen. His colleagues describe him as a dynamic man who speaks quietly and is calm in a crisis. He is trim and tall, slightly over six feet in height, and has graying dark hair. Swimming, trout fishing, golf, and the Scottish sport of curling are his outdoor recreations.

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MCDOWALL, RODDY Sept. 17, 1928-
Actor

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It is not merely his talent that has enabled Roddy McDowall to weather the critical period of transition from adolescence to adulthood, sometimes a springboard to obscurity for former child actors. It is also his attempt to create as wide a range of characterization as possible for motion pictures, television, and the stage. "What I want is to play in as many different sorts of roles as I can encompass," he has explained.

After having appeared in over thirty films during the years that followed his arrival in Hollywood from England in 1940, McDowall turned his back on type-cast roles in which he often winsomely played opposite a dog, a horse, or other animals, and headed for the New York theater to launch a new career. On-and off-Broadway and over television he has tested his versatility in Shaw's *Misalliance* and *The Doctor's Dilemma,* Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* and *The Tempest,* Ira Levin's *No Time for Sergeants* and Meyer Levin's *Compulsion,* and, most recently, in Lerner and Loewe's *Camelot.* In 1960 Roddy McDowall won the Antoinette Perry (Tony) Award as the season's best supporting actor for his performance as a brash young Frenchman in Anouilh's *The Fighting Cock.*

Roderick Andrew McDowall was born in London, England on September 17, 1928, the son of Thomas and Winifred (Corcoran) McDowall. He has an older sister, Virginia. While still a pupil at London's St. Joseph's School, Roddy made his debut at the age of eight in the British film *Murder in the Family.* He followed up this success with roles in *You Will Remember; The Outsider; Just William; Hey, Hey, U.S.A.;* and *This England.* The child actor's talent so impressed Darryl F. Zanuck, then production head at the Twentieth Century-Fox studios in Hollywood, that he signed Roddy McDowall to a long-term contract. On September 24, 1940, with his mother and older sister, Roddy sailed aboard the *Scythia,* under convoy out of Liverpool.

RODDY MCDOWALL

Man Hunt (1941) was Roddy McDowall's first American motion picture. But it was not until his second film, *How Green Was My Valley* (1941), in which he played the sensitive little Welsh boy Huw, that he made his first big appeal to critics and filmgoers. Having been reared by a Welsh nurse for five years, he had some insight into Welsh character and some familiarity with the Welsh accent.

Some of Roddy McDowall's more memorable screen roles were in films in which he co-starred with animals. *My Friend Flicka* (1943) was the story of a little boy's loving faith in an outcast colt. In *Lassie Come Home* (1943) he co-starred with a celebrated collie. He also played leading roles in *Confirm or Deny* (1941), *Son of Fury* (1942), *On the Sunny Side* (1942), *The Pied Piper* (1942), *Keys of the Kingdom* (1945), *Molly and Me* (1945), and many others. When not before the cameras, he attended the Twentieth Century-Fox school for child actors in Hollywood.

By the mid-1940's, Roddy McDowall had entered adolescence, and film critics were becoming aware of his maturing dramatic ability. Among those who took notice was E. C. Sherburne of the *Christian Science Monitor,* who, in reviewing *The White Cliffs of Dover* (May 12, 1944), wrote: "Roddy McDowall does his best work yet. He is growing up, and a marked new understanding of his own has been added, apparently, to the things that his director asks him to do."

In the movies that followed, however, Roddy McDowall continued to be assigned juvenile roles. Looking back upon that period during an interview for *Coronet* (March 1958), McDowall recalled that Hollywood magnates had entered into an "unspoken conspiracy" against the growing up of child stars. "I was playing fourteen-year-old parts until I was twenty-three," he said, "simply because I'm bedeviled by looking younger than I really am."

Always interested in working with the camera and in other production aspects of the movies, McDowall served as both associate producer for and performer in *Rocky* (1948), *Kidnapped,* (1948), *Tuna Clipper* (1949), *Black Midnight* (1949), *Big Timber* (1950), *Killer Shark* (1950), and *The Steel Fist* (1952). All were produced by Monogram Pictures Corporation. Meanwhile, he continued to suffer from type casting. To columnist Hedda Hopper, McDowall explained in October 1959 why he finally left Hollywood: "When I was convinced I was running at a standstill, like a squirrel in a cage or a horse on a treadmill, I got out of films."

Arriving in New York City in 1951, McDowall studied acting with Mira Rostova. "I was always too scared to audition for the Actors Studio when I first went to New

York," he has confessed. "Auditions are horrible. I freeze up—and still do—and each time I read for a play or sing for an audition, I'm shaking." He had made his stage debut five years earlier, in *Young Woodley* at the Westport, Connecticut summer theater in 1946, but he decided to acquire more experience by playing in stock. He had also headlined a cross-country vaudeville bill, in which he sang, when vaudeville was in its final throes during the late 1940's. The tour had included an engagement at the Capitol Theatre in New York City.

In 1953 Roddy McDowall appeared in a Philadelphia revival of *Charley's Aunt* and in the short-lived British comedy *Escapade*. In 1954 he performed at the off-Broadway Theatre de Lys in *The Homeward Look* and in 1955 he played Louis Dubedat in a revival of *The Doctor's Dilemma* at the Phoenix Theatre. During the inaugural season of the American Shakespeare Festival in Stratford, Connecticut in the summer of 1955 he played Octavius Caesar in *Julius Caesar* and Ariel in *The Tempest* (a role he recreated in a television production on February 3, 1960).

From Shakespeare and Shaw, McDowall switched to GI humor when he played Ben Whitledge, a sad sack draftee, in the Broadway production of *No Time for Sergeants* that began in the fall of 1955. He appeared as Yegor Gloumov in Ostrovsky's *Diary of a Scoundrel* at the Phoenix Theatre in November 1956, and the spring of 1957 found him in the cast of John Patrick's *Good as Gold*, which had a four-day run on Broadway in March.

Adapted from Meyer Levin's best-selling novel about the Leopold and Loeb murder case, *Compulsion* opened on Broadway on October 24, 1957, with Roddy McDowall playing Artie Straus, a role suggested by the personality of Richard Loeb. Walter Kerr in the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 3, 1957) called McDowall's performance "perfectly realized," and Frank Aston in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (October 25, 1957) described it as "magnificent."

In 1958 McDowall joined the cast of Christopher Fry's verse drama *The Firstborn*, but left it before the play opened in New York. That year he also appeared as Pepe in H. Richard Nash's *Handful of Fire*, which expired on Broadway after five performances. In 1959 he played in Noel Coward's adaptation of a French farce, *Look After Lulu*, which had been a hit in London, but caused little stir in New York, where it closed after thirty-eight performances.

Returning to Hollywood films, McDowall appeared as a beatnik poet in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's *The Subterraneans* and as a malign young Englishman in Universal's *Midnight Lace*, both of which were released in the fall of 1960. For his tour de force performance as the son of a French war profiteer in Jean Anouilh's *The Fighting Cock*, McDowall received the prized Antoinette Perry Award of the American Theatre Wing as the best supporting actor of the 1959-60 Broadway season. In Lerner and Loewe's *Camelot*, which opened on Broadway on December 3, 1960, he undertook his first singing role, playing the elfin but evil Mordred, who disrupts the harmony of King Arthur's court. Although he came on late in the action of the musical, he provided much-needed animation, in the opinion of some reviewers, who were otherwise disappointed in the production. In September 1961 he left the cast of *Camelot* to appear in the Twentieth Century-Fox film *Cleopatra*, starring Elizabeth Taylor.

In addition to playing Ariel in *The Tempest* on television, McDowall has also appeared in *Billy Budd*, *Suspicion*, *Matinee Theater*, *Playhouse 90*, *Twilight Zone*, and the *Art Carney Show*. After having viewed him in *Billy Budd*, Jack Gould of the New York *Times* (May 26, 1959) praised him for turning in "the best-sustained performance . . . with a fascinating study of duplicity and wretchedness." In May 1961 he won an Academy of Television Arts and Sciences "Emmy" for the best supporting role as a result of his performance in NBC-TV's *Not Without Honor* on October 21, 1960.

Roddy McDowall is an amiable young bachelor who stands five feet nine inches tall, weighs about 150 pounds, and has brown hair and brown eyes. Modest about his achievements, he told newspaper reporters that he thought he did not deserve the Antoinette Perry Award. His handsome nine-room apartment on Central Park West in New York City is crammed with books on the history of films and the theater and with recordings and tapes and scripts of Broadway productions and Hollywood films. For relaxation he swims, reads, and listens to music on high-fidelity tapes. When he travels around New York on his Lambretta motor scooter, he takes along his camera: he has made out of photography what amounts to virtually a second career and many of his portraits of actors and actresses have been published.

After having spent nearly a quarter of a century as an actor, McDowell harbors no regrets for his years as a child star. In December 1960 he told an interviewer for a movie fan magazine: "As far as I know about myself, I've never wanted not to act. . . . I've always been happy as an actor except for a brief time in my late teens. Then it wasn't acting that made me unhappy but rather the roles I was getting."

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MCGEE, GALE (WILLIAM) Mar. 17, 1915- United States Senator from Wyoming; former university professor; historian

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In his first bid for political office Gale McGee, a Democrat from Wyoming, was elected to the United States Senate in November 1958. He unseated the previously undefeated incum-

Wide World

GALE MCGEE

bent Republican Frank A. Barrett. Beginning his career as a high school teacher, McGee taught in several colleges and was professor of history at the University of Wyoming from 1946 to 1958. One of the most effective public speakers in the state and a noted authority on American diplomatic history, he has lectured extensively throughout the United States and in several European countries. In his public statements and in his Senate voting record he has taken a liberal position on domestic issues and an internationalist stand on foreign affairs.

Gale William McGee was born in Lincoln, Nebraska on March 17, 1915, one of three sons of Garton Wilson McGee, a salesman, and Francis Alice (McCoy) McGee. His brother Dean McGee is a physician in Lexington, Nebraska; the other brother, M. E. McGee, is a clothing merchant and mortician at Neligh, Nebraska. When Gale McGee was four years old the family moved to Norfolk, Nebraska, still the home of his parents. As a boy he worked at a variety of part-time jobs. In 1932 he graduated from Norfolk High School, where he was active in basketball, track, and debating. He was also a member of the National Honor Society, served as class treasurer, and edited the school paper.

Because of limited family finances McGee had to surrender an ambition to study law and entered Nebraska State Teachers College at Wayne. There he distinguished himself in public speaking and debating and won the intercollegiate oratorical championship of 1936. He also played basketball, edited the college yearbook, and served as president of the literary society, the social science fraternity, and the student government body. He was awarded the B.A. degree in 1936.

After graduation McGee taught history and speech at Crofton, Nebraska, High School until 1937. From 1937 to 1940 he was a teacher of history, speech, and debate at the Kearney, Nebraska, High School. During summer vacations he attended the University of Colorado in Boulder, where he received his M.A. degree in history and education in 1939. From 1940 to 1943 McGee was assistant professor of speech and debating coach at Nebraska Wesleyan University in Lincoln.

Rejected for military service during World War II because of family status and because of a diabetic condition, McGee for a time drove a bus for flight-training cadets. As an instructor in American history at Iowa State College in Ames in 1943-44, McGee taught naval history in the Navy's V-2 program and American history in the Army Special Training Program. He continued to teach under these programs while he was an instructor in American history at Notre Dame University in 1944-45, and he also worked on an experimental rehabilitation program for the United States Marine Corps.

Awarded the Cleo Hearon Fellowship in American history, McGee resumed his graduate studies in 1945-46 at the University of Chicago, where he also served as an assistant instructor. He received the Ph.D. degree in 1947, after having written a dissertation on "The Founding Fathers and Entangling Alliances." Meanwhile, in 1946 he had accepted an appointment as professor of American history at the University of Wyoming at Laramie. In 1948 he also became chairman of the university's Institute for International Affairs, and in 1950-51 he was acting chairman of the university's history department.

In addition to fulfilling his professorial duties, Gale McGee lectured on American traditions and foreign policy for many organizations. He organized and directed a program on the "Struggle for Men's Minds" for the Institute on International Affairs in 1951. The program won the Freedoms Foundation Award and led to a series of *Voice of America* broadcasts. On leave from the University of Wyoming in 1952-53, McGee worked on a study on "Soviet Intentions" for the Council on Foreign Relations in New York City.

In 1954 McGee directed a study tour on the problem of Allied unity, covering eight Western European countries. Two years later he and his wife led a tour of business and professional men and women to the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. Upon their return, the McGees presented their impressions of the U.S.S.R. in lectures and radio broadcasts and wrote a series of articles for Wyoming newspapers. McGee also participated in the planning of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Celebration of 1958.

Gale McGee's ambition to become a United States Senator took form after he had heard a Senate speech by the late Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, whom he greatly admired. As early as 1950 McGee was urged to seek political office, but he decided to wait until he became more fully acquainted with the problems of the state of Wyoming. In 1955-56 he served as legislative assistant to the veteran New Deal Democrat, United States Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, and in this capacity he gained firsthand knowledge of the functions of various Senate committees. McGee made his first bid for elective office when he sought the nomination for United States Senator from Wyoming in 1958.

With the endorsement of Senator O'Mahoney and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, McGee defeated the uranium executive Hepburn T. Armstrong in the Democratic primary of August 19, 1958. In the general elections of November 4, 1958 he went on to defeat the incumbent Senator Frank A. Barrett, an old-guard Republican, by the narrow margin of 58,072 to 56,198 votes.

In his campaign speeches McGee had assailed Barrett as "a nineteenth century thinker." He criticized the Eisenhower administration for lack of initiative in foreign relations and for giving the military too prominent a role in the formulation of foreign policy. With regard to farmers' interests, McGee said that a greater effort should be made to utilize farm surpluses, and he severely criticized what he called the tendency of the Eisenhower administration to favor the large corporate farm at the expense of the small family farm.

Shortly after his election to the Senate, McGee said in an interview published in *United States News & World Report* (December 26, 1958) that the two most important issues facing the new Congress were the recapturing of the initiative in the cold war by the United States and the problem of inflation. He spoke in favor of federal aid to education, particularly for the raising of teachers' salaries and the establishment of scholarships for deserving students; federal development of natural resources in the West; the changing of Senate rules to curb the filibuster; and federal banning of state right-to-work laws. On the issue of civil rights McGee took a moderate position and maintained that new laws to police race relations were not needed immediately.

Upon taking his Senate seat in the Eighty-sixth Congress in January 1959, McGee was assigned to the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. He has also served on various subcommittees of these two powerful committees. In 1959 he was named to the Senate's Select National Water Resources Committee and the Senate's Special Committee on Unemployment Problems. As a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, he attended nuclear test suspension meetings in Switzerland in June 1959. He has also attended other international conferences.

In his maiden speech in the Senate on February 19, 1959 McGee attacked the Eisenhower administration's budget as being "tailored to a 'business as usual' concept" when the time had come "to talk of a war budget rather than a political budget." From time to time McGee has toured foreign nations to make on-the-scene studies. Accompanied by Senator Albert Gore, McGee spent three weeks in the Middle East and Southeast Asia in December 1959. When he returned he warned against undue haste in establishing democratic government in countries that are not yet ready for it. He also presented a three-point plan for the solution of the Arab refugee problem. A year later McGee was one of a group of three Senators to make a fact-finding trip to Africa. "We must put our policy on a 'for Africa' basis," he declared after visiting the Congo. "Africans deeply resent the fact that we react to their problems only when we find a Communist behind a banana tree."

On 1959 roll call votes McGee was recorded in favor of statehood for Hawaii (March), the Ellender amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1959 reducing military appropriations (July), and for liberalized veterans' pensions (August). He opposed amendments making the labor-management reporting and disclosure bill more stringent (April). McGee voted to override President Eisenhower's vetoes on the rural electrification bill giving the REA administrator more powers (April), the housing bill (September), and the public works appropriation bill (September). He also opposed the nomination of Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce (June).

In the following year McGee was a cosponsor of the McNamara bill to establish medical care for the aged under the Social Security system, and he voted for the Anderson Social Security amendment, providing medical benefits for Social Security retirees sixty-eight years of age or older (August). He supported the extension of existing corporation income tax rates (June) and salary increases for federal employees (July). He was against the amended wheat bill of 1960 (June).

McGee has written a number of articles on politics and history for scholarly journals. He belongs to numerous historical, educational, and fraternal associations and is a life member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, as well as a member of the Izaak Walton League. His church is the Presbyterian. Hunting and fishing are his favorite outdoor sports.

On June 11, 1939, Gale McGee married Loraine Merrill Baker. Senator and Mrs. McGee have four children, David Wyant, Robert Merrill, Mary Gale, and Lori Ann. McGee is a little under five feet eleven inches in height, weighs 168 pounds, and has brown hair and brown eyes. He is a teetotaler and nonsmoker. A *Pageant* (May 1959) writer described him as "a handsome energetic man with an expressive face and an easily provoked smile."

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MCGINLEY, PHYLLIS Mar. 21, 1905-
Poet; author

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NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1942.

In May 1961 the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry was awarded to Phyllis McGinley for her book *Times Three: Selected Verse from Three Decades* (Viking, 1960). It was the first time that the Pulitzer judges thus honored a writer of light verse. To Miss McGinley, who has always been dedicated to poetry as a craft, the recognition means that the light-verse poet is no longer considered "the talented, but frivolous member of the poet's family." The prize-winning book comprises items from seven volumes of poetry published between 1934 and 1954, as well as some previously unpublished verse. Miss McGinley has also written several children's books and a volume of essays.

Phyllis McGinley was born in Ontario, Oregon, on March 21, 1905, the daughter of Daniel and Julia (Kiesel) McGinley. She calls herself a "pure third-generation immigrant—German on one side and Irish on the other." At the age of three she was taken by her parents to live on a ranch in eastern Colorado, where she and her brother rode ponies to a country school in which they were the only pupils. She remembers "blizzards and antelopes and coyotes and cattle being branded," and watching bronco-busting on Sunday afternoons. When she was in her early teens her father died, and the family moved to Ogden, Utah, where her mother's father and uncles had pioneered after they had emigrated from Germany.

Miss McGinley attended Ogden High School and the Sacred Heart Academy in Ogden. She later studied at the University of Utah and the University of Southern California. After graduating from the University of Utah she taught for a year at Ogden. In 1928 she came to New York and taught English in a New Rochelle, New York, high school for four-and-a-half years, while writing poetry in her free time. After her literary efforts met with success she gave up teaching and moved to Manhattan to engage in free-lance writing on a full-time basis. Later she took a job as a copy writer with an advertising agency for five months, and she was poetry editor for *Town and Country* magazine for two months before her marriage in 1937.

Peter Basch

PHYLLIS MCGINLEY

When she was only six years old, Phyllis McGinley wrote thoughtful and sensitive verse. Later, while she was a student at the University of Utah, several of her poems were accepted by magazines. Her work at that time was what she herself has described as "serious, sad, Swinburne-ish" poetry, and it was not until the early 1930's that she tried her hand at a lighter approach, after having been asked by an editor why she had to write the "same sad songs all our lady poets do." Immediate response, notably from the editors of *New Yorker,* followed this change in mood, and her poems began to appear regularly in national magazines.

On occasion Miss McGinley has been compared to Ogden Nash and Dorothy Parker. However, a critic in the *Saturday Review of Literature* (March 16, 1935), reviewing her first book of poetry, *On the Contrary* (Doubleday, 1934), wrote: "We will not compare Miss McGinley to Mrs. Parker, which is the obvious and misleading thing to do. Miss McGinley . . . has a personality of her own that transpires to the reader." A reviewer in the New York *Times* (December 16, 1934), appraising the same collection, said that Miss McGinley had "instinctively grasped the fact that light verse, so called, must also suggest that modicum of truth which saves the poem from mere buffoonery."

Twenty-five years later, after the appearance of Miss McGinley's Pulitzer Prize-winning volume *Times Three* (Viking, 1960), she was praised for her "accuracy of observation that is precision-tooled," in a review in Virginia Kirkus' *Bulletin* (July 15, 1960). A reviewer for *Library Journal* (September 15, 1960) called Miss McGinley one of the "most gifted writers of light verse of our time," and observed that "perhaps the worst that can be said of her is that she is inclined to be garrulous." A writer for the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (September 25, 1960) noted that "even critics who keep telling her that her touch is too light, her heart is too light, her adjustment too good, take her with seriousness."

In the twenty-five-year span between the publication of *On the Contrary* and *Times Three,* Miss McGinley published seven other collections of verse. John Holmes, reviewing *One More Manhattan* (Harcourt, 1937) praised Miss McGinley as a light versifier "of that superior order blessed with a faultless ear and a natural inventiveness" (*Boston Transcript,* September

11, 1937). The same critic, reviewing *Pocketful of Wry* (Duell, 1940; revised edition, Grosset, 1960), wrote that she was "one of the two or three best writers of light verse of this decade, and the one before" (*Boston Transcript*, October 21, 1940).

Other collections of verse by Miss McGinley are *Husbands are Difficult* (Duell, 1941); *Stones from Glass Houses* (Viking, 1946); and *A Short Walk from the Station* (Viking, 1951). Her book *Merry Christmas, Happy New Year* (Viking, 1958) was described in the New York *Times* (November 23, 1958) as a "greeting card to the world, witty, tender and deft."

One of her most popular collections, *Love Letters* (Viking, 1954), deals with the joys of living in suburbia. After its publication, people wrote to Miss McGinley, asking her to find them a house in the suburbs, and a real-estate agent hung her picture in his office. Charles Jackson, reviewing the book in the New York *Times* (September 19, 1954), wrote that Miss McGinley "has restored delight (repeat, delight) to poetry, has written her poems with the completest possible clarity . . . , has achieved a magical sense of communication and intimacy between herself and the reader."

Describing her aim in her poems, Miss McGinley has said that she is trying "to narrow the gulf between light and serious verse," and she often uses a light verse form to enclose a serious idea, as for example in her *Ballade of Lost Objects,* in which she laments the passing of time. Several of her poems deal with the lives of saints who, at her touch, wear "their halos at a rakish angle" but manage to remain saintly.

Although she dislikes being described as "suburban housewife and mother of two," she has drawn on her suburban life and family background for many of her poems. But her poetry does not stop there; it goes on to deliver what she describes as "straight social criticism" ranging widely over such diversified subjects as the Postmaster General, doctors with an autobiographical bent, and that ever present target, the income tax collector.

In addition to her poetry, Miss McGinley has written several children's books. The first of these was *The Horse That Lived Upstairs* (Lippincott, 1944), followed by *The Plain Princess* (Lippincott, 1945). A reviewer for *Horn Book* (November, 1945), in evaluating the latter, praised her prose as being "as crisp and sound as her verse." Other children's books by Miss McGinley are *All Around the Town* (Lippincott, 1948); *The Most Wonderful Doll in the World* (Lippincott, 1950); *Blunderbus* and *The Horse Who Had His Picture in the Paper* (Lippincott, 1951); *Make-Believe Twins* (Lippincott, 1953); *The Year Without a Santa Claus* (Lippincott, 1957); and *Lucy McLockett* (Lippincott, 1959). A poem entitled *Sugar and Spice: The ABC of Being a Girl* appeared in *McCall's* magazine in August 1959, and was issued in 1960 as a book by Franklin Watts, Inc., with a companion volume, *A Boy is a Boy: The Fun of Being a Boy,* by Ogden Nash.

Miss McGinley's work in prose also includes a collection of essays entitled *Province of the Heart* (Viking, 1959). A critic for the New York *Times Book Review* (October 11, 1959) noted that the book "talks back to those who have patronized, satirized, psychoanalyzed or social science-ized suburban life." Marya Mannes, writing in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (September 20, 1959), commented that the author's "prose, limpid and cadenced, reflects the benign influence" of her poetic skill, but pointed out that Miss McGinley had apparently overlooked the fact that "men and women are both changing, not in the abdication of their sex but in their heightened functions as members of the human race."

In recent years Miss McGinley has written more prose than poetry. During 1961 her articles on cooking, gardening, the bringing up of children, and kindred subjects appeared in *Reader's Digest, Ladies' Home Journal, McCall's, America,* and *Vogue.* She wrote the lyrics for a musical revue, *Small Wonder* (1948), and the narration for the film *The Emperor's Nightingale* (Rembrandt, 1951).

In 1955 Miss McGinley was awarded the Christopher Medal, the Catholic Writers Guild Award, and the Edna St. Vincent Millay Memorial Award of the Poetry Society of America. In 1956 she received the St. Catherine of Siena Medal, conferred by the Catholic sorority, Theta Phi Alpha. She has also received the Catholic Institute of the Press Award for 1961, and the Golden Book Award. Her book *Times Three,* for which she received the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in May 1961, has been chosen as a Book-of-the-Month Club alternate. In 1956, Wheaton College at Norton, Massachusetts conferred upon her an honorary D.Lit. degree, and in 1958 she received the same honor from St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana. She is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and she also belongs to P.E.N., the Poetry Society of America, the Catholic Poetry Society, Kappa Kappa Gamma, and the Cosmopolitan Club of New York City. She has served on the advisory board of the *American Scholar.*

On June 25, 1937 Phyllis McGinley was married to Charles L. Hayden, a telephone company executive. They have two daughters. The family lives in an "elderly" house, built in the Civil War era, in Larchmont, New York, the suburban community that has provided her with so much of her subject matter. She enjoys cooking, gardening, and "sticking pins into the smugger aspects of the social scene." Her future plans do not include the writing of poetry: she thinks that middle age may have caused her lyric impulse to fade. She is more interested in writing prose in this age, which she describes as the "new age of sentimentality." She feels that "today's emphasis on vio-

MCGINLEY, PHYLLIS—*Continued*

lence and pornography . . . is as false as the Victorian era's emphasis on sentiment and manners."

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MCGOVERN, JOHN W. 1895- Organization official; businessman

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The president of the National Association of Manufacturers for 1961 is John W. McGovern, a former rubber company executive. He was elected to succeed Rudolph F. Bannow at the association's sixty-fifth congress of American industry, held in New York City on December 8, 1960. McGovern took office after forty years as an employee and officer of the United States Rubber Company. Beginning his career with the company as an accountant in 1920, he was in charge of its special munitions department from 1941 to 1943, and headed the tire department from 1943 to 1956. He was elected president of the United States Rubber Company in 1957, and served until October 1960, when he reached the mandatory retirement age of sixty-five. He continues as a member of its board of directors and executive committee.

JOHN W. MCGOVERN

Members of the National Association of Manufacturers, which in 1960 represented about 19,000 manufacturers, account for approximately 75 per cent of the production and employment in the United States. The NAM is in some quarters regarded as a leading spokesman for big business, but actually 83 per cent of its members are small manufacturers.

John W. McGovern was born in Philadelphia in 1895. While attending high school in Philadelphia he discovered that he had a flair for accounting and he subsequently took a two-year course in this phase of business. He began his association with the United States Rubber Company in 1920, when he took a position as an accountant in its Boston office. Confronted with the problem of cost control, McGovern installed a tabulating system—a forerunner of digital computers—in order to establish the means of charging payroll costs to the accounts of the departments. He also delivered pay envelopes to the company plants in person until a wave of armed robberies struck the Boston area. He then hired Brink's Express Company to deliver the payrolls—probably the first assignment of this nature ever undertaken by Brink's.

Night courses at Boston University prepared McGovern for the task of taking charge of the industrial engineering department, where trouble had been revealed by a payroll investigation. Other special assignments enabled him to work at various jobs within the United States Rubber Company before his appointment in 1933 as control manager of the company's tire division. He was the assistant general manager of the tire division when in June 1941 Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson issued his call to American companies to organize their managerial talents for war production.

Appointed general manager of the company's special munitions division, McGovern superintended the building and staffing of a factory at Des Moines, Iowa, that eventually employed 20,000 war workers. Other factories were built or converted, and eventually the department headed by McGovern was employing 50,000 people in the production of explosives and antiaircraft shells. After a serious shortage of tires had developed, McGovern returned in 1943 to the tire department, to direct the production of tires for military and essential defense use. After the end of World War II he continued as head of the tire department. He became a vice-president of the United States Rubber Company in 1945 and a director in 1951.

Chartered as a corporation in 1892, the United States Rubber Company had rapidly grown in the 1930's through absorption of the Gillette Rubber Company, the Firestone Footwear Company, the Fisk Rubber Corporation, and other concerns. The third-largest rubber-producing company in the United States, United States Rubber controls about 75,000 acres of rubber plantations in Southeast Asia, and had a total of 75,840 employees in 1960. The more than 33,000 items that the company produces include tires, tubes, chemicals, synthetic rubbers and plastics, mechanical goods, waterproof and canvas footwear, and waterproof clothing.

Advanced to executive vice-president and vice-president of the executive committee in

July 1956, McGovern was elected on October 9, 1957 to succeed Harry Elmer Humphreys, Jr. as president of the United States Rubber Company. Humphreys, who had been president since 1949, became chairman of the board and, while yielding the presidency, continued as chief executive officer. McGovern was then sixty-two, and because the company makes no exception to the mandatory retirement age of sixty-five, it was clear that a new president would have to be chosen in 1960.

In a move to shift from the company's existing management by committee to a more centralized policy of operation, McGovern's previous position of executive vice-president was abolished, and two group vice-presidents with executive responsibility were appointed. Eugene A. Luxenberger and George R. Vila, the two appointees to these posts, were to be the leading candidates for the presidency upon McGovern's retirement.

Early in McGovern's three-year presidency, United States Rubber acquired the Rogers Super Tread Tire Company of Yakima, Washington. A joint announcement in March 1959 by the Shell Chemical Company and United States Rubber stated that the former had started production of Isoprene, a man-made duplicate of tree-grown rubber, and that the latter had become the first company to use this product in the commercial production of truck tires. In 1959, the company's net sales rose 12 per cent to an all-time high of $976,765,702 while net income rose 57 per cent to $35,580,081. In October 1960, following McGovern's attainment of the mandatory retirement age, George R. Vila was elected president and chief operating officer, while McGovern remained a director and member of the executive committee.

On December 8, 1960, at the sixty-fifth annual congress of American industry, sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, John W. McGovern was elected president of the NAM for 1961, succeeding Rudolph F. Bannow, a Bridgeport, Connecticut manufacturer. Some 2,500 business leaders from all parts of the United States attended the congress at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. At a press conference that preceded his formal installation McGovern predicted that 1961 would be a prosperous year for business, and one in which businessmen would be persuaded to play a greater role in politics. He promised that during his administration the NAM would press its fight for tax reform, elimination of "union monopoly," and reductions in government expenditures.

In a study of compulsory arbitration as practised in several countries, released late in December 1960, the NAM pointed out that compulsory arbitration of labor-management disputes was effective only in countries having a planned economy, and warned that its adoption in the United States would "drain much of the vigor . . . from the American enterprise system." NAM spokesmen have also strongly opposed union demands for a shorter work week, which, they maintain, would aggravate rather than relieve unemployment. In April 1961 McGovern met with AFL-CIO president George Meany at the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped in Washington, D.C. They agreed on the need for greater acceptance of handicapped persons by employers.

Directors of the NAM decided in February 1961 not to take an official position with regard to price-fixing cases involving General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, and other electrical manufacturing companies. When Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy urged early in April 1961 that the association should adopt a code of ethics, the NAM pointed out that it already had a code—its Code of Business Practices, which had been in effect for many years and which was modernized in September 1960.

An NAM report submitted to Congress and administration officials in March 1961 criticized most of President Kennedy's proposals for the relief of unemployment, and urged passage of the pending Herlong-Baker tax bill. According to the report, this measure would create more jobs by encouraging savings and investments; allow corporations to retain more funds for research, expansion, and modernization; and permit a freer flow of capital by revising capital gains provisions.

McGovern believes that the prosperity of both business and labor could best be assured "when opportunities exist to produce goods and services at a profit." He said in February 1961 that the way to "assure a rate of economic expansion adequate to provide employment opportunities for everyone is to reform the tax rate structure to permit the accumulation of capital and restore incentives to saving and investment and to enact legislation which will curb the power of monopolistic unions to raise labor costs to the point where markets are lost and goods and services cannot be sold." McGovern takes an optimistic view with regard to the future of America, and notes that young people entering the business world today have a far better education and technical background, and are at least as anxious to succeed as those of earlier generations.

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MCKEEN, JOHN E(LMER) June 4, 1903-

Drug company executive; chemical engineer

Address: b. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 11 Bartlett St., Brooklyn 6, N.Y.; h. 35 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn 15, N.Y.

In the highly competitive, quickly changing drug industry that has boomed in the United States with the development of a variety of antibiotics since World War II, Chas. Pfizer & Company, one of the oldest drug companies in the United States (founded in 1849), is also one of the most dynamic. Much of the recent

JOHN E. MCKEEN

growth of Pfizer may be credited to John E. McKeen, who has been associated with the company during his entire career. When he became chairman in 1950 (while retaining his position as president), his company's net sales totaled $60,831,000; a decade later it reported sales of $269,376,092, reflecting substantial gains in foreign markets. Pfizer, which was the leading producer of penicillin during World War II and the discoverer of the antibiotic Terramycin in 1949, spends some $10,000,000 or more on research a year.

Born to William E. McKeen, an electrical contractor, and Mary V. (Donovan) McKeen on June 4, 1903, John Elmer McKeen is a native of Manhattan and has lived in Brooklyn since he was one year old. He attended St. John's Preparatory School in that borough before studying at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, where he majored in chemical engineering. There he was a football quarterback, wrestled, played handball, and excelled on the basketball court even though he was shorter than most players.

Immediately after he had graduated with a Chem.E. degree from Brooklyn Polytechnic in 1926, McKeen went to work for Chas. Pfizer & Son, Inc., in Brooklyn as a painter, but was soon transferred to the laboratory as a control chemist. Working as a chemical engineer during the day, he took advanced courses in the evenings at Columbia University in 1930, and he himself subsequently taught chemistry in evening classes.

Chas. Pfizer & Son, Inc. (later Chas. Pfizer & Company, Inc.) grew out of a partnership established in Brooklyn in 1849 by two German chemists, Charles Pfizer and his brother-in-law, Charles Erhart. In 1862 they launched the first domestic production of tartaric acid and cream of tartar and in 1880 began the manufacture of citric acid from imported crude concentrates. In 1914 Chas. Pfizer & Son began the research program that led to the opening nine years later of a plant for full-scale production of citric acid through a new sugar-fermentation process; then in 1929, it became the world's first company to develop, through fermentation, a method of mass-producing gluconic acid.

As a process development engineer, McKeen worked closely in his early years at Pfizer with the research and development departments. He was appointed head of one of the manufacturing departments in 1935 and was later sent to London on special assignment for a year to help design and construct a fermentation plant. In 1938 he became assistant superintendent of Pfizer's Brooklyn plant and in 1942 was promoted to superintendent.

Under the pressure of war needs, by early 1941 Dr. Howard W. Florey and other members of an Oxford research group had devised a laboratory technique for production of penicillin, the antibiotic discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928. "With our knowledge of fermentation," McKeen later told Berton Roueché of the *New Yorker* (July 28, 1951), "it looked like our great opportunity. We set up an experimental unit—what we call a pilot plant—over in the lab, and went to work."

The United States government became interested, called Florey and his associates to Washington, D.C., and held a conference there on October 1941 at which three drug-producing firms—Pfizer, Squibb, and Merck—pledged full resources to a penicillin-production program. With a head start in experimentation, Pfizer began delivering the antibiotic to the government as early as the spring of 1942, though it was not until two years later that all difficulties were overcome.

Meanwhile, in 1942, the organization of a new Pfizer corporation under Delaware laws made possible Pfizer's first issuance of stock to the public and the building of a new $3,000,000 plant, the first for mass production of penicillin. Operations there were directed by McKeen, who was appointed to Pfizer's board of directors in 1944 and elected a vice-president in 1945 and a member of the executive committee later in the year.

By the end of World War II the Pfizer company was not only producing 50 per cent of the world's penicillin, but had started manufacturing another antibiotic, streptomycin, discovered in 1944. In May 1946 Pfizer bought a thirty-acre surplus submarine yard at Groton, Connecticut for the establishment of a new fermentation plant and research laboratories. Then in 1947 additional facilities at Maywood, New Jersey were purchased, and another fermentation plant at Terre Haute, Indiana began production. Also in 1947 a Pfizer international export department was established.

On September 28, 1949, after about a year as executive vice-president, McKeen was elected the seventh president of Chas. Pfizer & Company, and in December 1950 he became in addition the chairman of the board, succeeding John L. Smith. Meanwhile, a Pfizer research team had developed in 1949 the broad-spectrum antibiotic Terramycin, and the company then decided that in addition to selling in bulk to other companies, it would market ethical drugs (those sold only to physicians or on prescription) under its own label directly to retail drugstores and hospitals. In 1950 it opened an antibiotic division (now Pfizer Laboratories) to market Terramycin under Pfizer's label.

When Terramycin was found effective against a number of livestock ailments as well as helpful in boosting the growth of animals, Pfizer established in 1952 an agricultural sales division and an agricultural research and development center near the Terre Haute fermentation plant. At the same time Terramycin was being used in treating more than 100 diseases in human beings, and in February 1953 McKeen reported that it had overtaken penicillin as the leader among antibiotics.

The acquisition of J. B. Roerig & Company, packagers of vitamin and mineral preparations, as a Pfizer division in 1953 added a wide range of nutritional and pharmaceutical specialties to the company's products. In 1954 the broad-spectrum antibiotic Tetracyn, as well as Agrimycin (for plant diseases), was placed on the market by Pfizer. Itaconic and kojic acids (new industrial chemicals) and Viadril (the first steroid anesthetic) were developed in 1955. Sigmamycin (the first multi-spectrum antibiotic) appeared on the Pfizer label in 1956 and the oral drug for diabetes, Diabinese, in 1958. New products developed in 1959 and in 1960 include Niamid (for mental depression), Daricon and Enarax (for ulcers), Maripen (synthetic penicillin), and a synthetic hormone for arthritis.

In a report issued by the Federal Trade Commission in August 1958 the five drug companies, including Pfizer, that accounted for 80 per cent of sales of broad-spectrum antibiotics were accused of conspiring to maintain prices and limit competition, and Pfizer was in addition charged with falsifying information to secure its patent on Tetracycline. Replying, McKeen said: "Pfizer never engaged in a conspiracy, never misused its patents, never fixed prices, and wields no monopolistic powers." In May 1960, when Senator Estes Kefauver, head of the antitrust and monopoly subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, accused Pfizer of promoting the drug Diabinese without stressing possible unfavorable reactions in patients, McKeen was able to point to a brochure issued in October 1958 that did describe such possible unfavorable side effects.

The manufacturing of Pfizer products abroad was begun in Belgium in 1951 and extended to Canada, France, and Japan in 1952, to England in 1953, and to Spain, Germany, Brazil, and Australia in 1954. The Philippines, Sweden, Argentina, Italy, Turkey, Chile, and other countries were subsequently added; and the record world-wide sales of $269,376,092 and earnings of $26,183,317 achieved by Pfizer in 1960, as McKeen pointed out, reflected, in part, gains in foreign operations. Directly, or through subsidiaries and affiliates, Pfizer products were being manufactured in more than forty countries. At the beginning of 1960 the company was employing approximately 17,500 persons.

One of McKeen's many professional associations is the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, at a meeting of which in November 1944 he read a paper on the production of penicillin. He became an honorary member of the American Institute of Chemistry in 1952 and a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1955. He also belongs to the Sigma Xi scientific research honor society and the Newcomen Society.

Long active in community affairs, McKeen has been a director of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce since 1950 and is also a director of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Alumni Association and a trustee of the Brooklyn Industrial Home for the Blind. Among the most highly valued of his many honors is the citation "for public spirited service and dedication to medicine and science" that he received from Borough President John Cashmore of Brooklyn when he was appointed honorary borough works commissioner on September 27, 1955. McKeen's other awards include honorary degrees from St. John's University (Brooklyn), Brooklyn Polytechnic, Long Island University, and the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart in Milan Italy. He has been decorated by the governments of France, Italy, Panama, and other countries and by the Red Cross of Cuba and Greece.

John E. McKeen and his wife, Noreen F. Condon McKeen, who were married on July 3, 1927, live in a penthouse apartment overlooking Brooklyn's Prospect Park. When the Dodgers were still the National League club in Brooklyn, McKeen rarely missed a crucial game at nearby Ebbets Field. His other recreations are walking, swimming, golfing, fishing, painting, and going to the theater.

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MCMURRIN, STERLING M(OSS) Jan. 12, 1914- United States Commissioner of Education; educator

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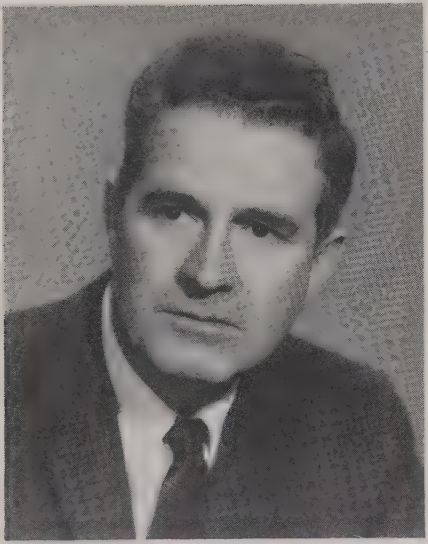
During his campaign for the Presidency, John F. Kennedy several times mentioned the enormous importance that he attaches to education in the future growth of the United States. In January 1961 he chose as his Commissioner of



The Village Studio
Salt Lake City

STERLING M. MCMURRIN

Education a professor of philosophy, Sterling M. McMurrin, then serving as academic vice-president of the University of Utah. McMurrin, who succeeded Lawrence G. Derthick, was inducted into office on April 4, 1961 at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, of which the Office of Education has been a constituent unit since 1953.

Sterling Moss McMurrin was born to Joseph W. and Gertrude (Moss) McMurrin, Jr., on January 12, 1914 in Woods Cross, near Salt Lake City, Utah and is the son of a high school teacher. He attended Manual Arts High School in Los Angeles, California, graduating in 1931. Although he first enrolled at the University of California at Los Angeles, he completed his undergraduate work at the University of Utah. He graduated with a Phi Beta Kappa key and a B.A. degree in 1936 and took his M.A degree also at the University of Utah in 1937.

From 1937 to 1945 McMurrin, a Mormon, worked with the department of education of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was director of the sect's Institute of Religion at the University of Arizona in Tucson from 1943 to 1945. During 1957-58 McMurrin, who is very much interested in the relationships between religion and philosophy, delivered an address on the philosophical foundations of Mormon theology at the University of Utah, Utah State University, Brigham Young University, Ohio State University, and Weber College. The address was published in 1959 by the University of Utah Press.

Upon the completion of a dissertation entitled "Positivism and the Logical Meaning of Normative Value Judgments" (unpublished), McMurrin received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Southern California in 1946. He remained at the University of Southern California, where he taught as an assistant professor of philosophy from 1946 to 1948.

McMurrin became full professor of philosophy at the University of Utah in 1948. He was visiting professor of philosophy at Brigham Young University during the summer of 1947 and once returned to teach at the University of Southern California during the summer of 1953. In 1954 McMurrin was appointed dean of the College of Letters and Science at the University of Utah, a post he held until August 26, 1960 when he became academic vice-president of the university.

Taking some time off from teaching, McMurrin did postdoctoral work as a visiting scholar at Columbia University and Union Theological Seminary in New York in 1952-53. He was also a Ford Fellow in Philosophy at Princeton University in 1953. Since 1955 he has been a lecturer and seminar moderator for the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in Aspen, Colorado. He has also participated in seminars and conferences of the Conference on Science, Philosophy, and Religion and the Institute on Ethics. In December 1960 McMurrin was moderator for the Pacific Northwest Assembly on Federal Aid to Education. He has traveled widely in the United States, Canada, Europe, and the Middle East and Far East. During 1958-59 he served as special adviser to the University of Tehran in Iran for the United States State Department under the International Exchange Services Program.

On January 31, 1961, upon the recommendation of Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, President Kennedy appointed McMurrin to the $20,000-a-year post of United States Commissioner of Education. Roscoe Drummond commented on the appointment in the New York *Herald Tribune* (February 22, 1961), "The Administration reaffirms that Federal assistance to public education should not become Federal control over public education. To this end . . . Ribicoff has chosen as Federal Commissioner of Education an academic figure, Sterling McMurrin, . . . who is not associated with the big educational lobby in Washington."

An independent federal department of education has been in existence since 1867. From 1869 until 1939 the Office of Education was attached to the Department of the Interior, from 1939 until 1953 to the Federal Security Agency. In April 1953 when the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare replaced the Federal Security Agency, the Office of Education became one of the units that came under the control of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. It now has a staff of some 1,000 members.

The Office of Education seeks to improve education on the national level. It disseminates information and statistics; sponsors research in co-operation with private groups, universities, and states; and advances proposals for the improvement of educational standards and practices. The six divisions through which the office carries out its work are in the areas of higher education, international education, state and local school systems, vocational education, statistics and research, and school assistance in federally affected areas. The latter division administers programs of school operation and construction on federal property or in areas where enrollment has increased because of federal activity.

On February 20, 1961 President Kennedy proposed in a special message to Congress a $5,625,000,000 (over a five-year period) federal aid to education measure that a New York *Times* editor (February 21, 1961) called "a brilliantly conceived program, though one more modest in prospective financial outlay than many experts think necessary." Main proposals included: federal grants to states for public elementary and secondary schools (the money to be used either for school construction or teachers' salaries); scholarship grants to 212,500 students, to be administered by the states (accompanied by $350 allowance to the college attended by each student); and funds to provide loans to colleges for construction, not only of residential facilities, but also of academic plants like classrooms, libraries, and laboratories.

The proposals raised questions in both religious and racial fields. Although no federal funds would be used to pay for parochial or private school construction or teachers' salaries, there was no restriction on scholarship money for students choosing to attend such schools. The President's measure would not attempt to force desegregation by withholding of construction or salary funds or loans from states. It would, however, deny scholarship funds to states discriminating against students on a racial basis.

Immediately after McMurrin was sworn into office on April 4, 1961, he made a statement at a news conference in which he strongly criticized some aspects of American education. "I think we have been lax and flabby at points," he said. ". . . All too often education is easy, the program is soft; all too often the program does not center on the things that are essential." He decried the "dead leveling" of students in American schools and expressed his opinion that Vice-Admiral Hyman G. Rickover's harsh criticism and demand for the pursuit of excellence had been good for education.

One of the objectives that McMurrin planned to emphasize as Commissioner of Education was "the encouragement of quality and rigor in teaching and in what is taught." At his press conference he proposed several ways of strengthening the Office of Education, including the development of its functions as a national forum for the cultivation of all views on education. He also disclosed plans for his agency to enter the field of school curriculum, bringing together experts to draw up model curriculums that would help school districts to improve their programs of study.

McMurrin is the co-editor of two textbooks that have gained wide acceptance and sold well: *Contemporary Philosophy: A Book of Readings* (Holt, 1954) and *A History of Philosophy* (Holt, 1955), a revision of a book by B. A. G. Fuller. His future plans include the writing of a new history of philosophy text and a new textbook on comparative religion. He has also written two monographs entitled *The Patterns of Our Religious Faiths* (University of Utah Press, 1954) and *Cause, Determinism, and the Freedom of the Will* (University of Utah Press, 1956) and many articles and reviews in scholarly magazines. Since 1952 he has been the author of the articles on philosophy in the *Britannica Book of the Year*.

McMurrin is a past chairman of the Mountain-Plains Philosophical Conference and a past president of the Utah Conference on Higher Education. He is a member of the American Philosophical Association; of the Utah Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters; and of the Pacific Coast committee of the American Council on Education. McMurrin's club is the Timpanogos. He has brown hair and brown eyes, stands five feet ten and a half inches tall, and weighs 170 pounds. In 1938 he married Natalie Barbara Cotterel, then a high school teacher, and they have five children, Gertrude Ann, Joseph Cotterel, Sterling James, Natalie Laurie, and Melanie.

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MCNAMARA, ROBERT S(TRANGE)

June 9, 1916- United States Secretary of Defense; former business executive

Address: b. The Pentagon, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 80 Kalorama Circle, Washington, D.C.

The Secretary of Defense in the Kennedy cabinet, Robert S. McNamara, occupies a position that has been described as an "impossible job" and a "man eater." Since the Defense Department was created in 1947, there have been seven Secretaries, none of whom was able to keep his post for as long as four years. McNamara, one-time member of the faculty of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, joined the Ford Motor Company in 1946. Fourteen years later he was elected to succeed Henry Ford 2d as president.

Sacrificing a fortune to become Secretary of Defense, McNamara was sworn into office on January 21, 1961. Overseeing 2,500,000 members of the armed forces and 1,500,000 civilians, he is responsible for programs for space, satellites, missiles, submarine and ship building, and plane production. His main task, according to a writer for the New York *Times* (January 22, 1961) is "to bring efficiency to a $40 billion enterprise beset by jealousies and political pressures while maintaining American military superiority."

Of Irish ancestry on his father's side and of Scottish and English ancestry on his mother's, Robert Strange McNamara was born in San Francisco on June 9, 1916. His mother was the former Clara Nell Strange; his father, Robert James McNamara, was sales manager for a wholesale shoe company. He has a younger sister, Margaret.

(Continued next page)

U.S. Army

ROBERT S. MCNAMARA

Quick to learn and with a phenomenal memory, the frail child could read like a thirteen-year-old when he entered grade school. In high school at Piedmont, California he achieved a straight "A" record. Continuing his studies at the University of California in Berkeley, he majored in economics and philosophy, won the exceptional distinction of election to Phi Beta Kappa at the end of his sophomore year, and received the B.A. degree in 1937. During summer vacations he worked as a camp counselor and as a seaman, traveling through the Panama Canal, to the Orient, and four times to Hawaii.

Exceptional grades also characterized McNamara's record at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, where he completed the requirements for the M.B.A. degree in 1939. After working briefly in the San Francisco office of Price Waterhouse & Company, an accounting firm, he returned to Harvard in 1940 as an assistant professor. He became known as an exacting teacher.

Volunteering for military service when the United States entered World War II, McNamara was rejected for active duty because of nearsightedness. Remaining at Harvard, he planned and conducted a course for Army Air Force officers, and served as special consultant to the Army Air Forces on the establishment of a statistical system to control the flow of matériel, money, and personnel. On a leave of absence from Harvard, he went to England in 1943 to set up a statistical control system for the Eighth Air Force and soon received a captain's commission. He served with the Army Air Forces in England, India, China, and the Pacific and won the Legion of Merit. A lieutenant colonel when released to inactive status in April 1946, he is now a colonel in the Air Force Reserve.

Although he had intended to return to Harvard, McNamara was induced to join a group of nine other Air Force statistical control experts who offered themselves as a unit to various corporations. The group, headed by Colonel Charles B. Thornton, was hired in 1946 by the Ford Motor Company, which was then plagued by serious managerial problems. Henry Ford 2d sent the team into every department to learn operations and make recommendations. At first the constant flow of questions asked by the young specialists earned them the mocking nickname of "Quiz Kids," but their successful diagnoses later earned them the admiring epithet of "Whiz Kids."

Six of the Thornton group remained with Ford and rose to high executive positions. McNamara was named manager of the company's offices of planning and financial analysis, and in 1949 was promoted to controller. In these posts he merited a reputation for "knowing where every buck is spent." Four years later, in August 1953, he became assistant general manager of the Ford division. In a memorandum drafted at that time he argued that since the average income in the United States had increased, the car of the future should appeal to high-income as well as low-income groups. Subsequently the company spent over $200,000,000 in developing the low-slung, elongated 1957 Ford, which was built in two sizes and quickly became the industry's top seller.

Named general manager of the Ford division in January 1955, he was advanced to vice-president in charge of all car and truck divisions on May 23, 1957. Although his mercurial rise at Ford was as a statistician, it was his knowledge of psychology and sociology that enabled him to predict American tastes in cars. McNamara was largely responsible not only for changing Ford's Thunderbird from a two- to a four-seater and tripling its sales, but for developing the compact Falcon. He is also credited with promoting safety belts in cars, the 12,000-mile warranty, and the small, four-cylinder Cardinal, scheduled for the market in 1962.

On August 8, 1957 McNamara became a Ford director. He was a member of the executive and administration committees during the three years that preceded his election to the Ford presidency on November 9, 1960. As successor to Henry Ford 2d, who continued as board chairman and chief executive officer, McNamara was the first president who was not a member of the Ford family. At the time McNamara was named to head the Ford company, it ranked third in sales among the nation's industrial corporations.

McNamara had been president of the Ford Motor Company for only about a month when he was offered the post of Secretary of Defense in the incoming administration of John F. Kennedy, whom he had not met previously. On December 13, 1960 he accepted the offer. At much financial sacrifice, he left Ford, explaining at a joint news conference with Kennedy that he would relinquish 24,250 shares of Ford stock and an option on 30,000 additional shares. This would mean profits foregone of about $3,000,000 in the next three or four years. During the next six years, however, he will receive deferred payment of $618,750 on bonuses earned between 1957 and 1960.

McNamara donated some of his Ford shares to a foundation established by himself and his wife. The proceeds from the sale of the remainder of the stock, about $1,100,000, were placed in a trust fund, to be invested without his knowledge in nondefense corporations. McNamara also resigned from the board of the Scott Paper Company and disposed of his stock in that concern. As Secretary of Defense his salary is $25,000 a year.

At the time of his appointment, McNamara explained: "I had been approached about an assistant secretary's job under both the Truman and Eisenhower administrations. At the time I felt I wasn't ready, financially or otherwise. I had once told Henry Ford that I was interested in public service. At some particular point I felt I would have to do it if I was asked. You just can't go on saying 'no' all your life."

Sworn in on January 21, 1961 as successor to Thomas S. Gates, Jr., McNamara held his first news conference as Defense Secretary on February 2. At that time he informed the press of the steps he was taking to streamline the Pentagon civilian high command by merging seven assistant secretaryships under five aides, and by creating a new office of management planning and organization studies. This group is charged with recommending a more efficient organization for the Defense Department and with reviewing Senator Stuart Symington's proposals for further unification of the armed forces. To give the Military Air Transport Service speedy means of conveying troops to trouble spots, the Defense Secretary said that fifty-three airlift planes—thirty of them jets and the rest turboprops—were being purchased. McNamara also announced that he is setting up a programs office under the controller to analyze military projects on a cost basis, and is establishing a joint Army-Navy-Air Force military intelligence agency.

In an effort to demarcate the functions of the services, McNamara confirmed the Air Force in its almost exclusive responsibility for military space projects. He also gave that service authority for operation as well as development of all military reconnaissance and satellite systems. To the Army he gave the power for operating a single geodetic and mapping service.

Provisions of the $43,800,000,000 Kennedy-McNamara defense budget for fiscal 1962, an increase of $1,954,000,000 over Eisenhower's request, indicated that America's nuclear undersea and air forces would remain the keystones of national defense. Funds were asked for ten additional missile-launching Polaris submarines, bringing the total to twenty-nine, with 150 additional Air Force solid-fueled Minuteman missiles to back them up. The budget also called for speeding up of the Skybold air-launched missile project, and revealed that seventy-three military installations in the United States and overseas would be closed down. At the time that the defense budget was made public, McNamara said that he would resist efforts by local and special interest groups to alter his spending policies.

Tall, lean, neatly groomed, and conservatively dressed, Robert S. McNamara is six feet tall and weighs 165 pounds. He wears rimless glasses and has scrubbed features and a Tom Dewey haircut. His bookishness helps to explain his reputation as an egghead. Underneath the surface calm, however, is a great deal of restlessness and drive. He reaches his desk in the Pentagon at 7:30 in the morning and often works far into the evening. When he became Secretary of Defense he made it clear that he dislikes personal publicity and that he plans to keep aloof from Washington's social life.

Self-described as a registered Republican who votes like an independent, he voted for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1940 and backed a Democrat, Philip A. Hart, for United States Senator from Michigan in 1958; a Republican, Paul D. Bagwell, for the governorship of Michigan, in 1960; and Kennedy for the Presidency. McNamara is an avid reader, particularly of works on sociology, history, and philosophy. Since he was a boy he has skied and climbed mountains —more recently the Sierra Nevada and the Teton range. He also enjoys chess, camping, traveling, attending concerts, and art.

Mrs. McNamara, the former Margaret McKinstry Craig, was her husband's fellow student at the University of California and a high school teacher before her marriage on August 13, 1940. The McNamaras have three children, Margaret Elizabeth, who is studying at Stanford University, and Kathleen and Robert Craig, who are attending Sidwell Friends School in Washington, D.C. Before coming to Washington, the McNamaras lived in an old frame house in the university town of Ann Arbor, Michigan, instead of in the elegant suburbs of Grosse Point and Bloomfield Hills that are fashionable with most of the motor royalty. In Ann Arbor, McNamara was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1955 the University of Alabama conferred the honorary LL.D. degree on him.

A man in a hurry who is getting things done by deliberation and moderation, McNamara is dealing effectively with contending forces within the biggest department of the government and with opposition on Capitol Hill. "I see my position as being that of a leader, not a judge," he said. "I'm here to originate, to stimulate new ideas and programs, and not just to adjudicate arguments. You've got to do things differently or else you're not improving them."

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Obituary

N Y Times p23 My 20 '61

MANZÙ, GIACOMO Dec. 22, 1908- Sculptor

Address: b. Via Privata Frascati 13, Milan, Italy

The creator of ingenuous, appealing figurative bronze sculptures ranging from monumental cardinals to "miraculously poised" young dancers, Giacomo Manzù is ranked as one of Italy's leading sculptors. He won the Grand Prize in Italian Sculpture at the Venice Biennale in 1948; he was commissioned by the Vatican in 1950 to do a bronze door at St. Peter's; he executed bronze doors for the Cathedral of Salzburg, Austria in 1958; and in April 1960 he was given a retrospective show of his work from 1938 to 1959 at World House Gallery in New York City. For eight years he taught at the Brera Academy in Milan. Ancient Greek art has long been a source of inspiration to Manzù, and his own work has much of the simplicity and grace of classic sculpture.

Pio Manzoni

GIACOMO MANZÙ

Giacomo Manzoni was born in Bergamo, Italy on December 22, 1908, the next to the youngest of the eight children of Angelo Manzoni and Maria (Pesenti) Manzoni. (Manzù is the Bergamask dialect form of his name, which he later adopted.) His father was a shoemaker and also served as sacristan at a church in his native city. As a boy Giacomo was "fascinated by the flow of robes and the carefully poised stance of the church dignitaries," noted *Time* (August 11, 1958). "At seven he tried to translate his impressions into clay figures." He knew, even at that age, that he wanted to be a sculptor.

The house in which Manzù and his brothers and sisters grew up was next door to a convent, and Giacomo made drawings on the courtyard walls while listening to the nuns singing. An amateur artist saw these drawings and encouraged the youth. When he was eleven years old he learned how to use the chisel, as apprentice to a craftsman who made wooden angels and other church decorations; later he worked in a gilder's shop and made stucco friezes and ceiling ornamentation.

By the time he was sixteen Manzù was spending his spare time making clay models of a goat. Sometimes his brothers and sisters posed for him. He used a cat as a model for a sculpture of a lion. During his military service, which began in April 1928, he was stationed at Verona, where he first saw the statuary in the Accademia Cignaroli, made sketches of soldiers, and a self-portrait. He also made some documentary films using a second-hand motion-picture camera.

Beginning in 1929 Manzù lived and worked in a studio-cellar in Milan, where he attracted notice in a group exhibition in 1930 and 1932. His first one-man show was held in Rome at the Galleria della Cometa in 1938. During those years his usual subjects were tender, romantic figures of women and adolescents. He visited Paris and made his first contact with impressionism.

"His cultural development," wrote Mario Miniaci in the World House Gallery catalogue (April 5, 1960), "was that of a self-educated man, reflecting personal taste rather than academic training," impressed by the Bible, by Etruscan sculpture, and thirteenth-century stonework. The architect Muzio commissioned him to decorate the chapel of the Catholic University in Milan with saints and other figures of cement, stucco, metal, and granite.

Manzù's marble statue, *The Sulamite Woman,* exhibited at a collective show in Milan in 1932 reflects "a mystical languor" that his reading the Bible inspired. He next made a life-size copper figure, *Young Girl on a Chair* (now at Rome's Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna), in which he used a homely kitchen chair. He carved his first head of his wife, using diaphanous wax and, later, bronze. His *Young David* (1938) brought some favorable comment.

The first of his long series of bronze sculptures of cardinals "sunk into hieratic anonymity within the robes of their calling" (*Spectator,* May 15, 1953) was exhibited in Milan in 1938 and attracted much attention. They interested him, Manzù maintains, "not because of their religious content, but because of their form and line. In a way they are my abstractions" (*Time,* August 11, 1958). Among the cardinals only the ten-foot bronze of Cardinal Lercaro in the Cathedral of San Petronio in Bologna is an individual portrait. In 1957. Manzù has explained, he completed the cardinal series because they had lost meaning for him, having become "too empty, too easy."

As his reputation steadily increased, Manzù began his series of *Crucifixions*, which reflected his concern with social problems and were considered highly controversial. In 1939, just before World War II broke out, he carved a bas-relief showing a weeping family and a German soldier with a swastika on his helmet standing before Christ on the cross.

During the war Manzù lived at Clusone and produced a large number of sketches of cardinals, artists, and models. There is no trace of his forty-five drawings that satirized the Axis and depicted Nazi atrocities. In 1947 he was given a show in Milan at the Palazzo Reale, which included fifty bronzes and a hundred drawings and for which Lionello Venturi, the noted Italian art critic, wrote the introduction in the catalogue.

In 1948 Manzù gained world-wide recognition when he was awarded the Grand Prize in Italian Sculpture at the Venice Biennale. In 1948, also, his work was included in the exhibition of twentieth-century Italian art at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. Discussing his art in the catalogue, James Thrall Soby and Alfred H. Barr, Jr., referred to Manzù as one of the three "M's" in Italian sculpture. (The other two were Marino Marini and Arturo Martini.) They described Manzù as "warm, tender, romantic, belonging essentially to older sculptural traditions."

Accepting the chair of sculpture at the Brera Academy in 1945, Manzù taught for eight years. ("You can't teach art," he believes, "only techniques.") In 1952 he offered the academy a plan for a complete revision of teaching methods. When this was not accepted, he resigned. Later, he taught at Salzburg, during the summer from 1954 to 1958.

One of Manzù's greatest achievements is the completion of the 6,600-ton bronze doors for the Salzburg Cathedral, dedicated in August 1958. The doors bear four bas-reliefs depicting four saints of charity—St. Martin, St. Severinus, St. Engelbert Kolland, and St. Francis. They represent three years of intense, painstaking work and were created in the tradition of classical Greece and the Renaissance.

The winner of an international competition for a sculptured bronze door at St. Peter's, Manzù was commissioned by the Vatican in 1950 to do the work, which is not yet completed. He designed six models before the foundry cast his twenty-five-foot-high definitive model in 1958. Since the door is known as "the door of death" and is opened only during funerals, Manzù's bas-relief shows the deaths of heroes of the Old and New Testaments.

During one of Manzù's shows at the World House Gallery in New York, Robert M. Coates noted in the *New Yorker* (May 11, 1957), "He has always been an extremely deft and graceful artist, completely in command of his medium and materials, and with a dry, mildly ironic touch that gives a wry, tangy quality to his work. He is also a master of the tendency of contemporary Italians to include bits of homely detail in their pieces . . . [such as] a straight-backed kitchen chair, done in innocently loving detail."

Of his own work, Manzù has said: "Each man has his way of expressing the poetry within him. Some sculptors try the abstract way. My way is the figurative way" (*Time*, April 8, 1957). His sculptures are in the permanent collections at the Tate Gallery in London, Museum of Modern Art in New York, Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna in Rome, and many other galleries. Some forty of his "Dancer" bronzes are owned by private collectors. He has illustrated many books by Italians.

Giacomo Manzù usually works in a whitewashed studio with a high ceiling on the outskirts of Milan. He married Oreni Antonia on January 13, 1934, and they have one son Pio. Manzù has brown hair and brown eyes, is five feet six inches tall, and weighs about 155 pounds. He is a member of the National Academy of Argentina, the National Academy of Belgium, and the National Academy of St. Luke in Rome. His political affiliation, he has said, is "poetry and poverty."

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MARIS, ROGER (EUGENE) Sept. 10, 1934- Baseball player

Address: b. New York Yankees, Yankee Stadium, New York 52; h. Raytown, Mo.

One of the few baseball players to jeopardize the 1927 home-run record of Babe Ruth is Roger Maris, the much publicized New York Yankee right fielder. With his center field teammate, Mickey Mantle, Maris constitutes the most formidable one-two power punch since the heyday of Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig. A hard and aggressive base runner and a spectacular fielder, Maris is blessed with exceptional coordination and timing of his swings. His big problem is prolonged slumps, and he was something of a disappointment to both the Cleveland Indians and the Kansas City Athletics. The New York Yankees, however, to whom he was traded before the 1960 season, expected great things of Maris.

He has not fallen short of their expectations. Playing in 136 games during the 1960 season, Maris led the American League with his 112 runs-batted-in, stroked 39 home runs, one less than Mantle, the league leader, and batted .283. His performance earned for him the award of the Most Valuable Player in the American League and the accolade from Casey Stengel: "the best man I ever got in a deal."

Wide World

ROGER MARIS

Although he was off to a slow start in 1961, Maris recovered his batting eye by the middle of May and started to hit home runs at a pace that imperiled Babe Ruth's 1927 record of 60 in 154 games. However, it was not until the Yankees' 159th game that Maris struck 60. He hit his 61st home run in the 162d game. The combined total of Maris and Mantle late in the season raised the possibility of their shattering the two-man standard of 107 home runs in a season, set by Ruth and Gehrig in 1927.

Of Austrian, German, and Polish descent, Roger Eugene Maris was born on September 10, 1934 in Hibbing, Minnesota to Rudy and Connie Maris. He has an older brother, Rudy, Jr. The family name, originally Maras, was legally changed to Maris. Roger grew up in Fargo, North Dakota, where his father worked as a mechanical supervisor on the Great Northern Railroad. Ted Williams was Roger's boyhood idol. While enrolled at Shanley High, a Roman Catholic school in Fargo known for its championship football teams, Roger ran the 100-yard dash in ten seconds and became an All-State halfback. Since Shanley High had no organized baseball team, he played Little League and City League baseball. He liked the freedom of the outdoors and chafed at the sedentariness and bookishness of school. With his brother Rudy he played a great deal of ice hockey, a game their father loved.

When he graduated from Shanley High in 1953, Roger Maris received offers of football scholarships from a dozen colleges. He had almost decided to enroll at the University of Oklahoma when he was approached by a scout for the Cleveland Indians, who had spotted Maris while he was playing ball for the local American Legion. In the summer of 1953, while some of his high-school classmates were preparing to leave for college, Maris launched his baseball career with Fargo-Moorhead of the Class C Northern League, an affiliate of the Cleveland Indians.

It was probably just as well that he never got to the University of Oklahoma for enrollment. "I guess I wasn't smart enough to go to college," Maris has said. "I never had the patience for schoolwork or, even now, for writing letters. I'm too fidgety, must always be on the go." Nevertheless, during his travails in the minor leagues he sometimes wished that he *had* gone to Oklahoma.

His start was promising. Playing the outfield for Fargo-Moorhead, Maris batted .325 and displayed a strong throwing arm. The next year he was promoted to Keokuk (Iowa) in the Class B Three-Eye League under the management of Jo-Jo White and the year after that he was advanced to Tulsa in the Class AA Texas League. There, what had been a smooth road to the major leagues turned rocky.

Early in the season one of Maris' throws from right field to third base sailed into the stands. Dutch Meyer, the Tulsa manager, ordered Maris to the park the next morning, where for forty-five minutes he caught one fly ball after the other, then rifled the ball to third base. At last Maris turned and began to trot from the field. "We're not through with you yet, Maris," the manager yelled. "Maybe you're not, but I am," Maris retorted. "I'm not going to throw my arm out in practice for you. I don't want to play here any longer. Ship me out." The next day, Maris was on his way to Reading, Pennsylvania in the Class A Eastern League.

Under the managership of Jo-Jo White, Roger Maris batted .289 in 113 games, with nineteen homers, seventy-eight runs-batted-in, and twenty-four stolen bases. Easy-going and patient, White knew how to handle a tense and inexperienced youngster. Maris has said of White: "He was one of the great influences I had in baseball. He advised me to stick to pull hitting because of my power." Maris did so well in Reading that in 1956 he was promoted to Indianapolis of the Class AAA American Association, the last stop before the Major Leagues. When asked to play left field instead of right field, he made the switch, but the change from his normal position affected his hitting. Before the season was over, Maris was back in right field and his batting average had climbed to near the .300 mark. With his help, Indianapolis won the Junior World Series against Rochester of the International League and the championship playoff in the American Association.

By 1957 Maris was ready for the major leagues. On the opening day of their 1957 season the Cleveland Indians, who were slowly disintegrating after their successes of the early 1950's, signed him to a contract. Bobby Bragan was their manager at the time, and Maris and Bragan were soon at odds. "I'll admit it," Maris has said. "I never got along with Bragan in Arizona [during spring training]; he told newspapermen I was goofing off. I went to him and told him if he had any complaints about me to tell them to me—and not let it get in the papers. He told me he liked a guy who came to him that way. But he was criticizing me in the papers again a few days later."

During the 1957 season, Maris hit a paltry .235 with the Cleveland Indians, and on June 15, 1958, the last day that direct trading between teams was allowed, Maris was traded to Kansas City by Frank Lane, who had recently become manager. Lane said of Maris: "He should be a good ball player. He's a brooder, though, when he isn't going well." In exchange for Maris the Cleveland Indians got Vic Power and Woody Held.

With the Kansas City Athletics, Maris hit only .240 during the 1958 season. But Harry Craft, who managed Maris when he played with the Athletics, paid him a compliment: "He is intelligent, stubborn, opinionated, but he is a heckuva guy to have on the ball club. He wants to win. He fights you all the way." The management had obviously placed confidence in Maris, despite his poor performance in 1958, and Maris, as if in gratitude, played outstanding baseball for the Kansas City Athletics during the first half of the 1959 season. Late in May he was batting .328. Then he was stricken with an attack of appendicitis that required surgery. He returned to the baseball diamond a month later, his batting eye dulled by the inactivity, and his average dropped to .292. By the end of July, however, he was leading the American League in batting with an average of .344. "I still don't know what happened after that," he once told Arthur Daley of the New York *Times* (December 15, 1959). "Nothing seemed to work. My timing was off and I just had no luck." As a result of his disastrous slump, including one stretch when he had but three hits in sixty-five times at bat, Maris finished the season with an average of .273. In the middle of December 1959 he was traded to the Yankees.

During the first half of 1960 Roger Maris was the scourge of the American League. By the middle of July he was hitting well up in the .300's and leading the American League in home runs and runs-batted-in. Then Maris fell into another late-season slump. In his last fifty-three games he struck only eight home runs, batted in only thirty-eight runs, and his average fell off to .283. Nevertheless, the baseball writers voted him the Most Valuable Player, evidently feeling that his hitting during the first four months of the campaign was one of the main factors behind the drive of the New York Yankees to the American League pennant. Maris said of the honor: "This is a happy feeling. Every player in the majors would like to win this at least once, for it is the greatest award that comes out of the league." Earlier in the year he had been selected for the American League All-Star team. He was selected again in 1961 and also again won the Most Valuable Player award.

By the time the second 1961 All-Star game was played on July 31, Maris was leading the American League in home runs with 40, one more than Mickey Mantle, and running well ahead of the pace set by Babe Ruth when he set the record in 1927. Though Maris did not tie or break the record, he struck 61 home runs. The possibility that Maris or Mantle might shatter one of the most treasured records in the world of sports, as well as their home-run duel, brought crowds to the ball park whenever and wherever the New York Yankees played. As baseball fans concentrated on the contest between Maris and Mantle, the American League pennant race was relegated to second place. Some baseball writers say that the two contenders are close friends; others maintain that a silent animosity exists between them.

In 1956 Roger Maris married Patricia Ann Carvell, whom he met when they were students together at Shanley High School. They make their home in Raytown, Missouri, a suburb of Kansas City, with their four small children: Susan, Roger, Jr., Kevin, and Randy. Maris' strength is concentrated in his huge back and overdeveloped shoulders; he has to have his clothing made to order. Compactly built and sharp in facial feature, he stands six feet tall and weighs about 195 pounds. His blond crew-cut and regular features make him look something like a stereotype of the American collegian. No intellectual, he has few interests outside of baseball. He golfs occasionally, goes hunting, watches television, and plays gin rummy. Although he still frowns, sulks, and broods during his slump periods, Maris contends that he does not deserve his reputation as baseball's angry man. He says that he is merely dissatisfied and impatient with himself. Before Casey Stengel retired, he said of Maris: "Whenever I count my blessings, I give an extra credit to this here Maris, which he is a far greater ball player than I rated him on the basis of what he showed me with Kansas City. He has made some of the most spectacular plays I have seen in our outfield, and I don't have to play up the guy's batting ability."

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MARK, HERMAN F(RANCIS) May 3, 1895- Chemist; university professor; industrial consultant

Address: b. 333 Jay St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.; h. 325 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn 25, N.Y.

Polymer chemistry—the chemistry of large molecules—has grown in a little over three decades from a shadowy concept into the backbone of a multibillion-dollar industry that has done much to transform the face of modern civilization through the development of synthetic fibers, rubbers, and plastics. The man largely responsible for its advancement is the Viennese-born chemist, Dr. Herman F. Mark, who began to lay the groundwork for big-molecule chemistry and its practical application in Germany during the 1920's.

(Continued next page)

HERMAN F. MARK

A refugee from Hitlerism, Mark came to the United States in 1940 and joined the faculty of the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, New York. In 1946 he organized the Polymer Research Institute, a branch of Polytechnic, which he has headed ever since and which has become a world center of information in the field of polymer chemistry. The author of several books and many scholarly articles, Mark is editor of the *Journal of Polymer Science* and of other publications and serves as a consultant to several large industrial firms. For his pioneering work in polymer research he has received awards and honors from all over the world.

Herman Francis Mark was born on May 3, 1895 in Vienna, Austria, the oldest of three children of Herman Carl and Lili (Mueller) Mark. His mother was a Lutheran, and his father, a prominent physician of German-Jewish background, had become converted to the Lutheran faith in his youth. Mark received his early education at the Theresianische Akademie, a well-known Viennese private school for boys. Displaying the superabundance of energy that has remained with him to the present day, he surpassed his classmates in soccer and tennis and frequently ran the two miles between his home and school. At seventeen he played on the Austrian national soccer league.

Mark first became interested in chemistry at twelve, when an older friend, whose father was a professor at the University of Vienna, took him on a tour of its chemistry laboratories. Fascinated by what he saw, Mark, together with his friend, set up a home laboratory. He soon mastered the fundamentals of chemistry, and by the time he graduated from the Akademie at eighteen, he was as far advanced in this field as the average college senior.

After graduation, Mark entered military service with an Alpine infantry unit stationed near the Italian border. When war broke out in the summer of 1914, the outfit was sent to the Russian front, where Mark distinguished himself for bravery and was wounded in action. Following a brief stay at a military hospital, where he avidly studied chemistry books, he served on the Italian front, rising through the ranks to lieutenant and receiving many decorations. The end of the war found him a prisoner in an Italian internment camp from which he escaped, disguised as a British soldier, after having bribed a guard.

Arriving home in the summer of 1919, as the most decorated company grade officer in the Austrian army, Mark immediately entered the University of Vienna, where he studied advanced chemistry with Dr. W. Schlenk. He completed all the requirements for the doctorate in a little less than two years, receiving his degree *summa cum laude* in 1921. He then took a position as instructor and laboratory assistant at the University of Berlin. Germany was then in the midst of depression, and Mark and his bride were for a time faced with considerable hardship, having frequently to subsist on black bread and potatoes.

At Berlin, Mark made the acquaintance of such eminent physicists as Albert Einstein, Max Planck, and Max von Laue, who stimulated him to go beyond the concepts of classic organic chemistry and traverse regions as yet unknown to chemists. In 1922 he took a position as research assistant with an independent research organization, the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Faserstoff-Chemie, in Berlin-Dahlem. There he was assigned to study the shape, size, and arrangement of molecules in organic solids—a task which presented the sort of challenge he had been seeking.

The basic concepts of organic chemistry had come to be worked out in the nineteenth century with the successful analysis of simple organic substances. On the other hand, such organic solids as proteins, rubbers, and fibers had defied analysis. In the early 1920's Hermann Staudinger, an eminent German chemist (who belatedly received the Nobel Prize in 1953), developed the theory that such substances were composed of giant molecules (polymers), consisting of small, repetitive groups of atoms linked together in chains hundreds or thousands of atoms long, and that this chainlike structure gave these substances their physical characteristics.

In 1923 Mark was assigned by the institute to study the molecular structure of hemp. Using an X-ray diffraction technique developed by the physicist von Laue, Mark and his associates were able to deduce the structure of hemp, verifying Staudinger's theory and clearly establishing the existence of polymers, or macromolecules. In 1927 Mark accepted an offer to join the research staff of I. G. Farben-Industrie at Ludwigshafen. He was also appointed associate professor at the Technische Hochschule in Karlsruhe. He soon became an internationally known and controversial figure at scientific conventions.

After much experimentation, Mark's laboratory succeeded, late in 1929, in constructing a commercially useful, clear, solid plastic called polystyrene. Within the next few years, Mark and his research staff developed hundreds of new polymers, of which three proved to be of great practical value: the polyvinyls (used for floor tiles, latex paint, and unbreakable records); the polyacrylics (used in airplane windows, dentures, and laboratory equipment); and two types of synthetic rubber—buna N and buna S.

With the emergence of Nazism in Germany, Mark decided, in October 1932, to return to Austria, where he became professor of chemistry and director of the First Chemical Institute at the University of Vienna. Freed from the pressure to produce new polymers, Mark was able to synthesize the knowledge he had thus far acquired into a series of equations, enabling chemists to develop polymers with great precision. At the same time he was appointed by Austrian Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss to the Board of Education of Vienna and to the Agriculture Ministry's avalanche warning commission. He also served as government adviser in industrial affairs and as president of the committee on wood utilization with the Austrian Department of Commerce.

After the Nazis occupied Austria in March 1938, Mark fled with his family to Switzerland, taking with him, as a means of subsistence, $4,000 worth of platinum wire, which he had fashioned into coat hangers. In September 1938 he took a position with the Canadian International Paper Company at Hawkesbury, Ontario, supervising research in pulp-testing methods at its paper mills. At a meeting of the American Chemical Society in Baltimore late in 1939, Mark sounded out fellow scientists on the chances of finding a suitable position in the United States. According to an observer from General Electric who was present at the meeting: "As soon as word got around that Mark was available, there was a mad scramble to get him."

In May 1940 Mark and his family came to the United States under the sponsorship of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, which helped him to obtain a position as adjunct professor of organic chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, New York. He was promoted to full professor in 1942. In 1946 Mark proposed the establishment of a Polymer Research Institute, to which industry could turn for advice and instruction and which would make Polytechnic "the nerve center of polymer science." Since its establishment, the Polymer Research Institute under the direction of Mark has been a fountainhead of information on polymer chemistry, the one place in the world where visiting scientists can learn about new developments in macromolecular science before they appear in print.

During World War II Mark engaged in several projects for the government, including the development of durable fabrics for the Army Quartermaster Corps. At the request of the Office of Scientific Research and Development he made a field trip to Canada to study snow conditions, as an aid in the development of the Army's snowmobile (weasel). He also helped to develop the DUKW, an amphibious truck. Another project in which he participated was Operation Habakkuk, an Anglo-American enterprise for the development of an experimental unsinkable aircraft carrier made of ice.

Since the war, Mark has been concerned with the creation of cheaper synthetic fibers and plastics, endowed with improved qualities and able to withstand higher temperatures. At a seminar in June 1959 he predicted that plastics could ultimately be used for the construction of homes that are fireproof, lighter in weight, and far more resistant to the rigors of time. In 1958 and 1959 Mark traveled to the Soviet Union and reported that Soviet plastics research was on a level comparable to that of the United States.

Mark divides his time between his duties at the Polymer Research Institute and his functions as a visiting consultant for several large firms. He also is chairman of the technical committee on wood chemistry with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations; vice-president in charge of project research for the American Committee of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel; and technical consultant for the United States Navy, the Army Quartermaster Corps, and the National Science Foundation. Mark is the editor of the *Journal of Polymer Science,* which he founded in 1947. He also edits the *Journal of Applied Polymer Science;* the *High Polymers* series for Interscience Publishers; *Reviews in Polymer Science;* and the Abstract Services *Resins, Rubbers, Plastics* and *Natural and Synthetic Fibers.* He is associate editor of the *Textile Research Journal* and has served on the editorial boards of several other publications.

Mark has written about 500 articles, published in the scientific journals of eleven countries, and he is the author or co-author of twelve books. His German works include books about the chemistry of wool, cellulose, heavy water, the structure of high polymers, and the use of X rays in chemistry and technology. Since 1940 he has contributed to the *High Polymers* series of Interscience Publishers.

Dr. Mark has been chairman, member, and honorary member of European and American scientific societies and he belongs to several academies. His memberships include the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of European Chemists and Pharmacists, the Faraday Society, and many others. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Science, the American Physical Society, the Textile Institute of Great Britain, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and he is an honorary member of the Indian Academy of Science.

Mark has received honorary degrees from the universities of Liége, Uppsala, Berlin, Vienna, and the Lowell Institute of Technology. He has received a number of medals and

MARK, HERMAN F.—*Continued*

awards, including the French Legion of Honor. In March 1960 the American Chemical Society conferred upon him the William H. Nichols Medal.

Herman F. Mark married Maria Schramek in Vienna on August 19, 1922. Their two sons, Hans Michael and Peter Herman Mark, are both physicists. Mark prides himself upon being a gourmet, and plumes himself on his success in persuading his liquor dealer on Flatbush Avenue to carry high-quality European wines. The Marks are famous for their parties in their apartment overlooking Brooklyn's Prospect Park or in their summer home at Lake Peekskill, New York. Mark is a member of the Church of the Evangel, in Brooklyn. He is still fond of skiing and tennis.

Known by his associates by the nickname "Der Geheimrat" (a German title of dignity bestowed on professors pre-eminent in some field of research), Mark completely lacks the pomposity sometimes associated with this title. Under his direction the Polymer Research Institute conveys the flavor and warmth of a Vienna café. His photographic memory enables him to write scientific articles without looking up references, and he frequently carries on a dozen projects simultaneously.

On occasion, Mark has been criticized for having turned from pure science to the functions of an administrator and a consultant to industry. "Somebody has to keep convincing industry," he declares. "The need to make a profit is a constant cause of myopia, and I'm the eye doctor."

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American Men of Science vol 1 (1955)
Who's Who in America, 1960-61

MARX, CHICO Mar. 22, 1891-Oct. 11, 1961 Comedian; oldest member of the Marx Brothers comedy team; appeared in vaudeville, on the Broadway stage, and in numerous motion pictures, including *Animal Crackers* (1928) and *A Day at the Races* (1936). See *Current Biography* (May) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 O 12 '61

MAY, ELAINE, 1932(?)- Comedienne

Address: b. c/o Jack Rollins, 200 W. 57th St., New York 19

The Broadway opening of *An Evening with Mike Nichols and Elaine May* on October 8, 1960 climaxed the successful collaboration of the comedy team that had previously worked in television, radio, night clubs, and recordings. Miss May ranged in her characterizations from a mother bullying her son into subjection to a clubwoman initiating her friends into the mysteries of culture, and she made the transition from one extreme to the other with lightning rapidity.

Dealing sardonically with all aspects of the contemporary scene, Mike Nichols and Elaine May never committed their routines to paper; their lines varied from evening to evening. They are so gifted in improvisation that their performances ended with an impromptu playlet, of which the first and last lines were suggested at random by the audience, and which was performed in the style of any author the audience chose.

Born about 1932 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Elaine Berlin is the daughter of Jack Berlin, an actor in the Yiddish theater. As a child, Miss May made stage and radio appearances with her father, and the family's theatrical commitments made Miss May's early years a nomadic affair. The Berlins finally settled in Los Angeles, where Miss May attended school until shortly after the beginning of her high school career. At that point, Miss May decided to put an end to her formal education.

"I stopped going to school at 14," Miss May has said (New York *Times,* May 24, 1959). "I really didn't like it. The truancy people came around and threatened to take me to court, but I called their bluff. I sat around the house reading mostly fairy tales and mythology." After three years of truancy, Miss May decided to continue her education at the University of Chicago. Although never formally enrolled, Miss May sat in on classes and attended various academic events around the university for about two years.

While in Chicago, Elaine May made the acquaintance of Mike Nichols, at that time an undergraduate amateur actor appearing in a university production of Strindberg's *Miss Julie.* However, the theatrical careers of the two were not to cross for two years, since Nichols was soon to leave Chicago for New York. Miss May, who had earlier studied the Stanislavsky method of acting with the noted Russian actress Maria Ouspenskaya, remained in Chicago to perform with the Playwright's Theatre.

Elaine May's theatrical career took its turn toward success when she began to work with Mike Nichols and four other performers as members of an improvisational theater group established in a Chicago night club called The Compass. Accepting suggestions from the audience as to subject, the group devised impromptu playlets. Miss May and Nichols discovered that, with their instant rapport, they worked extraordinarily well together in this kind of exercise, and when the group suspended operations after three years, the pair decided to strike out for themselves as a cabaret specialty act.

Armed with a small amount of cash, Miss May and Nichols traveled to New York in 1957 and placed themselves under the aegis of the theatrical manager Jack Rollins, who procured engagements for them at two New York supper clubs, the Village Vanguard and the Blue

Angel. The team enjoyed immediate success with the New York cabaret audience, and has continued to appear in night clubs both in New York and in other American cities.

The favorable impression made by Miss May and her partner in night clubs led to the first among their many television appearances. While still appearing at the Blue Angel, the performers made their debut on *The Jack Paar Show,* moved on to *The Steve Allen Show,* and, in January 1958, fulfilled a much-praised engagement on *Omnibus.*

The Dinah Shore Show and *Perry Como Show* have also displayed the talents of Elaine May and Mike Nichols. They have also appeared on several television "specials" and were widely publicized for their work on *The Fabulous Fifties* show in January 1960.

Since the content of the skits performed by Elaine May and Mike Nichols is often satirical, the two performers have had their share of disagreements with television officials and sponsors. Because one of their sketches took a dim view of home permanent waves, and suggested that television was controlled by sponsors, the team was prevented from making a scheduled appearance on the June 1960 telecast of the presentation of the annual Emmy television awards. The show happened to be sponsored by a manufacturer of home permanents.

Elaine May has fared well in comedy appearances on television, but she and Nichols have proved less successful in the attempt to mold their talents to the requirements of TV panel shows. Engaged as permanent members of the panel of *Laugh Line,* which made its debut over NBC on April 16, 1959, the pair quit the show on May 7, after making clear to interviewers their lack of enthusiasm for the venture.

Other Nichols and May enterprises include Mercury recordings, one of which, *Improvisations to Music,* was the first spoken comedy record to become a best seller. The team also made a weekly appearance on the NBC radio show, *Nightline.*

On May 1, 1959 Miss May joined with Nichols for a program at New York's Town Hall, normally reserved for concert attractions. John S. Wilson, reviewing the evening in the New York *Times* (May 2, 1959), wrote: "Because their wit says a great deal succinctly and pointedly and involves an interplay so skillful that it can be compared with the work of the better musical groups usually heard in Town Hall, they create an atmosphere that suits the concert hall surroundings and is, on its own terms, a concert performance rather than vaudeville."

After having been tried out in many theaters throughout the country, *An Evening with Mike Nichols and Elaine May* came to the Golden Theatre on October 8, 1960, under the auspices of the Nine O'Clock Theatre. Although all the material was conceived by the stars, Nichols and May did use the services of a director, Arthur Penn. The reviews of the show were uniformly enthusiastic, though certain critics had some reservations.

Wide World

ELAINE MAY

Howard Taubman of the New York *Times* (October 10, 1960) called the pair "attractive comedians whose years in night clubs have not given them a hard sheen," but he felt that their improvisatory manner sometimes blunted the edge of their wit. "Such hesitations are discomfiting; they rob a scene and its characters of definition; they give professional work an amateurish vagueness."

An Evening with Mike Nichols and Elaine May, which has been put on LP by Mercury Records, ended its New York run on July 1, 1961. Miss May is writing a play in which she and Nichols hope to star on Broadway.

Elaine May takes her surname from that of her ex-husband, Marvin May, whom she married in her teens. The marriage ended in divorce, and Miss May, who has never remarried, lives on Manhattan's West Side with her mother and ten-year-old daughter, Jeannie. Inimical to publicity, she sometimes makes preposterous disclosures to interviewers. To columnist Earl Wilson, for example, she gave her body measurements as "24-35-127½."

Actually, Miss May is five feet five inches tall and weighs 110 pounds. Her hair is black and her eyes brown; still photographs showing her as she really looks when not engaged in her comic impersonations reveal her as having the dark beauty of a classic tragedienne, an impression heightened by her habitual choice of black clothes. Despite her sudden rise to fame and the high salaries she now commands (she and Nichols reportedly share $30,000 for a

MAY, ELAINE—*Continued*

single television appearance), she maintains the ironic attitude toward life on which her success has been based.

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MEARNS, DAVID C(HAMBERS) (mûrnz)

Dec. 31, 1899- Librarian

Address: b. Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 9 Primrose St., Chevy Chase 15, Md.

The Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. is probably the world's largest library, with a rich and extensive collection totaling more than 40,000,000 items on every subject and in almost every language. One of the library's "prized possessions—indeed, one of its rare treasures," in the words of a senior staff member, is David C. Mearns, a warm and witty scholar and bookman who serves as chief of the manuscript division, assistant librarian for the American collections, and incumbent of the chair of American history. In his more than forty years with the Library of Congress, during which he says he has never known a dull day, Mearns has won an outstanding reputation as historian, authority on Abraham Lincoln, archivist, and—as Archibald MacLeish put it—"one of the pleasantest authors of our time to read."

The Library of Congress

DAVID C. MEARNS

David Chambers Mearns was born in Washington, D.C. on December 31, 1899, the son of William Andrew and Mary Beard (Chambers) Mearns. His father was a banker. A brother, William Andrew Mearns, Jr., died in 1943. David Mearns attended the Saint Albans School for Boys in Washington, where he won the English medal and was, as he noted himself, "accidental winner of the shot-put medal—my only experience with that sport."

For a year after he graduated in 1916 Mearns studied at George Washington University in Washington and then entered the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. In December 1918, during his sophomore year, he answered a newspaper advertisement to earn some Christmas money and reported for work at the Library of Congress. He has been there ever since, attributing what he terms his "inexplicable survival" to the fact that "the Library has been wonderfully patient."

In Mearns's first job, helping to restore the collections from a university library in Belgium, his pay was $360 a year, and he worked in the cellar. "I was awful glad to get out of that cellar," he told a reporter for the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (December 16, 1958) on the fortieth anniversary of his first day at the library. "All the heat went past me through the gratings in the floor."

Mearns's rise from the cellar over the past four decades has been a steady one. After two years as a reference assistant he was transferred from the order division to the reading rooms, where he served successively as a stack inspector, special assistant, and chief assistant. In 1939 he was promoted to superintendent of the reading rooms; two years later he became chief reference librarian and in 1943, director of the reference department. He was assistant librarian from 1949 to 1951, when he was appointed to his position as chief of the manuscript division. Since that time he has held the additional titles of assistant librarian for the American collections and incumbent of the library's chair of American history.

In administering the manuscript division, Mearns is the overseer of more than 17,000,000 papers, including records of the birth of the nation and the personal papers of twenty-three Presidents. Among the priceless documents are the originals of Thomas Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independence; George Washington's commission as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army; James Madison's notes on the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention; and the first and second drafts of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. During Mearns's tenure as chief of the division, some 5,000,000 papers have been added to the collections. But his contributions to the library and to scholarship are not limited to the gathering and custody of manuscripts; he is a distinguished author in his own right, with a reputation as a "historian's historian" who has done much to show both scholars and general readers the excitement and drama that can be found in the search for and the study of great historic documents.

One of the nation's most highly respected authorities on Abraham Lincoln, Mearns was entrusted with the task of editing *The Lincoln Papers* (Doubleday, 1948), for which he sifted through the entire body of Lincoln manuscripts that had been bequeathed to the Library of Congress by the will of Robert Todd Lincoln, elder son of the President—manuscripts that were opened to the public for the first time on July 26, 1947. Mearns selected the material going into the two volumes from some 18,000 documents in the Lincoln papers; the work ranks as a major and distinctive contribution to Lincoln literature.

Mearns is also the author of *The Story Up to Now; The Library of Congress, 1800-1946* (1947) and *Herbert Putnam, 1861-1955; A Memorial Tribute* (1956), both published by the Government Printing Office. Putnam, under whom Mearns served his apprenticeship, was Librarian of Congress from 1899 to 1939. Other books by Mearns include *Three Presidents and Their Books,* written with Arthur E. Bestor and Jonathan Daniels (University of Illinois Press, 1955) and, with Charles E. Sunderlin and Frances Lander Spain, *Books and Publishing* (Simmons College, 1955). He has been a contributor to the New York *Times,* New York *Herald Tribune,* Washington *Post and Times Herald,* and numerous professional journals in the fields of librarianship, history, and Lincolniana.

As a historian and Lincoln scholar, Mearns has served as a member of the National Historical Publications Commission and the Civil War Centennial Commission and as secretary of the Joint Committee of Congress on Arrangements on the Commemoration Ceremony of Lincoln's Sesquicentennial. In 1953 he participated in the Symposium on the Manuscript Sources of American History, held by the American Philosophical Society, and was Windsor Lecturer at the University of Illinois.

Numerous honors and awards have been bestowed on Mearns in recognition of his scholarly contributions to library science and to the study of American history. He received the honorary Litt.D. degree from Lincoln College in May 1960, the Distinguished Service Award of the Library of Congress in 1958, and the medal of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission in 1960 and was named a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists in 1959. He has been president of the District of Columbia Library Association and president of the Manuscript Society. He belongs also to the Ampersand Club (Minneapolis and Saint Paul), the Cosmos Club, the Bibliographical Society of America, and other organizations.

David C. Mearns married Mildred Sellers Haines on November 27, 1929. There was one child, Anne Almy—now Mrs. Richard Allen Jacoby. Mrs. Mearns died in 1945; on February 27, 1951 Mearns married Mary Hume Richardson, who is also a librarian.

Some of the "deft, urbane, and salty prose" (in Archibald MacLeish's phrase) for which Mearns is known glints through the information he gives about himself. He describes his eyes as "(bleary) blue" and his hair as "(sparse) blonde." He stands six feet one inch tall and weighs 185 pounds, wears gay bow ties, and is regarded by his colleagues in and out of the Library of Congress as a person of genial wisdom, sparkling wit, and great charm. He is a Baptist and in stating his political preference he calls himself a "Whig."

In a speech devoted to Mearns, which he delivered on the floor of the House of Representatives on August 25, 1960, Representative Fred Schwengel of Iowa hailed the library official as a dedicated public servant, "one of those men of high distinction, themselves a part of the great democracy, devoting themselves to the good of the whole."

When some eighty-five past and present associates gathered to honor him on the occasion of his fortieth anniversary with the Library of Congress in 1958, Mearns gave a brief talk entitled "The Forty Years of Musa Mearns," in which he said, "In the very strictest sense the Library has given me my life: I would like to think that, such as it has been, I have had the honor to return it."

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MEDAWAR, PETER BRIAN Feb. 28, 1915- Zoologist; university professor

Address: b. University College, University of London, Gower St., London, England; h. "Lawn House," 12 Hampstead Sq., London W.C. 3, England

For his part in discovering a phenomenon which may be "a major breakthrough in the field of immunology," and for opening "a new chapter in experimental biology," Peter Brian Medawar was named a co-recipient of the 1960 Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology. He shares the award and a sum of about $43,700 with Sir Macfarlane Burnet of Australia's University of Melbourne, whose theory concerning the immunological pattern of the individual Medawar tested and proved in the laboratory.

The holder of a chair in zoology and anatomy at the University of London, Dr. Medawar is an eminent biological researcher and is well known to scientists in the United States and elsewhere for his development of a fibrinogen substance. Since the early 1940's he has devoted himself, in the main, to ascertaining why skin tissue transplants provided by donors will not "take." His recognition of the role of individual body immunity, in which a foreign invader such as a donor transplant is rejected by the body in much the same way as a virus or bacteria is denied, was the foundation for the theory of acquired immunological tolerance.

Born in Brazil on February 28, 1915, Peter Brian Medawar is the son of Nicholas Medawar, a British subject who was engaged in business there, and his wife, the former Edith Muriel Dowling. Peter was educated at Marlborough College, a fashionable English public school, and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he showed his mettle as a student by taking a

PETER BRIAN MEDAWAR

first class in zoology. His original experiments involved the growth of tissue matter, and in 1935 Magdalen College awarded him the Christopher Welch Scholarship and a Senior Demyship to support his scientific investigations.

As a student in the School of Pathology, Medawar pursued advanced research under Sir Howard Florey, who shared a Nobel Prize in 1945 for his work on penicillin. At the same time Medawar studied mathematical computations on growth and changes in animal structure. The successful results that he obtained in his studies of embryonic growth patterns earned for him the Edward Chapman Research Prize in 1938. In the same year he was named a Fellow by Examination at Magdalen.

During World War II Dr. Medawar worked in military research, concentrating in particular on tissue transplants. He produced a concentrated solution of fibrinogen, a biological "glue," which was used successfully in operations of skin grafts and for uniting ends of severed nerves. This provided the answer for many of the surgical problems of transplantation, and it effectively eliminated obstacles to the transplantation of some organs as well as skin tissue on one's own body. His initial investigations involved laboratory animals, but during the war Medawar had the opportunity to study human grafts on military casualties at the burns unit of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. He was particularly concerned with the problem of grafts from human donors and their inability to heal. He was among the first medical scientists to recognize a "rejection reaction" by the human body, which develops antibodies (similar to those created to fight viruses) to reject and destroy tissue transplants intended to replace wounded or diseased parts. Dr. Medawar established that the human body rejected grafts from other bodies because of a difference in an individual's immunological pattern.

In addition to his research programs, Dr. Medawar maintained a full teaching schedule. During the year 1944 he filled a dual position as Senior Research Fellow at Saint John's College, Oxford, and university demonstrator in zoology and comparative anatomy. He achieved a Fellowship by Special Election of Magdalen College in 1946, but the following year he left Oxford for Birmingham University, where he was appointed Mason Professor of Zoology.

While Medawar was at Birmingham University he began to work with Dr. Macfarlane Burnet of the University of Melbourne, an authority on influenza, leukemia, and virus diseases. Burnet had begun the study of individual immunological patterns and reactions in 1949, using the experiments of Medawar and others as a starting point. His hypothesis stated that immunological patterns were not inherited or transmitted at the time of conception but were developed in the embryo, with full immunological maturity being acquired gradually after birth. The human body, according to Sir Macfarlane, could be taught to tolerate grafts by introducing a foreign element or pattern from selected donors during this period of immunological development; if this same foreign pattern were reintroduced in the body at a later time, it would not be rejected outright.

Dr. Medawar understood the Burnet theory and recognized how closely it followed the line of his own work on tissue transplants. Ever the inquisitive researcher, he began experimentation to break through the hallowed concepts surrounding the "immunological defenses," which "are dedicated to the proposition that anything foreign must be harmful." This idea according to Medawar, "is ground out in a totally undiscriminating fashion with results that are sometimes irritating, sometimes harmful, and sometimes mortally harmful. It is far better to have immunological defenses than not to have them, but this does not mean that we are to marvel at them as evidences of a high and wise design" (*Time*, October 31, 1960).

Working with a staff of researchers at University College of the University of London, where he was appointed Jodrell Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in 1951, Dr. Medawar confirmed Sir Macfarlane's thesis. He published a paper in 1953 reporting on the injection of mice embryos with cell tissue from a different mouse strain. The inoculations did not inhibit normal development and when, in maturity, tissue from the same breed as the original donors was grafted, the preconditioned mice showed a tolerance of the grafts. The prenatal treatment had produced "acquired immunological tolerance." Mice that were not treated at all continued to reject the grafts.

The Medawar experiments are still confined to the realm of theory and as yet have no direct medical use. The method of treating the embryo cannot be repeated in humans, simply because it is impossible to know who will be the donor of the organ that might be needed at some point later in life. The inoculum has to have been taken from the donor. If the "immunity barrier" can be broken, however, it might well usher in a new era in modern surgery, making possible the transplantation of skin grafts and organs from strange donors. Physicians also regard the discovery as an advance in the treatment of certain radiation injuries, leukemia, and allergic disorders.

For their joint efforts in formulating and proving the theory of acquired immunological tolerance, Peter Medawar and Sir Macfarlane were named the winners of the 1960 Nobel Prize for Medicine. Dr. Medawar is the fiftieth Britisher to receive this coveted honor.

Invited to the United States several times, Dr. Medawar has addressed audiences at Harvard University and in 1957 delivered the famous Harvey Lectures to a group of physicians and surgeons in New York. Medawar was one of three scientists to lecture in the Soviet Union under a cultural exchange program. He has also lectured at the University of Otago in Wellington, New Zealand.

The addresses that Medawar gave for the Reith Lectures of the British Broadcasting Corporation in 1959 were published in *The Future of Man* (Basic Books, 1960), an account of the evolutionary forces shaping modern man, including a discussion of genetics, population growth, human intelligence trends, and current medical problems. The prominent geneticist C. H. Waddington praised the books as "a really first-class piece of scientific popularizing." Dr. Medawar also wrote *The Uniqueness of the Individual* (Basic Books, 1957), a collection of essays of a philosophical, semiscientific nature. In addition, Medawar is the author of treatises on growth, aging, immunity, and cellular transformations.

A member of the British Medical Council, Dr. Medawar served in 1955-56 as a member of its committee investigating the hazards of nuclear radiation. He has been a member of the Agricultural Research Council since 1952 and the University Grants Committee since 1955. Medawar was honored as a foreign member of the New York Academy of Sciences (1957) and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1959). He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society at the age of thirty-four, in 1949, and ten years later was awarded a Royal Medal of the Royal Society. In 1958 Queen Elizabeth II named him a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

A tall, distinguished-looking man, Peter Brian Medawar is six feet five inches in height, and has wavy hair graying at the temples and dark eyes. He was married to Jean Shinglewood Taylor in 1937. They have four children, two sons and two daughters, and they live at "Lawn House," an eighteenth-century house near Hampstead Heath. For recreation Dr. Medawar attends the opera and concerts and reads extensively in modern philosophy. His club is the Athenæum.

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N Y Times p12 O 21 '60
Who's Who, 1960

MELTON, JAMES Jan. 2, 1904-Apr. 21, 1961 Lyric tenor; sang leading roles at the Metropolitan Opera (1942-52); performed on the concert stage, radio, television, and in movies; collected antique automobiles. See *Current Biography* (September) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p86 Ap 23 '61

MENDERES, ADNAN 1899-Sept. 17, 1961 Former Prime Minister of Turkey (1950-60); elected to Parliament in 1930; helped to establish Democratic party in 1930; ousted by a military junta in 1960 and later executed. See *Current Biography* (November) 1954.

Obituary

N Y Times p14 S 18 '61

MENG, JOHN J(OSEPH) Dec. 12, 1906-
College president

Address: b. Hunter College, 695 Park Ave., New York 21

Inaugurated as the sixth president of Hunter College of the City of New York on October 31, 1960, Dr. John J. Meng succeeded Dr. George N. Shuster as head of the two-campus college with a student enrollment of over 18,000 and a faculty of more than 900. Dr. Meng had previously served at Hunter College as dean of administration and professor of history. He has been associated with the municipal college system of New York City for over twenty years and was a member of the faculty of Catholic University of America from 1931 to 1938. Dr. Meng specializes in the field of Franco-American diplomatic relations during the American Revolutionary War and the history of Catholicism in America. In explaining his approach to education, he has said: "In nine cases out of ten the innate good sense of young people exceeds that of their elders. Their prime need is to have that good sense channeled and supported by knowledge and understanding so that it may be effective."

John Joseph Meng was born in Cleveland, on December 12, 1906, "the only child of two only children," George Edward and Marie Louise (Gott) Meng. His father was in the wholesale millinery business. John received his early education in Cleveland, where he attended a Roman Catholic elementary school and Cathedral Latin School. At the latter he was associate editor of both the school newspaper and his class yearbook.

After graduating from Cathedral Latin School in 1924, Meng entered Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. There he majored in Latin and Greek and continued his extracurricular literary activities by serving as editor in chief of the college newspaper and literary editor of his class yearbook. He also managed the debating team and the glee club. Meng received his first insight into school administration when he worked as secretary to the dean of discipline at Catholic University of America.

(Continued next page)

Wide World

JOHN J. MENG

About the time that he earned the B.A. degree from Catholic University in 1928, Meng decided upon a diplomatic career and took the Foreign Service examination. Although he passed the test, he did not attain a high enough score to qualify for immediate appointment. Fortunately, however, Meng had done better on another exam—the national competition for the Knights of Columbus Fellowship. He won the four-year full tuition, room and board scholarship and, intending to prepare for the next Foreign Service examination, used it to enroll for a master's degree in history and economics at Catholic University.

Things did not work out as Meng planned them. Recalling what happened, he told Bennett Schiff (New York *Post,* March 7, 1960): "I got the M.A., all right, [in 1929], but they didn't give the State Department exam that year. The depression was under way and they were closing consulates all over the world. Well, here I was with a fellowship good for three more years, so I went for a Ph.D."

Going abroad for a year, Meng attended the École Libre des Sciences Politiques in Paris to study French diplomacy during the American Revolutionary War. When he returned to the United States, he accepted an assistantship in politics at Catholic University of America in 1931. In the following year he received the Ph.D. degree, having submitted a dissertation entited *The Comte de Vergennes; European Phases of his American Diplomacy* (1932). He soon became an instructor. "I found myself a teacher, more or less by accident and necessity, and then I found out that I enjoyed it very much," he explained in his interview with Bennett Schiff. "By the time they opened up the Foreign Service examination again I had been teaching for three years and wasn't interested any more. I never regretted it."

In 1937 Meng added the administrative post of secretary of the College of Arts and Sciences to his teaching duties and became an assistant professor in 1938. That same year he began his career in New York City's municipal college system when he went to the recently founded Queens College as instructor in politics. He remained at Queens College for eleven years, rising to the rank of assistant professor in 1941 and associate professor in 1948. From 1941 to 1949 he was chairman of the department of political science and in 1942-43 and again in 1947-48 served as chairman of the division of social sciences.

Dr. Meng joined the faculty of Hunter College as professor of history in 1949, and almost immediately was given a reduced class schedule so that he could help president Shuster with administrative problems. In 1952 these duties were organized into the new office of dean of administration. Meng was designated as its first occupant, in charge of planning, budget negotiations, maintenance, and clerical activities for the entire college. He also had executive control of the Bronx campus, and served as acting president in the absence of Dr. Shuster.

On February 9, 1960 Meng was named president of Hunter College. His appointment was made upon the unanimous recommendation of an eight-member committee that had spent almost a year considering the qualifications of fifty-six candidates. Dr. Meng became acting president on February 19, 1960, when Dr. Shuster went on leave of absence, and succeeded to the $25,000-a-year post on September 1, 1960, when Dr. Shuster retired.

Founded in 1870, Hunter is one of seven institutions that make up the municipal college system of New York City—the City University of New York (formerly College of the City of New York). Originally a women's college, it is now coeducational, except for the day division at its sixteen-story Park Avenue campus. The more conventional Bronx campus has five buildings. In addition to offering an undergraduate program, Hunter has recently established curricula that lead to a master's degree in such fields as education, nursing, and social work. The college also maintains an elementary school and a high school for gifted children and presents lectures and concerts with leading scholars and artists for the general public.

In his inaugural address president Meng criticized the "great void" left by merely instructing students in detailed truths of particular disciplines and called for a return to the teaching of absolute values and norms of human conduct. "Our students are entitled to know and to understand not only the questions which life poses," he said, "but the answers which mankind has found to be true and final." However, he cautioned: "We must understand where teaching ends and indoctrination begins; the dividing line between the two must never be crossed."

In addition to discharging his teaching and administrative responsibilities, Dr. Meng has found time to write books on early Franco-American relations and American Catholicism.

He is the author of *Despatches and Instructions of Conrad Alexandre Gérard, 1778-1780* (Johns Hopkins, 1939) and, with W. G. Leland and Abel Doysie, compiled volume 2 of *Guide to Materials for American History in the Libraries and Archives of Paris* (Carnegie Institution, 1944).

With E. J. Gergely he wrote *American History for Catholic High Schools* (Sadlier, 1955, revised edition, 1959). He is a co-author of *Christianity and America* (Sadlier, 1948) and edited and wrote an introduction for *The Government of the Catholic Church* by Elizabeth M. Lynskey (Kenedy, 1952). He has edited publications of the United States Catholic Historical Society, including several volumes of *Historical Records and Studies.* He has also contributed articles to political and historical journals.

No ivory tower academician, Dr. Meng has participated in international conferences and organizations. In 1945 he attended the first session of the Inter-American Academy of Comparative and International Law in Havana as a representative of the Institute of International Education. He was a delegate to conferences of the nongovernmental international organizations of the U.N. in 1947 and 1949. He was an alternate consultant for the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1949-50. He also served the World Student Service Fund on its educational reconstruction committee in 1950 and on its general committee in 1951-52.

Closer to home, Dr. Meng has been active on the New York State Democratic Committee. He was a member of the state Democratic party's research advisory committee in 1950, chairman of the legislative program committee in 1951, and director of student internships in 1951-52. A member of various professional organizations, Meng served as president of the American Catholic Historical Association in 1945, national chairman of the Catholic Commission on Intellectual and Cultural Affairs in 1948, and president of the United States Catholic Historical Society from 1948 to 1950. Since 1959 he has been on the board of lay trustees of Trinity College in Washington, D.C. His social club is the Lotus in New York.

On August 18, 1937 Dr. John J. Meng married Marjorie Fidelis Brunini. They have eight children, of whom the two eldest are girls, Marie and Marjorie. The boys are John Joseph, George, Alexander, Michael, and the twins, Charles and Matthew. Dr. Meng is a stamp collector in a way: he never buys stamps, just swaps them with his boys. "With a family my size," he says, "you don't have much time for hobbies." He also spends much time in painting and repairing his house—a "hobby" forced on him by his six active sons.

Standing six feet tall and weighing around 170 pounds, the bespectacled Dr. Meng has hazel eyes and gray-brown hair that is thinning. His personality and appearance square with the popular image of the quiet and scholarly looking professor. He has a relaxed and placid disposition and is somewhat self-effacing. As an administrator, he is precise, orderly, and efficient. In 1960 Manhattan College conferred an honorary LL.D. degree on him. The Associated Newman Alumni of New York have honored him with the William F. O'Brien Award. The name of Hunter's president is of German origin, but there is a Chinese ideogram for "Meng," which means "A No. 1."

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MERRICK, DAVID Nov. 27, 1912- Theatrical producer

Address: b. 246 W. 44th St., New York 36

One of the most successful producers on Broadway since the palmy days of David Belasco is David Merrick, who at one time during the 1960-61 theatrical season had six shows running in the neighborhood of Shubert Alley. Merrick, who has been called "the Barnum of Broadway producers," has produced more than twenty plays. Only four have been outright failures. He owes this record to his talent for public relations, his razor-edged business acumen, and his unrelenting drive. These traits have enabled Merrick both to select hits and to jolt the public into taking notice of plays that had not exactly been fawned over by the critics or that had begun to lose their drawing power at the box office. In April 1961 he received a special Antoinette Perry theater award "in recognition of a fabulous production record over the past seven years."

David Merrick was born in St. Louis, Missouri (a town he has often assailed as a cultural wasteland) on November 27, 1912, the youngest child of Samuel and Celia Margulois. His father was a small merchant. He had two brothers and three sisters, and after the divorce of his parents, when he was ten, he was raised by one of his sisters. Stage-struck since boyhood, while growing up he tried to see "everything live that came to town" in the way of entertainment.

After graduating from Central High School in St. Louis, Merrick entered Washington University as a scholarship student. As an undergraduate, he won second prize in a playwriting contest, outranking, among others, another beginning playwright, named Tennessee Williams. Merrick transferred from Washington University to St. Louis University, where he earned his law degree. Through law school he never ranked lower than third or fourth in his class in scholarship. At both colleges Merrick also tried his hand at play directing as well as writing before he discovered that production was the aspect of campus theatricals that he liked best.

Merrick supported himself through his school years by taking odd jobs, like selling millinery and working in the post office during the Christmas rush. According to his own testimony, he disliked his native city intensely, so much so that he used even to avoid riding over

Wide World

DAVID MERRICK

it in a plane; he had, however, enough regard for it to change his name when he migrated to New York City, so that if he failed in the theater, he would be able to return to his law practice in St. Louis.

His flourishing law practice, which lasted until 1949, enabled Merrick to live in New York "modestly" for seven years (at about $10,000 a year), until he established himself as a producer. He first ventured into the Broadway theater in 1940, when he invested $5,000 in *The Male Animal,* produced by Herman Shumlin, whom he had met through a friend. Merrick's investment returned him $20,000. He also worked for Shumlin, as play-reader, press agent, and general manager. Ulcers kept him out of the United States Army during World War II.

In 1949 Merrick struck out on his own, when he produced *Clutterbuck.* Financially, the show broke just about even. His next production, in 1954, was *Fanny,* the rights to which he obtained only after having pursued Marcel Pagnol (who wrote the trilogy from which the musical was adapted) from Paris to the Riviera. *Fanny* opened to hostile notices from the critics, but Merrick's talent for ballyhoo came to its rescue. One of his ploys was the commissioning of a sculptor to execute a life-sized statue in the nude of Nejla Ates, the show's belly dancer. The masterwork was placed in the Poet's Corner of New York's Central Park, opposite a bust of William Shakespeare, where it attracted much ogling attention. A photograph of the statue appeared in *Life,* posters for the show appeared on the French Riviera, and *Fanny,* with its run of 888 performances, enriched its investors.

Merrick's next production was Thornton Wilder's *The Matchmaker.* Although *The Matchmaker* established an instant rapport with most critics, its run was lengthened by another publicity gimmick: an antique British taxicab, apparently driven by a monkey, rolled down Broadway (the actual driver was concealed behind curtains in the back) with a sign reading, "I am driving my master to see *The Matchmaker.*"

A spate of Merrick plays and musicals followed, including *Look Back in Anger, Romanoff and Juliet, Jamaica, The World of Suzie Wong, La Plume de Ma Tante, The Good Soup,* and *Gypsy.* Only four of his productions—*Epitaph for George Dillon, The Good Soup, Maria Golovin,* and *Vintage '60*—have been unsuccessful. In March 1958 *Look Back in Anger* was resuscitated for a long run when Merrick hired a young woman to run up from the audience on to the stage and slap the leading man, Kenneth Haigh, for his brutishness toward the ladies in the cast. Merrick paid her $250 for losing control of her temper.

In the 1960-61 theatrical season Merrick produced *Vintage '60, A Taste of Honey, Irma La Douce,* and *Becket.* His holdovers also continued to draw crowds to *La Plume de Ma Tante, Gypsy,* and *Take Me Along,* and he planned to add *Do Re Mi, Seidman and Son,* and *Carnival* to his already crowded schedule.

Despite his successful manipulation of publicity to make hit shows or prolong their runs, Merrick is reported to "hate it." He has said that he feels "a great contempt for the whole notion, but we live in the kind of economy where people are constantly being urged to buy things by publicity stunts." He has, however, added: "If people can sell junk to the public that way, why can't I sell them a good play that way?"

As a matter of fact, Merrick attributes his ability to prosper more than most Broadway producers to his gift for publicity. He has called attention to the fact that backers for a show "want someone who will fight to keep [it] going." Merrick has gone on to explain more fully, "And if they have a hit thay want someone who will work to get more months out of it. Other things being equal, using promotion stunts would allow me to get ahead of my competitors. I'd say that's been a big factor in my success."

In the fall of 1960 Merrick alienated himself from his competitors when he was the first producer to return to the 8:30-8:40 curtain time on Wednesday evenings. Other producers at the time were still abiding by the experimental 7:30 curtain designed to benefit commuters. Their coolness fails to nettle Merrick, who once said of his fellow producers: "Most of them are bereft of ideas, vitality, and imagination. They're just businessmen who happen to be in the theater."

Merrick professes a genuine love for theatrical producing. "Since I've been in this business," he has said, "I've been in the company of people like Marcel Pagnol, Tyrone Guthrie, Garson Kanin, Ruth Gordon, and Josh Logan—a whole collection of great minds and wonderful wits. I wouldn't meet anyone like that in the law. Furthermore, I can't be taxed for the hours I've spent with such people."

The law had bored Merrick with its many technicalities; he left his practice as soon as he could afford to devote all of his time to the theater. After having tried playwriting in St. Louis, he decided that producing was his forte. "I can't write," he has said, "and in my way I'm doing a creative job." He concedes, however, that his legal training has been helpful on Broadway. "It's an excellent background for finding your way through the Broadway jungle. I know the pitfalls. I don't have to rush for my lawyer to read a contract."

Although Merrick has elevated the blood pressure of his fellow workers in the vineyard, he also has many admirers. Joshua Logan, who has worked with Merrick as both producer and director, has said: "He has given me a feeling of security when I'm working and a whole new incentive to work in the theater." Herman Shumlin, his former employer, has called Merrick "a milestone in our modern theater, where the exploitation of plays has become a lost art."

Soon after he graduated from law school, David Merrick married Leonore Beck of St. Louis. He maintains an impenetrable wall of mystery around his private life that is never breached by even his closest friends. The urbane, soft-spoken, and mustached producer is just short of six feet in height. Although his critics have often accused him of aggressiveness, Florence Fletcher of *Cue* magazine (November 19, 1960) found him "relaxed and disarming" during an interview. He uses airplanes to get to his destinations as frequently as the late Mike Todd and John Foster Dulles, and if curious fellow passengers ask him what he does for a living, he tells them that he is a lawyer. That blunts the edge of their curiosity.

For all of his intimate knowledge of the workings of the commercial theater, Merrick remains as stage-struck as he was during his college days in St. Louis. He sees himself as "an alley cat that's not quite trustful, that's always watching for someone to leap on him," and as a "lone wolf." He maintains that he produces only those shows that appeal to his own taste, and his taste is obviously catholic.

If the Broadway theater is still the Fabulous Invalid, Merrick is probably its busiest doctor, administering the intravenous injections that it needs for survival. He long ago learned the wisdom of putting his eggs in more than one basket. "My temperament is just not suited to doing one gigantic show a season and then having all my hopes knocked out in one night," he told Florence Fletcher. In the 1960-61 Broadway season his hopes were riding high.

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MESSER, THOMAS M. Feb. 9, 1920- Museum director

Address: b. Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, 1071 5th Ave., New York 28; h. 53 E. 82d St., New York 28

The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York has been one of the nation's cultural storm centers, architecturally as well as artistically, since 1959 when it opened its new building, designed by the late Frank Lloyd Wright. To carry out its policy of interpreting modern art to a vast public, the museum appointed Thomas M. Messer to succeed James Johnson Sweeney in January 1961. Messer came fully armed for this task from the Institute of Contemporary Arts in Boston, where he served as director from 1956 to 1961. He had also had previous experience as an executive and organizer of exhibits with the Roswell Museum and the American Federation of Arts.

A native of Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Thomas M. Messer was born on February 9, 1920 to Dr. Richard and Agatha (Albrecht) Messer. His father was an art historian who taught at Charles University in Prague. His mother was a member of a musical family that included many composers and teachers. After completing his secondary studies in European schools, Thomas Messer was named an exchange student by the Institute of International Education in the United States in 1939. His trip across the Atlantic was eventful. His ship, the *Athenia,* was torpedoed by a Nazi submarine, and he was rescued by a Norwegian vessel.

When he finally arrived in the United States, Messer enrolled at Thiel College in Greenville, Pennsylvania to major in chemistry. "I was fighting my fate," he later explained to interviewer Bruce Sloan (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* January 31, 1961). "Actually I had always been very interested in art—I was just a little slow getting around to it." Transferring to Boston University, he studied modern languages at its College of Liberal Arts and graduated with the B.A. degree in 1942. He then went to New York to work for the Office of War Information. A year later he enlisted in the United States Army and served in France and Germany. His knowledge of English, Czech, German, French, and Spanish enabled him to become an interrogator for military intelligence and a multilingual monitor for radio intelligence of the United States Military Government in Germany.

Remaining in Europe after World War II, Messer studied art formally for the first time, at the Sorbonne, and earned a degree in 1947. However, when he returned to New York he entered the alien world of stockbroking, performing, as he once said, "with little distinction and less interest." A more interesting position was offered to him about six months later—the directorship of the Roswell Museum of History and Art (now Roswell Museum and Art Center) in New Mexico. There, he doubled the museum's permanent collection and organized

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exhibitions of the art of Peter Hurd, Henriette Wyeth, Ivan Meštrović, and others. While at the Roswell Museum, Messer took a year's leave of absence to complete the requirements for the M.A. degree at Harvard University in 1951. Later, he won a fellowship from the Belgian Ministry of Public Education and the Belgian-American Educational Foundation for study in Brussels in 1953.

Joining the staff of the American Federation of Arts in New York in 1952, he first held the post of assistant director in charge of its national exhibitions program. He became director of exhibitions in 1953 and director of the federation in 1955. Between 1952 and 1955 Messer organized eight traveling art shows that were sent to museums, university art departments, and various organizations in the United States. Some of these exhibits included creations ranging from oil paintings to cartoons.

To promote international good will, the federation prepared shows for display in the Far East, Australia, Europe, and South America at the request of the United States Information Agency, the Ford Foundation, and foreign newspapers. In an interview with Carlyle Burrows (New York *Herald Tribune,* July 31, 1955), Messer said that the exhibits "are material evidence to those who view them that there exists a community of thought and understanding which goes beyond nationality."

Leaving the American Federation of Arts in 1956, Messer went to Boston as director of the Institute of Contemporary Art. At that time the institute did not have permanent quarters. Under his leadership funds were raised for a new building, which was completed in 1960. Situated on the Charles River, the stark, box-like structure has a glass façade and a rear exterior wall of bold black-and-white triangles, and straddles a moat on stilts. This modern building is perhaps as challenging to proper Bostonians as the Guggenheim is to proper New Yorkers. At the Institute of Contemporary Art, Messer carried out a program of education in modern art based on loans of drawings, paintings, and sculpture. The technique that he used to arrange exhibits dramatized the historical development of a specific school or theme.

After a six-month search, Harry F. Guggenheim appointed Thomas M. Messer the new director of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York in late January 1961. Since 1959, when the museum moved into its new home on upper Fifth Avenue, it has been a center of controversy. The building, conceived by the late Frank Lloyd Wright, is an immense concrete spiral, wider at the top than at the base and covered by a huge dome. Paintings are arranged along the curving wall, bordered by a ramp spiraling down to the sculpture court on the ground floor with its flowing curves produced by fountain, vegetation, and simple furnishings. A New York *Herald Tribune* (February 4, 1961) writer noted that the structure has been more of a success as "a tourist attraction than as an instrument of artistic understanding." Others have dubbed it "the inverted cupcake," "the giant Jell-O-Mold," "the last outpost of the Maginot Line."

At the time Messer succeeded James Johnson Sweeney as the museum's director, some press statements suggested that Sweeney's resignation in July 1960 was the result of dissatisfaction with the building itself. Others observed that the building was a symbol of his discontent rather than its cause, since he had disagreed with ideals and policies, in particular with Harry F. Guggenheim's plan for introducing popular lectures and offering avant-garde recitals of the performing arts.

Messer has called the Guggenheim's new home "magnificent" and "one of the great buildings of the 20th century." Regarding an expanded program, Messer told a *Newsweek* (March 20, 1961) reporter: "We feel that the public is in need of guidance to appreciate modern art and that we must meet this need. . . . We must interpret our exhibitions with lectures every day, and we hope to organize a series of seminars on modern art for a more specialized audience." He believes that the museum's proposed program for both performing and visual arts should help reduce the dualism between education and entertainment.

Responsibilities that Messer is carrying out at the museum include administration, developing the professional and curatorial staff, organizing and installing exhibitions, and increasing the size of the permanent collection. At the time that he took up his duties he expressed an eagerness to broaden the base of the museum's acquisitions and he said: "We are not dedicated to a single school." He also jokingly said: "We may go back to Giotto." Working closely with him in realizing the goals of the museum is H. Harvard

Arnason, vice-president of art administration, who is responsible for general policy and development.

Since Messer became the director of the Guggenheim, the museum has featured an exhibition of eighty paintings from the Arensberg and Gallatin collections of the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Another show was a display of 100 paintings from the G. David Thompson collection. The works of this group, now in the possession of Galerie Bayeler in Switzerland, are scheduled to be sold.

In addition to working as an administrator, Messer made a survey of Puerto Rican cultural projects in 1954, directed a *Life* magazine exhibition project in Europe in 1956, and was a consultant for Time, Inc. He contributed articles to art magazines and museum bulletins and catalogues. In the summers of 1960 and 1961 he conducted a seminar on modern art at Harvard University.

Slight in stature, Thomas M. Messer is five feet five inches tall and weighs 145 pounds. He has brown eyes and brown hair. Organizations in which he holds memberships include the American Association of Museums, St. Botolph Club of Boston, and Harvard Club of New York. He has been an American citizen since 1944.

His favorite hobby as well as his profession is art. Sometimes in gathering works for a show he turns to his own collection, in which he emphasizes pre-Columbian pieces, bronze sculpture, and modern Latin American paintings, as well as contemporary American works. Mrs. Messer shares with him this interest in collecting and also his enjoyment of music and books. The former Remedios Garcia Villa, she was an exchange student from the Philippines before their marriage on January 10, 1948.

A New York *Times* writer (January 31, 1961) observed that Messer "bears little resemblance to the gilt-framed formality once associated with museum directors." Although he has a showman's flair for creating an atmosphere of excitement in a museum, he brings a quiet approach to his task, which he regards as one of education rather than indoctrination.

In discussing the problems of a curator of twentieth-century art, Messer wrote: "Museums do not make stylistic trends, they reflect them. In doing so, the museum man concerned with the past has, of course, time on his side. . . . Those concerned with contemporary forms, on the other hand, are watching a kaleidoscope in motion. They see fragments and guess, with hopeless daring, at missing pieces which may at that moment, or later, be recovered from an unknown mine" (*Art in America,* fall 1958).

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MESSICK, DALE 1906(?)- Cartoonist

Address: Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, Inc., 220 E. 42d St., New York 17; h. Ogden Dunes, Ind.

Dale Messick, the artist who draws the comic strip *Brenda Starr, Reporter,* is the lone female working in the "major leagues of comic strip cartooning." She has been in the field since *Brenda Starr* was first syndicated by the Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate in 1940. By November 1960 Dale Messick's creation (she calls herself "Brenda Starr's mamma") was carried by about 100 newspapers in the United States and five foreign countries and reached an audience of more than 40,000,000. In survey after survey, it rates among the ten most popular comic strips.

Dalia Messick was born in South Bend, Indiana around 1906. Her father, Cephas Messick, was a sign painter and vocational schoolteacher; her mother, Bertha Messick, who is now in her eighties, was a milliner. Christened Dalia at birth, the cartoonist later changed her name to Dale when she discovered that many editors were prejudiced against female artists. To this day, many people believe that Dale Messick, creator of Brenda Starr, is a man.

Dalia Messick grew up in Hobart, Indiana. Anything but a success as a student, she was left back in the third grade and again in the eighth. She even dropped out of high school for a year before she was persuaded to return by her parents. At the age of twenty Dalia Messick graduated from high school. She started to draw at the age of ten and, appropriately enough, she drew comic strips. Although her stories and drawings made a hit with her fellow students, she remained disenchanted with academic life. She once summed up her school days with the remark: "Between you and me, school was just awfully dull."

After high school, Dalia Messick spent one summer at the Art Institute of Chicago. Later she began to work at an engraving plant, and followed this up with jobs painting names on motorboats and in the art department of a soft-drink firm. Finally she found herself designing greeting cards for a Chicago company. When one of her cards sold 4,000,000 copies and she didn't get a bonus of any sort, she quit and headed for New York City.

In New York, Miss Messick got another job designing greeting cards and began trying to break into the comic-strip market. Discovering, however, that the market did not want women cartoonists, she changed her name to Dale. She had a discouraging meeting with Joseph M. Patterson, publisher of the New York *Daily News* and head of the Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, who frankly told her that he had once used the work of a woman cartoonist and that he was not interested in trying another one.

After the meeting, however, Dale left several of her drawings with Patterson. They eventually came to the attention of Mollie Slott, now a vice-president and manager of the syndicate, the woman who had helped in the birth of the

Chicago Tribune—New York News Syndicate, Inc.

DALE MESSICK

comic strips, *Little Orphan Annie, Winnie Winkle,* and *Terry and the Pirates.* Mollie Slott saw promise in Dale Messick's work and together they started work on a comic strip that was to develop into *Brenda Starr, Reporter.*

Dale Messick had originally planned to make her central character a red-haired and beautiful girl bandit, but Miss Slott talked her into making her heroine a newspaper reporter. The new character was named Brenda, after Brenda Frazier (then the most glamorous of debutantes), and Starr, to show that Brenda Starr would be a star reporter, not a girl marooned in the social department, writing wedding announcements.

After Dale Messick finished the trial strip and submitted it to Patterson, he was still uninterested. He did, however, permit Miss Slott to offer it for sale to other newspapers, refusing, at the same time, to run it in the *News. Brenda Starr, Reporter* first appeared on the comic pages every Sunday beginning with June 30, 1940 and within a year was flourishing financially. In October 1945 it became a daily feature. It eventually appeared in the *News,* but not until after the death of Patterson.

Miss Messick's dreams provide her with a major source of material for Brenda Starr's adventures. She usually arises at seven A.M., and sometimes as early as four or five, in order to set down what she has dreamed during the night. By the time her assistants arrive at ten A.M., she usually has accomplished a considerable amount of work. She has one assistant who draws outdoor backgrounds, most of the male characters appearing in the strip, and the lettering. Another part-time assistant draws automobiles and mechanical appliances. Miss Messick blocks out the stories and roughs the drawings into comic panels. She is the only one who ever lays a pencil on the figure of Brenda Starr.

Although her comic strip deals with the newspaper profession, Dale Messick knows very few reporters and has only a peripheral knowledge of the world of journalism. These deficiencies, however, do not seem to trouble her. "Authenticity is something I always try to avoid," she has said. Brenda Starr talks back to her managing editor; she always gets exotic assignments, never routine tasks. She is continually searching for her "mystery man," Basil St. John (who, in turn, is continually searching for black orchid serum). She has been known to dash into the city room at night, dash off a story, and deliver the finished copy to the only other person in the city room—the scrubwoman. Writing in the *Saturday Evening Post* (November 19, 1960), Norma Lee Browning speculated that the cleaning woman "presumably conveyed it directly to the front page, without intervention of editors or other middlemen."

After scrutinizing these improbable adventures, one editor accused Brenda of doing a "disservice to the industry." Dale Messick's fans, however, do not seem to resent the fact that Brenda is not true to life. They keep on reading the strip, papers keep on printing it, and Miss Messick keeps on drawing an annual income estimated at $50,000. Her fellow cartoonists regard her with respect. Veteran cartoonist Chester Gould, creator of *Dick Tracy,* has said: "What astounds me the most is her stamina. This business is one of the toughest in the world, and it's almost beyond comprehension that any woman could keep up with it."

Over the years Miss Messick has developed the reputation of being a rather wayward artist. One time, for example, she drew a panel in which a man had his left foot bandaged. Two panels later it was his right foot that was bandaged. Such inconsistency doesn't seem to trouble her. Editors have complained that they have to rewrite some of her stories because Miss Messick has allowed errors to creep in. The artist says: "Editors never get my stories, but my readers do."

Dale Messick is married to Oscar Strom, an attorney practising in Gary, Indiana. By a previous marriage she is the mother of a teen-aged daughter named Starr (whom some people call Brenda). Miss Messick is five feet, two inches tall, red-haired, and slender. Gay in disposition, she usually wakes up singing—anything from popular songs to operatic arias. Like Brenda Starr, she is fond of hats, and she usually crowds two dozen pairs of shoes into her closet. She has never joined the National Cartoonists Society and she turns down most social invitations. For relaxation she walks along the shore of Lake Michigan with her toy collie, thinking up plots for *Brenda Starr, Reporter.*

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Sat Eve Post 233:34+ N 19 '60 pors

MILHAUD, DARIUS (mē-yō′) Sept. 4, 1892- Composer

Address: b. Mills College, Oakland, Calif.; Conservatoire Nationale de Musique, 14 rue de Madrid, Paris 8, France; h. 10 boulevard de Clichy, Paris 18, France

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1941.

Unable to find a living French composer to match Darius Milhaud in importance, his admirers must go back to Debussy and Ravel, with whom he is comparable in extent of influence, perhaps, though not in style. Because of Milhaud's variety in conception and form and his fecundity—his capacity for dealing freshly with each new composition in a list of opus numbers that exceeded 350 in 1961—music critics have some trouble in categorizing him. Jaunty ditties are characteristic of Milhaud; so are warm lyricism, grandeur of expression, passion, and solemn religious feeling. His harmony, counterpoint, and rhythm have enlarged music as a means of communication. Since 1940 he has taught composition at Mills College in Oakland, California and since 1947 he has also taught at the Conservatoire Nationale de Musique in Paris.

Much of the music of Darius Milhaud bears an easily recognizable indebtedness to his national and religious origins. He was born on September 4, 1892 in Aix-en-Provence, in the south of France, where the Milhaud family, members of the Comtadin Hebrew sect, had prospered for many centuries. His father, Gabriel Milhaud, was the director of a firm exporting almonds. His mother, Sophie (Allatini) Milhaud, born in Marseilles, came from a distinguished family of Sephardic Jews in Italy.

"I was a well-behaved but rather neurotic child, continually subject to nervous attacks brought on by the slightest things," Milhaud recalled in his autobiography, *Notes Without Music* (Knopf, 1952). He spent many happy summers, however, at his grandmother's estate, "L'Enclos," on the outskirts of Aix. In later years he returned to L'Enclos as often as he could, and he has said that he did his best work there. Both his parents loved music; his mother had studied singing for many years in Paris. Darius was not yet four years old when he played piano duets with his father. At seven he began to learn the violin, and at twelve he played in a local string quartet.

Music became for Milhaud, to use his words, "a more and more imperious necessity." As soon as he had graduated from Lycée Mignet in Aix in 1909, he went to Paris to study at the Conservatoire Nationale de Musique. Among his teachers were Xavier Leroux for harmony, Paul Dukas for orchestration, and André Gédalge for counterpoint. In Paris, also, Milhaud enthusiastically attended the concerts and operas that his home town had not been able to offer, and sooner or later he met almost all the promising young creative writers and musicians of prewar Paris.

On holidays in Aix, Milhaud spent his time composing, often obviously inspired by Debussy. As his talent developed, he decided to abandon the study of the violin in favor of composition. One of his early works, a sonata for two violins and piano, won the Prix de Composition Lepaulle (1915) of the conservatoire. "That is the only time in my life I have ever won an award," Milhaud recorded in his autobiography.

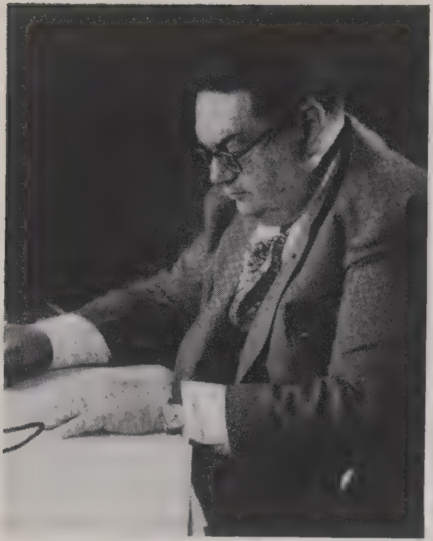
One of the notables that Milhaud met in Paris just before World War I was the poet and diplomat Paul Claudel. When war broke out, Milhaud was absorbed in a study of the problems of polytonality and was applying his research to his own composition for Claudel's *Les Choëphores* of Aeschylus. In 1916 Claudel was appointed French minister to Brazil and invited Milhaud to go along with him as his secretary, or attaché to the legation. They arrived in Rio de Janeiro in February 1917, in the middle of a carnival that introduced Milhaud to Brazilian folk songs and dances—popular music whose rhythms and melodies fascinated him. His Brazilian experiences produced, among other compositions, his *Saudades do Brazil* (1920-21), twelve pieces using the rhythms of South American dances.

At the end of the war, Milhaud returned to France by way of New York. Quickly caught up in the changing postwar artistic movement of Paris, he lent his tendency toward independence to a reaction against impressionism in music. "Willy-nilly," as Milhaud expressed it, he became a member of the avant-garde *Groupe des Six,* which included Jean Cocteau, Erik Satie, Francis Poulenc, Georges Auric, Louis Durey, and Germaine Tailleferre. It was just an association of good friends for Milhaud, who was by no means disposed to follow the artistic creed of any school.

Milhaud's love for Brazil lingered, and in 1919 he wrote a farce and fantasia, the ballet *Le Boeuf sur le toit,* for which Cocteau produced a pantomine scenario and Raoul Dufy created the scenery. With Claudel, Milhaud worked on the ballet *L'Homme et son désir* (1918) and music for several Greek dramas. The satirical *Protée* of Milhaud and Claudel almost caused a riot when it was produced in Paris in 1920, probably because of the clashing polytonal harmonies of the music.

Jazz is one of the ingredients of some of Milhaud's music. When and where he sucsumbed to the influence of jazz and how lasting an influence it was, are questions on which his biographers disagree. Milhaud himself says that he first became interested in jazz when he heard it played on a visit to London soon after World War I and composed the shimmy *Caramel mou* (1920). During a stay in New York in 1922 he became acquainted with the tradition of New Orleans jazz in Harlem. Back home in Paris, he studied jazz records and used elements of jazz in his ballet *La Création du monde* (1923), inspired by African folklore.

Aaron Copland believes that Milhaud has probably done his finest work in the operatic field. His most widely performed opera is *La pauvre matelot,* whose libretto, written by



DARIUS MILHAUD

Jean Cocteau, concerns a virtuous wife who mistakenly murders her sailor husband when he returns home in disguise after a long absence. It was first produced in Paris in 1927 and later ran for three consecutive seasons in Berlin. Still popular in 1961, it was played at New York's Town Hall Festival of Music in January.

Another enormously successful opera was Milhaud's experimental *Christophe Colomb,* with libretto by Claudel, one in his trilogy of operas on American subjects that included *Maximilien* (1932) and *Bolivar* (1950). *Christophe Colomb* had its première in 1930 in Berlin, where one of its innovations was the use of a movie screen at the back of the stage to heighten scenic effects. His opera *Médée* was the last work performed at the Paris Opéra before the Nazi occupation in 1940.

Between the two world wars Milhaud made many concert and lecture tours in Europe and the United States, but during the 1930's he often had to cancel engagements because of crippling attacks of rheumatism. He also composed music for numerous stage productions, many of them Shakespearean, and for motion pictures, including Jean Renoir's *Madame Bovary* (1934), from which he extracted the piano suite *L'Album de Madame Bovary.*

In the summer of 1940, soon after the Germans had moved into France, Milhaud fled to the United States. On board the ship taking him from Lisbon to New York, he received a telegram offering him a teaching position at Mills College in Oakland, California. During the remaining war years he taught composition at Mills and spent most of his vacations conducting in American cities. He composed his first symphony on commission of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary and conducted its première in Chicago in 1940. (He had earlier written symphonies for small orchestras, but wanted to wait for full musical maturity before attempting a major symphony.) Since 1947 Milhaud has held the position of professor of composition at the Paris conservatoire as well as at Mills College, dividing his time between France and California.

Darius Milhaud wrote music for the texts of a Catholic poet in his collaboration with Claudel. The traditions of his own ancient Jewish lineage stand out in many compositions like *Poèmes Juifs* (1916) and *Six Chants Populaire Hebraïques* (1925). Working in 1940 with Armand Lunel, who supplied the translations, he set to music three of the prayers in the liturgy of the Comtadin sect in Aix, *Couronne de glorie.* He went to Jerusalem with Lunel in 1952 to prepare for the composition of his opera *David,* which the state of Israel commissioned to celebrate the 3,000th anniversary of the founding of the city of Jerusalem in 1954.

To communicate his vast range of interests, Milhaud has ventured into almost every form of musical composition—cantata, concerto, sonata, quartet, quintet, and sextet, as well as ballet, opera, symphony, and incidental music. He does not always match proficiency with productivity or merit with variety. Some critics deplore the occasional "triviality" of his conceptions and the "crudity" of his humor, for example, in setting a florist's catalogue to music. From time to time in his autobiography Milhaud suggests that he himself did not take each note he wrote with equal seriousness.

For Aaron Copland, the lyricism or singing quality of Milhaud's music is its most striking quality. He points out in *Copland on Music* (Doubleday, 1960) that Milhaud's independent attitude toward aesthetic rules and theories has not been likely to gain him an enthusiastically vocal following. In the early 1920's Copland was impressed by the forthrightness, many-sidedness, humanity, and contrasts of tenderness and violence in Milhaud's music, and after thirty years he continued to marvel at the composer's creative strength. "Those who persist in describing modern music as decadent and desiccated," Copland wrote, "will get little comfort from this man's music."

The complexities in Milhaud's music, sometimes expressing the complexities of modern life, were exemplified in his *Aspen Serenade,* which he wrote and conducted for the Aspen Musical Festival in Aspen, Colorado in August 1957. "In the last movement," the music critic for *Time* (August 26, 1957) reported, "Milhaud has a fugue for strings and a fugue for woodwinds going as the same time, with a trumpet chorale keeping them company." Edward Lockspeiser suggests in "The Mixture That Is Milhaud" (*High Fidelity,* March 1961) that a clue to Milhaud may be found in his admiration of Berlioz, Debussy (whom Milhaud does not consider to be essentially an impressionist composer), and Erik Satie (on whom Milhaud has written a book *Notes sur Erik Satie*).

Among the honors bestowed on Milhaud are degrees from the University of Judaism (1954), Hebrew Union College (1955), Brandeis University (1955), and Lewis and Clark College

(1959). He was made a commander of the Legion of Honor in 1958, is an officer of the Order of the Southern Cross (Brazil), and holds several other decorations. He is also a member of the American Institute of Arts and Letters, the American Academy of Letters and Science, the Swedish Music Academy, and the Accademia Santa Cecilia in Rome.

On May 4, 1925 Darius Milhaud married his cousin, Madeleine Milhaud, who had been preparing for a career on the stage. He has relied upon his wife not only for help in his creative work but also for care during his more or less constant traveling, because his arthritis requires him to use a wheelchair and canes. Their son is the painter Daniel Milhaud, and they have a grandson, David. Milhaud has black hair and brown eyes; he is a big man. As Edward Lockspeiser suggests, from a distance he might be taken for Churchill: "His great solid bulk has the amplitude of that figure."

In Milhaud's tolerance of outlook, receptiveness to many kinds of inspiration, and capacity for friendship there is a corresponding magnanimity. Gdal Saleski, who points out in *Famous Musicians of Jewish Origin* (Bloch, 1949) the importance of the vitality and influence of Milhaud's teaching in the United States, believes that "the keynote to Milhaud's character is his love and admiration of youth, and of freshness in art and life."

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MILLER, J(OSEPH) IRWIN

May 26, 1909- Corporation executive; organization official

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A corporation executive who has "dedicated his life to putting the camel through the needle's eye," J. Irwin Miller is the first layman to become president of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America. Miller, who advocates church union and merger, heads a fellowship of thirty-four communions with a total membership of 39,000,000. He succeeds the Reverend Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg and is serving for the triennium of 1960-63.

After having earned degrees from Yale University in the United States and Oxford University in Great Britain, Miller joined the family business, the Cummins Engine Company. He became board chairman in 1951. For many years he has been an active layman of the Disciples of Christ and has served the National Council since its founding in 1950. "I believe that there is no area in life which should not be governed by Christian principles," Miller once said. "Christianity should speak to labor leaders, business leaders, politicians, doctors, lawyers, and bankers. The church has a proper voice in these areas."

The grandson of two Disciples of Christ ministers, Joseph Irwin Miller was reared in a strict religious atmosphere. He was born on May 26, 1909 in Columbus, Indiana to Nettie (Sweeney) and Hugh Thomas Miller, who was a banker, university professor, and Lieutenant Governor of Indiana. He has one sister, now Clementine Miller Tangeman. As a child he attended Sunday school and soon began to participate in the affairs of his church.

Graduated from the Taft School in Watertown, Connecticut in 1927, Miller majored in Greek and Latin at Yale University, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and awarded the B.A. degree in 1931. He continued his education at Oxford University in England and received the M.A. degree in 1933. When he returned to Columbus, he went to work in his family's business, the Cummins Engine Company, manufacturers of diesel engines. In 1934 he became vice-president and general manager—posts he held until 1942.

On temporary leave from the Cummins Engine Company, Miller was a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve in 1943-44. He was attached to the aircraft carrier USS *Langley* during and after its commissioning. In true Navy tradition, he considers himself a "plank owner," or one who, having served on a ship at the time that it is commissioned, is therefore entitled to one of its planks when it is salvaged.

After he was discharged, he rejoined the Cummins Engine Company as its executive vice-president in 1944. Three years later he became its president. Since 1951 he has been the chairman of its board. Miller also holds considerable interests in the Irwin Union Bank & Trust Company of Columbus; the Union Starch & Refining Company of Granite City, Illinois; and Purity Stores, a chain of 105 supermarkets in California. All in all, the Miller enterprises employ 7,500 people and have a gross annual income of almost $300,000,000. Miller also serves on the board of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis. His personal fortune is estimated at more than $100,000,000.

An active Christian layman, Miller has undertaken many assignments for the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America since 1950. In that year he attended its constituting convention as an alternate delegate of the Disciples of Christ. He has been a member of the general board, the interim policy-making body, since 1952; chairman of the message committee in 1957; vice-

Milton Mann Studios, Inc.

J. IRWIN MILLER

chairman of the division on Christian life and work; vice-chairman of the general department of united church men; and member of the board's business and finance committee and policy and strategy committee.

On December 8, 1960 J. Irwin Miller was elected to a three-year term as president of the National Council of Churches of Christ, which is composed of twenty-seven Protestant and seven Orthodox Eastern denominations. The National Council encourages co-operation among its member churches, fosters mutual counsel among the denominations concerning spiritual life and religious activities, promotes the study of the Bible, and assists in the spread of the Christian religion. Among its current projects are the presenting of programs on radio and television; providing a ministry on wheels to over 250,000 migrant laborers; working to eliminate illiteracy in sixty-five countries; and collecting and distributing food, clothing, medicine, seeds, and money to the destitute in many parts of the world.

A champion of church merger, Miller asserted at the time he took office that the most important achievement of the December 1960 convention of the National Council was the "widespread acceptance of churches coming together in more than a co-operative sense." He later told reporters that "the divided character of Christianity is a sin."

In a speech he delivered on December 9, Miller called on American Protestantism to take positions on important national problems. "This is an age in which all too many Americans seem to want to go back to something," he said. "When the church offers an example of frightened timidity before the new opportunities of our day, wistfully wishing we could go back to some simple life on the farm, society is not likely to take its directions from the church."

Following the lead of its new president, the National Council has urged the extension of the federal minimum wage to 1,000,000 migratory farm workers, medical care for aged persons through Social Security, and the use of artificial birth-control methods for careful family planning. It opposes federal aid to public schools. With regard to racial discrimination, the National Council endorsed the nonviolent movement to integrate interstate travel in the South and called for the elimination of religious and racial discrimination in employment, including jobs with church and church-related agencies.

Miller's own denomination is the Disciples of Christ, which has almost 2,000,000 adherents in the United States and Canada. It is now officially known as the International Convention of Christian Churches. Founded by Thomas and Alexander Campbell in the early nineteenth century, the sect is congregational in church government, regards only the Bible as the rule of faith and practice, rejects human creeds and sectarian names, and baptizes followers by immersion.

In his own church, the 350-member North Christian Church in Columbus, Miller is an elder and is occasionally a substitute Sunday school teacher. When he quotes from the Bible in his teaching or pubic addresses, Miller relies on his classical training. He can read the New Testament in Greek. His minister once said that Miller is "the most Biblically literate man" that he has ever known; others have called him a liberal in theology and politics.

As generous with his money as he is with his time, Miller donates over 30 per cent of his income to religious, philanthropic, and political organizations. He has given financial backing to the *Christian Century* and has provided funds to the city of Columbus for the building of public schools. His contributions made possible the new campus of Christian Theological Seminary of Butler University in Indianapolis. Admitting students of all denominations, the seminary is a graduate school for ministerial education for the Disciples of Christ. Much of the financial support of the Disciples of Christ comes from the Miller family.

Miller is a trustee of the Taft School, a member of the council of Yale University, and the chairman of the board of trustees of Christian Theological Seminary. He serves on the National Industrial Conference Board and the commission on money and credit of the Committee on Economic Development, a quasi-governmental advisory body. He received honorary LL.D. degrees from Bethany College in West Virginia in 1956, Texas Christian University in 1958, and Indiana University in 1958. In Columbus he belongs to the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. His social clubs are the Chicago; Yale in New York; Missouri Athletic in Saint Louis; Columbia and Indianapolis Athletic in Indianapolis; and Cotton Bay in Eleuthera in the Bahama Islands. He is also a member of Beta Gamma Sigma fraternity. His political affiliation is with the Republican party.

Mrs. Miller, the former Xenia Ruth Simons, worked for the Cummins Engine Company before her marriage, which took place on February 5, 1943. The couple has five children: Margaret Irwin, Catherine Gibbs, Elizabeth Ann Garr, Hugh Thomas 2d, and William Irwin. Six feet two inches tall and spare, J. Irwin Miller has wavy gray hair, and speaks with a flat Hoosier accent. He plays golf, often scoring in the 80's, and sails his seventeen-foot sloop on Canada's Lake Rosseau, near his summer home. He is interested in modern art and architecture, reads Plato in Greek, and plays Bach on his Stradivarius violin to the piano accompaniment of his brother-in-law.

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Obituary

N Y Times p86 F 12 '61

MINOW, NEWTON N(ORMAN) (mĭn′ō) Jan. 17, 1926- United States government official; lawyer

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Employees of the Federal Communications Commission have sometimes jokingly contended that its initials must stand for "From Crisis to Crisis." The FCC chairmanship has been held in recent years by several men who resigned from the commission under fire. When Newton N. Minow, at thirty-four years of age, was designated to the position by President John F. Kennedy on January 9, 1961, he was the second youngest man ever to head the agency. He succeeds Frederick W. Ford, who continues as a member of the FCC.

By profession a lawyer, Minow was formerly a partner in the law firm headed by Adlai E. Stevenson. He served as a principal aide to Stevenson in the Presidential campaigns of 1952 and 1956 and four years later headed groups working for the election of Kennedy. Since taking office as head of the FCC, Minow has called much of television programming "a vast wasteland." He sees his agency as a watchdog monitoring the networks in the public interest. Several radio and TV columnists have noted that if Minow's deeds match his words, he will be enshrined in communications history as the man who mopped the blood off the TV screen, dumped a million cases of canned laughter into the sea, and put the old class-B movies back in the archives.

Newton Norman Minow was born on January 17, 1926 to Jay A. and Doris (Stein) Minow in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where his father owned a chain of laundries. He has a brother, Burton Minow of Milwaukee, and a sister, now Mrs. Armin Greene of Los Angeles. Newton was elected to the National Honor Society and graduated with high academic standing from Washington High School in Milwaukee in 1944.

Enlisting in the United States Army, he went to the University of Michigan to study engineering under the Army's specialized training program and earned a certificate in engineering. Later, he served in the China-Burma-India theater of operations with the Signal Corps. Discharged with the rank of sergeant in 1946, he enrolled at Northwestern University, where he majored in speech and political science. He won the Phi Eta Sigma Honorary Debate Award before he graduated with a B.S. degree in 1949. Meanwhile, he had become intent on studying the law. "I felt that law led to public service, and [I] wanted to contribute to public affairs," he later explained. The following year he earned the LL.B. degree from Northwestern University School of Law, Chicago, Illinois, where he was editor-in-chief of the *Illinois Law Review*, stood first in his class scholastically, and received the coveted Wigmore Award for the most significant contribution to the law school.

Admitted to the Illinois and Wisconsin bars in 1950, Minow engaged in corporate and general practice for a year with a prominent La Salle Street firm, Mayer, Mayer, Austrian & Platt (now Mayer, Friedlich, Spiess, Tierney, Brown & Platt) in Chicago. In 1951 he was appointed law clerk to Supreme Court Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson. After a stint as administrative assistant to Governor Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, he returned to the law firm. In 1955 Stevenson invited Minow to join him in forming a new law firm in Chicago, which became known as Stevenson, Rifkind & Wirtz. Two years later it was merged with the New York and Washington firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison. Minow was its youngest partner at the time of his resignation in 1961.

During World War II, Minow had his first technical experience in the field of communications when his outfit helped to string the first telephone line between India and China. As a key aide to Stevenson in the 1952 and 1956 Presidential campaigns, Minow made the acquaintance of television and radio representatives. In 1956 he suggested to Stevenson that the Presidential candidates engage in debate, but the idea was abandoned when President Eisenhower apparently showed no interest in the project. In the Presidential race of 1960, Minow had further experience with election campaigning over mass communications media.

In practising law, Minow also came into contact with various aspects of the communications media. He represented the Midwest Council for Airborne Television Instruction, which is scheduled to transmit instruction from airplanes to classrooms in several states, Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc., and several television personalities.

Chase, Ltd.

NEWTON N. MINOW

Newton N. Minow first met Robert F. Kennedy, John F. Kennedy's brother, during the 1956 Presidential race. During the 1960 campaign, Minow was one of those members of the inner Stevenson camp who urged Stevenson to declare in favor of Kennedy before the Democratic National Convention opened. He also acted as liaison between the two contenders at the convention. As secretary and general counsel of the National Business and Professional Men and Women for Kennedy-Johnson and as Chicago area chairman of the Citizens for Kennedy, Minow displayed an intelligence, viewpoint, and effectiveness that impressed Kennedy's brother-in-law, R. Sargent Shriver, who suggested Minow for the chairmanship of the FCC.

In selecting Minow, President-elect John F. Kennedy once more emphasized his New Frontier policy of assigning vigorous young men with ideas and administrative ability to top posts. The appointment was praised by both Republicans and Democrats, and Minow was sworn in on March 2, 1961. The FCC exercises jurisdiction over issuing commercial and private radio and television licenses, allocating radio and television frequencies for broadcasting, fixing rates for interstate communications by microwave and by cable, policing the technical operations of all who use radio, and regulating broadcasters as provided for in the Federal Communications Act.

At the time of his appointment Minow told Donald M. Schwartz of the New York *Post* (January 11, 1961): "Actually from my own personal and financial preferences, I have many reasons for wanting to stay in private life." In explaining his decision, he added: "It's a chance to do what I think is a useful piece of public service."

In recent years the FCC has been troubled by internal scandals, controversial problems, disagreements among its members, and an inability to take direct action. There were five or six "hot potatoes" on the agenda when Minow took office. He said that he wished to concentrate on educational television, pay television, the ultra high frequency (UHF) controversy, and the licensing of networks. During an interview Minow told a reporter for *Variety* (January 11, 1961) that he had no secret for success, but that "the recipe for failure is to try to please everyone."

Especially concerned with the influence of television on the young, Minow has said: "Television has joined home, church, and school as one of the great influences on American children. I believe that broadcasters have a positive obligation to use this medium to elevate, inform, and uplift as well as entertain." He has told the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: "I do think that the Commission has a role in elevating and encouraging better programs, and I am determined to do something about it." He has asked parents to write to him directly or to their local stations about any programs that, in their opinion, overemphasize sex, violence, or crime.

"Educational television is, in my judgment, a real, a truly sleeping giant. Its impact on the country, its contribution, is still yet to be felt," Minow has said. He would like to liberalize present rules to enable educational television to make money. He also believes in experiments with pay television to make as many sources of television broadcasting available as possible, and he hopes to provide new channels for educational and commercial television. He points out that using the ultra high frequency range would mean adding seventy more channels—14 through 83—to the present thirteen, increasing program diversification and allowing greater competition among commercial stations.

Addressing the National Association of Broadcasters on May 9, 1961, Minow invited his audience to spend a day in front of a television set and watch the "vast wasteland." He predicted: "You will see a procession of game shows, violence, audience participation shows, formula comedies about totally unbelievable families, mayhem, sadism, murder, Western good men, private eyes, cartoons. And, endlessly, commercials—many screaming, cajoling, and offending. And most of all, boredom." He then asked a rhetorical question: "Is there one person in this room who claims that broadcasting can't be better?" Continuing, he said: "The people own the air. . . . For every hour the people give you—you owe them something. I intend to see that your debt is paid with service. . . . The squandering of our airwaves is no less important than the lavish waste of any precious natural resource."

Although the FCC lacks authority to interfere directly with programming on radio and television, Minow backed up his speech to the National Association of Broadcasters with the statement that the triennial renewal of federal licenses for stations would no longer be the automatic affair it has been in the past. He said that the actual programming performances of stations would be compared with their written promises when they applied for their original licenses. Minow has made clear his abhorrence of censorship or interference with free speech. By using persuasion, he hopes to stimulate the industry to do its own housecleaning.

In 1960 Newton N. Minow was named One of the Ten Outstanding Young Men in Chicago by the Junior Association of Commerce and Industry. He has served on the board of the American Jewish Committee and Jewish Community Centers of Chicago, on the junior board of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and on the Chicago Committee on Illinois Consitutional Reform. His memberships have included the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and the Chicago, Illinois, and American bar associations. He has contributed to the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Political Science.* He stands five feet nine inches, weighs 170 pounds, has thinning brown hair, and brown eyes behind plastic-framed glasses. His chunky figure, full face, dimpled cheeks, and gentle expression accentuate his cherubic appearance. Ingratiating in manner, he is soft-spoken and has a sense of humor.

On May 29, 1949 Newton M. Minow married Josephine D. Baskin, a former advertising copy writer and schoolteacher. They have three daughters, Susan Nell, Martha Louise, and Mary Rose, who spend many hours watching television. Minow likes to tell his friends the story of how he explained his new position to his children one night and later overheard nine-year-old Susan end her prayers with "and God bless Mommy and Mr. Chairman." "And," adds Minow, "I can only say 'amen.' I've got a tiger by the tail, and I haven't got any illusions."

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MIRÓ CARDONA, JOSÉ 1902(?)- Cuban political leader; lawyer; university professor
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The president of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, Dr. José Miró Cardona, is regarded by conservatives and liberals alike as the man who best represents the united front of opponents to the government of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. Politically a moderate with strong libertarian views, Miró Cardona had been highly respected as one of Cuba's leading lawyers and as professor of law at the University of Havana. In 1958 he played a major role in the struggle that led to the overthrow of dictator Fulgencio Batista, and early in 1959 he briefly served as the first Prime Minister in the revolutionary government of Fidel Castro. He broke with Castro in July 1960. As president of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, which was organized in March 1961, Miró Cardona has tried to forge unity among the diverse exile groups in the United States who are striving to bring about the downfall of the Castro regime.

José Miró Cardona was born in Havana, Cuba about 1902, the youngest of three children of General José Miró y Argenter and Luz Cardona de Miró. His father had fought for liberation from Spain as a division general in Cuba's Third War for Independence (1895-98). General Miró y Argenter was also noted as a journalist and dramatist.

A graduate of the University of Havana law school, José Miró Cardona set up a law practice in Havana in 1938. He eventually became recognized as an internationally renowned authority on penal law, and as Cuba's leading criminal lawyer. Accepting a chair as professor of penal law at the University of Havana, he later was appointed dean of the university's law school, and also became president of the Cuban College of Lawyers (the national bar association). His most famous case was the defense of Army Colonel Ramón Barquín, charged with conspiracy against the regime of dictator Fulgencio Batista in 1956.

For a long time Miró Cardona remained aloof from partisan politics. In 1955 he joined the Society of Friends of the Republic, founded by the elder statesman Cosme de la Torriente to conciliate the differences between the Batista regime and its opponents. He also became associated with the Group of Civic Institutions, an organization with similar objectives. After these conciliatory efforts had failed, Miró Cardona moved into outright opposition to Batista.

In 1958 the Batista regime revoked all civil rights as a means of combating the revolutionary movement of Fidel Castro. In response, an organization of Miró Cardona's friends—mainly conservative business and professional men—attacked the regime for "supporting itself by force" and called upon Batista to resign. Miró Cardona wrote in a letter to fellow lawyers in March 1958: "It is the destiny of our profession to fight dictatorships without any weapons other than those of reason, but 'dangerous dignity is always preferable to a useless life' as the apostle of our liberties stated."

When his arrest was ordered by Batista, Miró Cardona hid in a Havana church, disguised in the robes of a priest, and later found asylum in the Argentine embassy in Havana. In May 1958 he fled to Miami, Florida, where he joined forces with the 26th of July movement of Fidel Castro (who a few years earlier had been a law student of his at the University of Havana). It was Miró Cardona's task to organize various exile groups in Miami behind the banner of Castro's movement.

On January 6, 1959, after the Castro movement had succeeded in overthrowing the Batista regime, Miró Cardona was appointed Prime Minister of the new government. He proceeded

Wide World

JOSÉ MIRÓ CARDONA

to put the country back on the road to democratic and constitutional government. He began to reform the court system in accordance with the constitution of 1940, replacing Batista puppets with reputable jurists in the civilian courts. He also undertook the task of reorganizing the various departments of government on a basis of economic efficiency, weeding out graft and corruption.

He soon found, however, that Castro, who had retained the position of commander in chief of the armed forces, "was going to have his own way about everything." As early as January 17 Miró Cardona declared his intention to resign the premiership, but was dissuaded from taking this step at the time by friends in the Catholic hierarchy and the diplomatic corps. On February 13, 1959—thirty-nine days after taking office—Miró Cardona tendered his resignation and that of his cabinet, as a result of a controversy over the reopening of Havana's gambling casinos. Castro had been persuaded by trade union leaders to reopen the casinos in order to aid the economy by stimulating tourist trade, but Miró Cardona was emphatically opposed to this move.

In his letter of resignation to President Manuel Urrutia Lleo, Miró Cardona wrote that Castro, as the leader of the revolution, was the man best fitted for the premiership. Privately he was reported to have said: "I cannot run my office while another man is trying to run it from behind a microphone." After Fidel Castro took over the premiership Miró Cardona returned to his law practice and his chair as professor at the University of Havana. During this period he still regarded Castro as being inspired by the libertarian ideals of the Cuban poet José Marti (who died leading a revolt against Spain), and maintained that he did not believe Castro would ever become a dictator.

In July 1960 Castro offered the presidency to Miró Cardona after ousting President Urrutia Lleo. Miró Cardona declined the position, but later agreed to serve as Cuban Ambassador to Spain. He was recalled from Madrid in January 1960, following a break in the relations between Cuba and Spain. In May 1960 Castro designated Miró Cardona to be Ambassador to the United States, a position that had been vacant since the resignation of Dr. Ernesto Dihigo in December 1959. In the preceding months, relations between Cuba and the United States had been steadily deteriorating, while the Castro regime appeared to be drifting more and more toward the Soviet bloc. Therefore the appointment was welcomed by many American observers as indicating an easing of tensions between the two countries. While Miró Cardona was still regarded at the time as being completely loyal to Castro, he was known to be a serious-minded, moderate man, with strong sympathies toward the United States.

However, Miró Cardona never assumed his ambassadorial post. On July 5, 1960—after a number of defections by former Castro supporters who had become disillusioned with the foreign and domestic policies of the government —he tendered his resignation. In his letter to President Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado he wrote: "the ideological divergencies between the aims of the government and my conscience are now insurmountable."

At the same time Miró Cardona resigned his professorship at the University of Havana, in protest against demands of the pro-Castro University Student Federation that all "counterrevolutionary professors" be dismissed. He wrote to the rector of the university: "I fulfilled my revolutionary duty in helping to rectify social injustice, but I will not accept the subversion of authority in the field of learning, nor do I admit that a student has the right to dictate to a professor."

After his resignation, Miró Cardona took refuge in the Argentine embassy and remained there for more than three months. In October 1960 he was permitted to travel to the United States on a safe-conduct pass. Arriving in Miami, he charged that Castro had turned Cuba into a "Communist headquarters in the Americas."

In January 1961, following the break in diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States, Miró Cardona reported that Cuba was in "a great revolutionary ferment," and predicted that the Castro government would soon fall. He noted that while in the beginning Castro had the entire population behind him, he now had the backing of only a small percentage of the Cuban people and was steadily losing support, the more "Marxist" he became.

The thorniest problem of the anti-Castro movement in the United States was the forging of unity among some 187 different exile groups, representing widely divergent political and economic views, and united only in their common opposition to Castro. A series of meetings held in New York City and Washington, D.C. in February and March 1961 led to an agreement between the two main rival groups: the Revolutionary Democratic Front (*Frente*) under

Manuel Antonio de Varona, and the People's Revolutionary Movement (MRP) led by Manuel Ray. Varona, who represents middle-class business interests, favors a free enterprise system and the restoration of confiscated property. Ray, who is in close contact with the underground movement in Cuba, seeks to retain the nationalization of public utilities and the continuation of agrarian reform. Between these two factions, Miró Cardona served as a mediator.

On March 22, 1961 the formation of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, under the presidency of Miró Cardona, was formally announced. The Council issued a declaration of war against the Castro regime and proposed a "minimum program," calling for the restoration of the democratic constitution of 1940; the holding of free elections within eighteen months after the overthrow of Castro; the outlawing of the Communist party in Cuba; abrogation of existing agreements between Cuba and nations of the Soviet bloc; freedom of educational institutions and of trade unions; and the liberation of political prisoners. As a compromise between the two major constituent groups the Council decided that confiscated property would be returned to its original owners wherever feasible, but public utilities would remain nationalized and agrarian reform continued, with due compensation to the former owners of expropriated property.

The Cuban Revolutionary Council is not a government in exile or a provisional government, since the United States, which still recognizes the Castro regime, could not legally permit an exile government to exist on its soil. Once the anti-Castro movement managed to gain a foothold on Cuban soil, the Council would then reconstitute itself as a "provisional government in arms," and would seek official diplomatic recognition. Miró Cardona himself has renounced any intention to run for high political office in any future Cuban government.

Although the United States did not accord official recognition to the Cuban Revolutionary Council, the leaders of the Council kept in close touch with United States government officials. On April 8, 1961 Miró Cardona issued a formal declaration calling upon all Cubans to rise against "those who betrayed the revolution" and to "expel the tyrant from our soil." He declared that the fate of the Castro regime must be decided within Cuba, and that a large-scale invasion was not advisable.

In the early morning hours of April 17, 1961, a force of some 1,300 anti-Castro fighters landed at the Bahia de Cochinos (Bay of Pigs) on the southern coast of Cuba, in an invasion attempt that was to have repercussions around the world and in the United Nations. Within seventy-two hours the invasion was defeated, and most of its participants were prisoners of the Castro government. After the defeat, Miró Cardona consulted with President John F. Kennedy at the White House and received assurances that an effort would be made to obtain humane treatment for prisoners now held by Castro.

Within the Cuban Revolutionary Council dissensions were rising, particularly after it became apparent that the United States Central Intelligence Agency, which engineered the invasion, had acted against the better judgement of Council leaders and that it had completely disregarded Ray's MRP, which had played a major role in organizing the Cuban underground. Miró Cardona and some of his associates were reportedly held incommunicado by the CIA while the invasion was under way. Manuel Ray subsequently withdrew from the Council, in protest against the continued activities of the CIA among Cuban exiles, and against what he regarded as the CIA's partiality for former supporters of Batista.

Nevertheless, Miró Cardona continued to call for determined and unified action against the common enemy. In a press conference held in New York City on April 21, 1961 he described the ill-fated expedition as a setback but not a defeat. He denied that the landing was an invasion, and called it "one more of the many landings that have taken place and will continue to take place." Referring to the struggle against Castro as "a fight of the Cubans and by the Cubans," he asserted that the United States should not intervene militarily.

Dr. José Miró Cardona is a soft-spoken, heavy-set man with horn-rimmed glasses and a moustache. He is known as an effective speaker and a man who gets along well with people. Before he broke with Castro he resided in a suburb of Havana with his wife. One of his two sons, José Miró Torra, a lawyer, participated in the April invasion and was taken prisoner by the Castro government.

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MITROPOULOS, DIMITRI Feb. 18, 1896-Nov. 2, 1960 Orchestra conductor; conducted Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra (1937-49); New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra (1950-58); conducted at Metropolitan Opera House and other opera houses throughout the world; champion of contemporary music. See *Current Biography* (March) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ N 3 '60

MOFFO, ANNA 1935(?)- Singer

Address: b. c/o Columbia Artists Management, Inc., 165 W. 57th St., New York 19; h. Via San Teodoro, Rome, Italy

Like many American-born opera stars, lyric and coloratura soprano Anna Moffo had to establish a reputation in Europe before starring in any of the major American opera houses. Unlike most operatic performers of any nationality, however, Miss Moffo receives almost as much attention for her beauty as for her vocal accomplishments. After her Metro-

Foto Tosi, Parma, Italy

ANNA MOFFO

politan Opera debut on November 14, 1959, reviewer Harold C. Schonberg called Anna Moffo "one of the most beautiful women ever to grace the stage of an opera house" (New York *Times,* November 15, 1959).

Born around 1935 in Wayne, Pennsylvania, Anna Moffo is the daughter of Nicolas Moffo, a shoemaker, and Regina (Cinti) Moffo. As a child, Anna enjoyed singing, and she made her public debut at the age of seven before a school assembly in a rendition of "Mighty Lak' a Rose." Later, although she still had no vocal training, she performed at school recitals, at weddings and funerals, and in choirs.

At Radnor High School near her home, Anna became known for her excellent scholarship and her swift serves in tennis and her hook shots in basketball as well as for her musical talent. She graduated as valedictorian of her class. Shortly afterward, she was offered the chance for a career in Hollywood films, but she refused: at that time she intended to become a nun.

Deciding at last to devote herself to music, Anna Moffo won a four-year scholarship to the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia on the basis of her performance of the aria "Un bel dì" from Puccini's *Madama Butterfly* —the only operatic selection she knew. After studying voice and piano, she graduated with honors.

Two awards in addition to the Curtis scholarship furthered Anna Moffo's career. The first was an award from the 1955 Young Artists Auditions, sponsored by the Philadelphia Orchestra. The second was a Fulbright grant for advanced vocal study in Europe. After some training in Italy, Miss Moffo, who had learned Italian from her parents, proceeded to seek the opportunity to sing in public.

Radio appearances constituted Miss Moffo's initial Italian engagements. She took an important step forward in 1956 when she won the title role in an Italian television production of *Madama Butterfly.* The opera was staged by Mario Lanfranchi, who later became Miss Moffo's husband and manager. Although Miss Moffo was nearly refused the role of Puccini's delicate Japanese heroine because of her sturdy, robust appearance, her work in the opera scored an instantaneous success with the Italian public and led to numerous engagements in European opera houses.

Anna Moffo made her stage debut as Norina in Donizetti's *Don Pasquale* in Spoleto, Italy and later starred at Milan's Teatro alla Scala and other major Italian opera houses. Audiences in London and Paris also enjoyed her performances, and in 1958 she sang with the Vienna State Opera. In the summer of 1959 she appeared at the Salzburg festival in Austria.

Taking the role of Mimi in Puccini's *La Bohème,* Miss Moffo performed for the first time in the United States, in the autumn of 1957, with the Lyric Opera of Chicago. She returned to the same stage in the following year. In 1957 she reached a vast audience of opera lovers through her work on a *Voice of Firestone* telecast.

The vehicle for Anna Moffo's Metropolitan debut, on November 14, 1959, was Verdi's *La Traviata.* Singing the role of the consumptive demimondaine, Violetta, Miss Moffo won unqualified praise for her beauty, vocal technique, dramatic facility, and courage in undertaking a taxing role in her first performance at the Metropolitan. The critics, however, felt that Miss Moffo should develop her artistry further. "As a singer it still is a case of 'judgment reserved,' " wrote Harold C. Schonberg (New York *Times,* November 15, 1959). "At this stage of her career her work still seems just a shade tentative." Jay S. Harrison (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 15, 1959) wrote that she "has every artistic grace in her favor save one: the flame of greatness which lights up a stage with its sheer incandescence." To her appearances with the Metropolitan Opera in New York, Anna Moffo added performances with the same company on its 1960 spring tour.

In the fall of 1960 Anna Moffo sang with the San Francisco Opera Company both in its home theater and on tour. Among the parts she essayed was a traditional favorite of coloratura sopranos, the demanding title role of Bellini's *La Sonnambula.* Its famous aria, "Ah, non credea mirarti," is similar in character to the mad-scene aria of Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor.* Also in late 1960, she opened the season of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company in *La Traviata.*

Returning to the Metropolitan for the 1960-61 season, Anna Moffo sang three new roles. On January 19, 1961 she performed as Gilda in Verdi's *Rigoletto,* creating a favorable impression with her sensitive singing of "Caro nome." "Miss Moffo has a fine voice and excellent ear," wrote Paul Henry Lang, "and she knows what to do with both. She can sing a delectable pianissimo and although obviously a dramatic soprano, she is entirely at home in the coloratura passages—the staccatos were clear and on the dot" (New York *Herald Tribune,* January 20, 1961).

Anna Moffo's second new role was that of Adina in Donizetti's farcical *L'Elisir d'Amore,* which she undertook on January 28, 1961. She was warmly praised for her flawless singing, but Ronald Eyer of the New York *Herald Tribune* (January 30, 1961) felt that she "seemed detached and a shade uncomfortable in the midst of the buffoonery going on around her, although she made several attempts to get into the spirit of the thing."

Absent from the repertory for thirty-one years, Puccini's *Turandot,* in a spectacular production, was mounted at the Metropolitan on February 24, 1961, with sumptuous décor and costumes by Cecil Beaton and with Birgit Nilsson, Anna Moffo, and Franco Corelli singing principal roles. Dressed in rags, Miss Moffo sang the tragic part of the slave girl Liù, a difficult role, with simplicity and pathos.

Among the complete operatic roles recorded by Anna Moffo are the title role of *Madama Butterfly* (RCA Victor) and that of Susanna in Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* (Angel). For Angel Records she has made several records of operatic arias, including one devoted to Mozart. Of her interpretation of Susanna, Raymond Ericson observed: "The young American soprano's voice blossoms out in all its cool beauty. In the recitatives and many ensembles, she seems to be holding back on volume. Her naturally light voice becomes almost too light, and in a few instances does not hold its own in concerted passages" (New York *Times,* January 29, 1961).

A favorite in Italy, Anna Moffo does not confine her singing there to the operatic repertoire. On Italian television, she has sung popular tunes, including some composed by her husband and herself. Miss Moffo, however, once said: "I have no desire to be a 'pop' singer. Opera attracts me most because it's on stage. I guess I'm a ham at heart." Anna Moffo, who has been voted one of the ten most beautiful women in Italy, has also embarked upon a movie career as an actress. After making a film in which she portrays a prostitute, she said: "I hesitated about portraying a street-walker . . . but I figured the Italian people know me very well by now and the role wouldn't be resented."

On December 8, 1957 Anna Moffo married Mario Lanfranchi. The diva's husband manages her career with a vigilant eye, not only coaching and advising her on operatic matters, but even designing her hats and costumes. The Lanfranchis maintain apartments in Rome and Milan and own a villa in Parma.

Anna Moffo, who is five feet seven and one-half inches in height, has a figure that, by operatic standards, is uncommonly svelte. For relaxation she likes to listen to her collection of jazz records, perhaps because they represent a style of music that is worlds removed from the operatic sphere in which she has so quickly risen to the heights. She is a Roman Catholic.

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Obituary

N Y Times p1+ F 27 '61

MORRISON, WILLIAM SHEPHERD *See* Dunrossil, W. S. M., 1st Viscount

MORTON, ELIZABETH HOMER Feb. 13, 1903- Librarian; organization official; editor

Address: b. Canadian Library Association-Association Canadienne des Bibliothèques, 63 Sparks St., Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada; h. The Tralfalgar, 335 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada

The story of the founding and development of the Canadian Library Association-Association Canadienne des Bibliothèques cannot be told without taking into account the contribution of Elizabeth Homer Morton. An organizer of the CLA in 1946, Miss Morton has served as its executive secretary for fifteen years, has been instrumental in recruiting its membership of 1,900, and has administered its projects to bring library facilities to undeveloped areas in Canada.

Before the CLA was established, Miss Morton was secretary-treasurer of the Ontario Library Association and full-time secretary of the Canadian Library Council. For nearly twenty years she worked in libraries. From 1944 to 1946 she edited the *Canadian Library Council Bulletin;* since 1946 she has edited the *Canadian Library,* formerly the *Canadian Library Association Bulletin.* Shortly before the Canadian Library Association and the American Library Association held a joint conference in Montreal, Quebec in June 1960, she wrote in the *ALA Bulletin* (April 1960): "Organized to meet the needs of their respective countries—'Fabulous USA' and 'Canada, Land of Great Expectations'—ALA and CLA share many common interests in the service of providing mankind with the means of knowledge for which there should be no barriers."

(Continued next page)

Paul Horsdal Ltd., Ottawa

ELIZABETH HOMER MORTON

Elizabeth Homer Morton's love for books goes back to her childhood; she grew up in a family of book collectors who used to read aloud as a favorite pastime. Born on February 13, 1903 in Tunapuna, Trinidad, British West Indies, she is the eldest daughter of the Reverend Dr. Harvey Homer Morton and Jessie Gordon (Forbes) Morton, who were talented musicians. Her three brothers are Nyren Silver Morton, John Morton Morton, and James Gordon Forbes Morton; her two sisters are Mrs. Sally Etter Monceaux and Mary Daniels Morton, the librarian of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Her family background is Scottish-Canadian and American. Miss Morton's paternal grandfather, the Reverend Dr. John Morton, a Nova Scotian, went to Trinidad in 1867 as a Presbyterian missionary, and her father carried on his work. Her maternal grandfather, James Gordon Forbes, who served as a judge, assisted in bringing New Brunswick into the Confederation. Through Judge Forbes she became interested in the history and politics of Canada.

After being educated by a governess and by the teachers at a small private school in Tacarigua, Elizabeth left the manse at Tunapuna to live with her maternal grandparents in Saint John, New Brunswick. She graduated from the Saint John High School in 1922 and continued her education at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, majoring in English and history.

In the summer of 1924 Elizabeth Homer Morton happened to be teaching at a school on Cape Breton Island that was only meagerly equipped with books. Convinced that rural Canada needed 100 per cent public library service and that she could help in promoting the achievement of this goal, she decided to become a librarian. After she received the B.A. degree from Dalhousie with distinction in 1926, she attended a six-week session at the Nova Scotia Normal School and a course of study at the Ontario Department of Education Library School. Later that year she received certificates from both institutions. In 1931 she began to take graduate courses in bibliography at the University of Toronto.

As a newly fledged librarian, she joined the staff of the Toronto Public Library, where she worked in the cataloguing and reference departments for sixteen months. In the spring of 1928 she had to return to Saint John to live with her grandfather because of the illness and death of her aunt. From 1928 to 1930 she was a librarian and teacher at the Saint John Vocational School, where she organized the school's centralized library. During the same period she also organized and catalogued the recreational library of the Simms Brush Factory. In 1931 Miss Morton returned to Toronto with her grandfather and sister Mary. She rejoined the staff of the Toronto Public Library and remained there as reference librarian and bibliographer until 1944.

While in Saint John, Elizabeth Homer Morton had had the opportunity of working toward her goal of bringing more books to the Canadian countryside. As secretary of the New Brunswick Library Commission in 1930-31, she conducted field trips and surveys to find means of co-ordinating and extending library services throughout the province.

After returning to Toronto, Miss Morton became secretary-treasurer of the Ontario Library Association. From 1936 to 1943 she helped to transform the association from one largely supported by institutional membership to one in which most Ontario librarians, as individuals, felt they had a professional stake. Marie Tremaine wrote (*Ontario Library Review,* August 1944) that to Miss Morton's "personality, her realization of our professional needs, and her ready practical suggestions in policy-making go much of the credit for making the O.L.A. an Ontario *librarians* association." At the request of the Ontario Library Association, Miss Morton compiled and edited a history of the second twenty-five years of the association entitled "The Second Quarter Century, 1926-1951" that was included in the May 1952 issue of the *Ontario Library Review.*

Also active in the American Library Association, Miss Morton served as Canadian member of the ALA committee on the *Subscription Books Bulletin* from 1938 to 1944, analyzing reference works and the extent to which they met Canadian library needs. "Her Subscription Books Committee desk," reported Marie Tremaine, "became a little information centre for librarians from Vancouver to Saint John, and it showed the need for an information centre in a much broader field than subscription books."

The Canadian Library Council was incorporated in 1943, and Miss Morton was appointed its secretary, on a full-time basis, in 1944. Among other objectives, it tried to bring library service into bookless areas and to improve the status and training of librarians. Miss Morton also served as editor of the *Canadian Library Council Bulletin.*

The most important task of the Canadian Library Council was preparing the groundwork for the establishment of the Canadian Library Association. Miss Morton visited every province to discuss the proposed organization with librarians and other interested persons. In the spring of 1946 a survey was conducted to evaluate Canadian library services, and special committees prepared papers on a constitution, financing, and organizational activities.

Miss Morton attributes much of the success of CLA to discussions she held with her professors at the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago, which she attended in the summers of 1945, 1946, and 1947. She also talked plans over with ALA officials when she spent one day a week observing activities at the ALA headquarters in Chicago.

On the foundation laid down by Miss Morton and her colleagues, the Canadian Library Association-Association Canadienne des Bibliothèques was created in 1946. (It bears a dual name because English and French are the two official languages of the Dominion.) The objectives of the CLA are to foster education, culture, and science through libraries; to promote the welfare of librarians and the high standards of the profession; and to co-operate with library and other organizations in working toward common goals. Elizabeth Homer Morton has served as its executive secretary since its founding. Since 1946 she has edited the *Canadian Library Association Bulletin,* which changed its name to *Canadian Library* in May 1960, and she also has edited the *Feliciter,* an informal monthly newsletter.

Among the important achievements of CLA have been the creation in 1946 of a microfilm project, which has made over 100 newspapers of historical significance available to scholars, and the publication since 1948 of *Canadian Index; A Guide to Canadian Periodicals and Films* (now *Canadian Index to Periodicals and Documentary Films*), which includes some seventy periodicals, is issued monthly, and has an annual cumulation. Another CLA goal was reached in 1952 when Parliament approved the National Library Act creating a National Library. The association is a sponsor of Young Canada's Book Week, Canadian Library Week, and Canadian Education Week. It grants scholarships each year and operates a pension plan for members. In 1958 the CLA received the National Citizenship Award.

From time to time Miss Morton lectures at McGill University, the University of Toronto, and the University of Ottawa. She has worked on projects of UNESCO, International Federation of Library Associations, and International Board on Books for Young People. One of her principal interests is stimulating the publication of reference works, and she often arranges meetings between a publisher and a compiler. Her memberships include the Canadian Association for Adult Education, Canadian Education Association, Ontario Regional Group of Cataloguers Institute, and Canadian Confederation of University Women. Her clubs are the Chelsea and University Women's, both in Ottawa. She has written many articles for library journals and encyclopedias.

Elizabeth Homer Morton has blue-gray eyes and gray hair, weighs about 145 pounds, and is five feet and one-half inch tall. She is a Presbyterian and an independent in politics. Modest about her own achievement, she once wrote that she does not save newspaper clippings about herself because she "belongs to the Waste Paper Basket School of Thought." In her leisure she listens to music and enjoys the company of cats. A bibliophile, she is interested in examples of fine printing and especially admires Eric Gill, whose Four Gospels is her most prized possession.

"The cause of 100 per cent public library service for rural Canada moves slowly," Elizabeth Homer Morton said in 1961. "Today only 20 per cent of rural areas have this service." She is advocating "a great push to accelerate this service for the 100th anniversary of Confederation in 1967." Honoring her pioneering in establishing CLA, one of its past presidents, Robert H. Blackburn, wrote (*Stechert-Hafner Book News,* November 1959) that her "wisdom and ingenuity have helped to bring our ship safely through unknown waters and through some periods of short rations and uncertain weather."

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MORTON, FLORRINELL F(RANCIS)

Dec. 20, 1904- Librarian; educator; organization official

Address: b. Library School, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3, La.; h. 402 Stanford Ave., Baton Rouge 8, La.

At the eightieth annual conference of the American Library Association held in Cleveland in July 1961, Mrs. Florrinell F. Morton was installed as president of the organization. Mrs. Morton, a teacher at the Library School of Louisiana State University since 1933, has been director of the school since 1944 and professor on its faculty since 1947. Named president-elect of the ALA at the joint conference of the American Library Association and the Canadian Library Association in June 1960, she succeeds Mrs. Frances Lander Spain as president of the 24,000-member organization.

Beyond her work at Louisiana State, Mrs. Morton has made noteworthy contributions to the development of standards of library education and accreditation in the United States. She has played a particularly distinguished role

FLORRINELL F. MORTON

in developing patterns and standards of school library accreditation and education for school librarianship in the South.

Mrs. Florrinell F. Morton was born Florrinell Francis on December 20, 1904 in Pollock, Texas, the second of three daughters of Charles Columbus Francis, a sawmill and country doctor, and Madie Mitchell (Malone) Francis. Her older sister, Nancy Brunette Francis, is now Mrs. John E. Younger of Hyattsville, Maryland. Mrs. Charline Francis Turner of Dallas, Texas, is her younger sister.

In the small towns of eastern Texas and northern Louisiana where Florrinell was reared, there were—ironically—no libraries. Nor was there any library at the Alto, Texas, high school that she attended (but from which she did not graduate). The compensating influence in helping her to choose her career was a favorite great-aunt, Miss Tennessee Malone, the first librarian at West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas, whose enthusiasm for the library profession proved contagious. During childhood Florrinell used to visit her aunt, the librarian, at West Texas State College. The contact became closer from 1921 to 1923, when Florrinell was a student at the college.

After two years at West Texas State, Florrinell entered the University of California, where she took her B.A. degree in English in 1925, her certificate of completion in the library school program in 1927, and her M.A. degree in 1931. She was a Mrs. Frederick Kahn Scholar during 1930-1931. She did further postgraduate work during two summer sessions at the Columbia University School of Library Service.

Florrinell Francis taught English at Welsh (Louisiana) High School during 1925-1926 and at Farmerville (Louisiana) High School during 1928-1929. Meanwhile, she was embarking on her library career. She was cataloger at the North Texas State College Library at Denton during 1927-1928, 1929-1930, and the summer of 1931. From 1931 to 1933 (and again during the summer of 1937) she was an instructor at the University of Illinois Library School.

Her long tenure at the Library School of Louisiana State University began in 1933. She was an instructor in the Library School until 1938, when she became an assistant professor. In 1942 she became an associate professor. Assistant director at the time of her marriage to Charles Hester Morton, an attorney, on August 28, 1942, Mrs. Morton became acting director of the Louisiana State University Library School as well as acting director of university libraries in October 1943. She has been director of the Library School since March 1944 and professor of library science since 1947. Although she has taught a variety of courses, she has made cataloging and classification and the history of books and libraries her special interests.

The Louisiana State University Library School at Baton Rouge has five full-time faculty members and two members who are part-time. In session both summer and winter, the school offers courses in public and school libraries that lead to the M.S. degree in library science after thirty-six credit hours of work.

In addition to her teaching at Louisiana State University, Mrs. Morton has been active both regionally and nationally in establishing standards for education for school librarianship and for school library accreditation. She took part in the series of workshops held in the Southern states under the sponsorship of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools during the 1940's that developed the patterns of school library accreditation and education for school librarianship in the South. At Austin, Texas in November 1948 she directed the workshop on Education for School Librarianship and edited the subsequent *Report of the Texas Conference on Education for School Librarianship* (Texas State Department of Education, 1949). She belonged to the teams that surveyed library education in Texas in 1949 and in Mississippi in 1950 under the auspices of the state departments of education and to the library committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Mrs. Morton was also a member of the subcommittee of the Louisiana committee on accreditation that developed the standards for school library certification currently in effect, and she now serves on the State Department of Education committee for school libraries in Louisiana. In 1960 she acted as a consultant for the Kansas Conference on Library Education held at the Kansas State Teachers College in Emporia.

Her special interest in standards for library education and accreditation has been pursued nationally, notably through the American Library Association. As a member of the Board of Education for Librarianship of the ALA she was active in developing the ALA's 1951 standards for accreditation, and she served on several teams that worked on accreditation of schools under these standards. She was chairman of the subcommittee of the ALA committee on accreditation that developed the standards for undergraduate programs of library education adopted by the ALA council in 1959.

"Evolving Standards," published in the *Library Journal* of April 15, 1952, is one of the many articles that Mrs. Morton has contributed to professional periodicals. "Let's Tell the World about Librarianship," which appeared in the *Wilson Library Bulletin* for October 1946, is another. Her articles have also appeared in *Library Trends, Association of American Library Schools Newsletter, Louisiana Library Association Bulletin,* and other periodicals.

Chairman of the state association presidents' and editors' round table in 1942 and 1943, Mrs. Morton has since held a number of American Library Association offices and assignments. They have included membership in the ALA council (1949-1958), chairmanship of the joint committee on library work as a career (1951-1952), and chairmanship of the teachers section, library education division (1955-1956). She was treasurer from 1954 to 1956.

At the opening of the first joint conference of the American and Canadian library associations in Montreal on June 19, 1960, it was announced that Mrs. Morton had been chosen vice-president and president-elect of the American Library Association. She was installed in these offices on June 24, 1960. Her inauguration as president was scheduled to take place at the close of the eightieth annual conference of the ALA, in Cleveland in July 1961.

Also active in the Southwestern Library Association, Mrs. Morton served on the executive board of SWLA from 1948 to 1952 and is currently (1960-1962) its president. She was president of the Louisiana Library Association in 1941 and 1942. Other professional associations in which she is active include the National Education Association, the Louisiana Teachers Association, the American Association of University Women, and the American Association of University Professors. Ever since she served on a team that surveyed library service to the blind for the American Foundation for the Blind in 1956 a special interest of Mrs. Morton has been library service for the visually handicapped.

Florrinell F. Morton is five feet four inches tall, weighs 130 pounds, and has hazel eyes and gray hair. She is an Episcopalian and describes herself as "a Democrat who frequently votes Republican." For many years she has taken part in a Great Books discussion group, one of her chief ways of sharing with others her pleasure in reading. Her clubs include the Quota and the International. She is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Delta Kappa Gamma, and Alpha Beta Alpha. Her recreations are reading, gardening, traveling, raising cats, and collecting antiques.

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MOSEL, TAD May 1, 1922- Playwright
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All the Way Home, the Broadway adaptation of James Agee's novel *A Death in the Family,* was ready to close the Saturday after it opened in the fall of 1960. It not only survived, but won a New York Drama Critics Circle award in April 1961 and the following month brought the Pulitzer Prize for Drama to its author, Tad Mosel. Mosel had previously been known to the American public as one of the television writers who, under producer Fred Coe, brought serious drama into American living rooms during the 1950's. Between 1953 and 1961 Mosel wrote seventeen original plays, an hour or more in length, for the home screen, besides numerous adaptations and shorter plays.

Tad Mosel was born on May 1, 1922 in Steubenville, Ohio to Margaret (Norman) Mosel and George Ault Mosel, who was engaged in food advertising. Christened George Ault Mosel, Jr., Mosel was nicknamed Tad from birth. He has an older brother, James Norman Mosel, who teaches at George Washington University, Washington, D.C. A great-grandfather, John Norman, a painter, is the only ancestor known to have devoted his life to a creative art. His paternal ancestors were in mining and the wholesale grocery business in the Ohio Valley, and his maternal ancestors were for the most part in commerce and trade. His parents exposed Tad to the theater when he was very young, taking him to adult plays from the time he was eight.

The Mosels moved east when Tad was fourteen and he was raised in Larchmont and New Rochelle. He received his secondary education at Mount Hermon School, Mount Hermon, Massachusetts (1937-1938) and New Rochelle High School, New Rochelle, New York (1938-1940). Emerson Burke at New Rochelle High School helped influence Mosel toward his life work. From the time he was sixteen Tad wanted to write for the theater.

At Amherst College in Amherst, Massachusetts, Mosel majored in English. In 1943 he received the Bryant prize for acting at the college. A member of the class of 1944, he left Amherst in 1943 to spend three years in the Army Air Forces Weather Service. He spent the first two years in the United States, the third in the South Pacific. Although he had been classified as a weather observer, he became an editor of a service newspaper. He entered service with the rank of private and left in 1946 with the rank of sergeant.

Returning to Amherst, Mosel was president of the Masquers, the campus dramatic group, in 1946-1947, and received his B.A. degree in 1947. Faculty members at Amherst who had a strong influence on him were Curtis Canfield, Charles Rogers, and Ralph McGoun. By the time he left Amherst he had determined upon a career as a playwright. In 1947 he began postgraduate study at the Yale Drama School. He left in January 1949 to enter the cast of the Broadway production of the play *At War With the Army,* in which he played a lost private who never

Blackstone Studios

TAD MOSEL

utters a word as he tries to find his company. He had no desire to be an actor but valued all phases of theater experience. After almost a year in *At War With the Army,* he began to work for his M.A. degree in drama at Columbia University, where John Gassner particularly influenced him. Finishing his residence requirement at Columbia in 1951, he took a job selling tickets for Northwest Airlines, for want of more congenial employment. He remained with Northwest Airlines until 1953.

Meanwhile he was, of course, writing. For his M.A. degree requirement at Columbia he wrote a three-act play, *The Lion Hunters.* Rejected at first by his faculty adviser, the play was produced at the off-Broadway Provincetown Playhouse. It brought Mosel his first mention in the New York press and, eventually accepted at Columbia, earned Mosel his M.A. degree in 1953. He had also been watching television drama, exploring the medium, and trying his hand at scripts. His agent, Priscilla Morgan, brought Mosel's *The Haven* to the attention of Fred Coe, then producer of the NBC *Television Playhouse.* Coe produced *The Haven* in 1953. (The play was given a new production on the *United States Steel Hour* on June 28, 1961 over CBS-TV with Shirley Booth and Gene Raymond in the leading roles.) There followed as many as six plays in one year written by Mosel and produced by Coe. "They're not all good. But it was very exciting," Mosel told Joseph Wershba of the New York *Post* (May 1, 1961).

Before the acceptance of *The Haven* by Coe, he wrote adaptations and shorter plays that were televised. Earlier in 1953, for example, *Omnibus* had carried adaptations by him of short stories by James Thurber. His first work had appeared on television, in fact, in 1949. He does not count these adaptations and shorter plays in tallying his serious work.

Among the original television plays written by Mosel were *Madame Aphrodite* (about a middle-aged female manufacturer of cosmetics and a sensitive young salesman who enters her employ), presented on the NBC *Television Playhouse,* December 6, 1953; *My Lost Saints* (about a maid whose devotion to her prosperous employers is unsettled when her lonely and jealous mother pays an extended visit), presented on the *Television Playhouse,* March 13, 1955; and *The Five Dollar Bill* (about the relationship of an adolescent boy to the other members of his family and a girl neighbor), presented on *Studio One,* January 21, 1957. Others included *Star in the Summer Night, The Lawn Party, The Waiting Place, The Out-of-Towners,* and *Other People's Houses.* The latter is also the title of a collection of six of Mosel's television plays published by Simon and Schuster in 1956. His work is also represented in several anthologies, including *Best Television Plays* (Ballantine Books, 1956), edited by Gore Vidal; *Best Television Plays 1957* (Harcourt, Brace, 1957), edited by William I. Kaufman; and *Best Short Plays of 1957-1858* (Beacon Press, 1958), edited by Margaret Mayorga, and *Television Plays for Writers* (The Writer, Inc., 1957), edited by A. S. Burack.

In 1958 Fred Coe asked Mosel to adapt for the Broadway stage the late James Agee's *A Death in the Family* (McDowell, Obolensky, 1957), a novel about the effect of a father's sudden death on his small-town family. Mosel's adaptation, *All the Way Home,* with Coe as one of the producers, opened at the Belasco Theatre in New York City on November 30, 1960. The play was ready to close before the end of the first week because of its poor business at the box office, but it was given a new lease on life by the support of critics who admired Mosel's delicacy, courage, and sensitivity, by the loyal enthusiasm of those who had seen it, and by a nationwide plug by Ed Sullivan on his television show. To help keep the production solvent, Mosel and the Agee estate waived their royalties. Thenceforth called "the miracle on Forty-fourth Street" by its producers, the play survived the winter and spring without serious incident. In April 1961 it received the New York Drama Critics Circle award as the best American play of the Broadway season. In May it won for Mosel the Pulitzer prize for drama. Its survival was again threatened when the warm weather doldrums beset the theater in the summer of 1961, and it resumed a life stretched piecemeal from one postponed closing date to the next. It finally closed on September 16, 1961.

As a regular writer for television, Mosel always took an affirmative attitude toward the medium and its possibilities. Censorship by sponsors never bothered him as it did some television writers. "If a line is really crucial to a play, I write in something far worse, and then bargain with them until we get back to what I originally had in mind," he explained (*Newsweek* July 10, 1961). Furthermore, although his first television play, *The Haven,* was about marital infidelity, controversial material has never been his forte, and when it has appeared in his plays, it has not dominated. Partly because television is no longer consuming as much original drama as it used to, and partly because of his other commitments, Mosel has written only three new television scripts in the past two years. (CBS-TV has engaged him to write one of the six plays it will present during the 1960-61 season.) In the summer of 1961 he conferred with producer Martin Manulis on scripts he would be working on for Twentieth Century-Fox over the next two years. He was also reportedly adapting three short stories for ABC-TV as well as writing the book for an off-Broadway musical adaptation of his own *Madame Aphrodite.* Of all the mediums, he finds the theater most rewarding. "It is wonderful to be able to see the audience and it is great when they like what you do," he told Don Ross of the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 27, 1960).

Tad Mosel is five feet six inches tall, weighs 160 pounds, has blond hair and blue eyes. Joseph Wershba described him in the New York *Post* (May 1, 1961) as "bouncy, ebullient, studious and sensitive." A bachelor, he works in a room filled with books and large wall clocks in his Manhattan apartment. Sharing the apartment with him is a dandie dinmont terrier. In addition to antique clocks, he collects first editions. When he wants to cure his writing blocks he stays away from good theater and watches the late show on television. Mosel was born a Presbyterian. He is a member of Theta Delta Chi fraternity. Curious about the genesis of the creative urge, Mosel is continually asking writers, actors, directors, and artists what their grandfathers did for a living.

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N Y Times p40 My 2 '61

MOTLEY, ARTHUR H(ARRISON) Aug. 22, 1900- Publisher; organization official

Address: b. 285 Madison Ave., New York 17; h. Chatsworth Gardens, Larchmont, N.Y.

At the end of a year's term as the thirty-third president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Arthur H. Motley was elected, on April 5, 1961, as the chairman of the chamber's board of directors. Motley has held the post of president and publisher since 1946 of the syndicated newspaper magazine *Parade.* He had been a director of the national Chamber of Commerce since 1952, and as president he succeeded Erwin D. Canham, editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, who became chairman of the board and later chairman of the executive committee. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with headquarters at Washington and a large and powerful membership of over 24,000, regards itself as the national voice of American business.

Arthur Harrison Motley, who likes to be called by his nickname "Red," was born in Minneapolis on August 22, 1900, the second of the three children—two boys and a girl—of Leonard Frank and Edith A. (Groff) Motley. Their father was a construction worker who also had a small farm at Jordan, Minnesota, about thirty-five miles away, and it was there and in Minneapolis that Motley passed his childhood.

When Motley was thirteen, he and a cousin went into business, collecting ashes with a hired horse and wagon. He graduated from a Minneapolis high school at the age of seventeen and enrolled at the University of Minnesota, where his freshman year was interrupted by enlistment in the Army for World War I service. "I spent the war guarding the Willys-Overland building in St. Paul," he has said.

Returning to the university, where he majored in business, he took various jobs to pay his way. Over weekends he was a door-to-door salesman; nights he was a watchman in a lumberyard; and he worked summers in an iron mine. He graduated in 1922 with a B.A. degree and a Phi Beta Kappa key.

At the University of Minnesota, Professor Frank Rarig had urged Motley to fight his bashfulness by going out for oratorical contests and college theatricals. By his senior year he had gained some experience on the stage and on the day after graduation left for Broadway to try his luck in the theater. "I saw Ed Wynn in 'The Perfect Fool' three times," he has recalled (New York *Times*, March 9, 1960). "It discouraged me. I realized I had too far to go and decided if I was to be a success it would have to be at something else."

For one year Motley taught English at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota. Then in 1923 he was engaged as executive secretary of his college social fraternity, the Zeta Psi. Working out of its New York City headquarters he toured the United States and Canada, saved some money, and in 1924-25 spent several months tramping Europe and North Africa with a friend. In 1925 he entered the Columbia University Law School, but, after passing all his first-year courses, he decided against a career in law.

In 1927 the Smith Brothers company hired Motley as a sales manager for a new cough syrup, and for five months he put on a medicine show, traveling from town to town with a calliope and a convoy of several trucks. The turning point in his variegated career came in 1928 when he was employed by the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company as an advertising-space salesman, and, after a successful performance in the South, was later in the same year assigned to the Detroit office. He was made manager of the Detroit office in 1935 and in 1938 was promoted to Western manager at Chicago.

Recalled to New York in 1940 to become executive assistant to the president of Crowell-Collier, he was assigned more specific duties in 1941 as publisher of the *American Magazine.* "Get back every year one big client who has gone elsewhere," was Motley's slogan at Crowell-Collier. In the next five years, under

Fabian Bachrach

ARTHUR H. MOTLEY

his direction and that of his advertising sales manager, J. B. Scarborough, the *American Magazine* tripled its newsstand circulation and doubled its advertising volume.

The syndicated Sunday newspaper magazine *Parade*, launched by Marshall Field 3d in 1941, had achieved an early editorial success, but by the end of 1945 it was losing money on a circulation of approximately 2,100,000 copies, well below that of its chief competitors, *This Week* and the *American Weekly*. In 1946 Motley accepted an offer of the presidency of *Parade* together with a considerable bloc of stock and later in the year persuaded Ken W. Purdy to move from Crowell-Collier to become the editor of *Parade*.

Having decided that *Parade* must change its objectives, in 1947 Motley dropped the Philadelphia *Inquirer* from the magazine's list at a circulation loss of 1,000,000 as a preliminary to concentrating on small, but growing, areas. He also started a program to help newspapers obtain local ads that would tie in with the national advertising in *Parade*. By the end of two years *Parade* was out of debt, and in 1956, after ten years under Motley, its distributing papers had risen from fifteen to fifty-two, its circulation to 7,000,000, and its advertising sales from $1,800,000 to $14,000,000 annually.

Marshall Field 3d died in 1957, and in the summer of 1958 *Parade* was sold to Plymouth Rock Publications, wholly owned by John Hay Whitney. Motley, however, agreed to remain as president and publisher of *Parade* for at least five more years, and, in October 1959 when the Whitney Communications Corporation was organized to supplant Plymouth Rock as a holding company, he was named a director of that corporation as well as of Field Enterprises, Inc. At that time *Parade* had a circulation of 9,541,687 in sixty-five newspapers and an advertising dollar volume of approximately $25,000,000.

Motley has been since 1947 a strong supporter of the Marshall Plan, and in March 1950, at the invitation of the Economic Cooperation Administration but at private expense, he led a group of American marketing experts on a tour of western Europe with the objective of explaining American sales and marketing concepts. In January 1952 he was named by the United States Department of Commerce to the chairmanship of the National Distribution Council, a position he retained for the next six years, and in October 1953 was honored with election to the Boston Distribution Conference Hall of Fame. In 1957 he was named chairman of the distribution side of the President's Conference on Occupational Safety. He has also served as vice-chairman of the Committee for Economic Development.

A director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States since 1952, the *Parade* executive was for a number of years also the chairman of its membership committee. He was elected a vice-president in 1958, and in that year, as the first chairman of a new political participation committee, he supervised the preparation of eight textbooks, issued in January 1959. The books provided the basis of the action course in practical politics that has been sponsored by more than 2,500 business and other organizations and taken by over 42,000 business men and women. The program does not preach a party line on any issue, but offers instruction in the fundamentals of politics.

On March 8, 1960 the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce elected Motley president, and on May 4 he was installed for his one-year term. Also at the chamber's forty-eighth annual meeting, held in Washington, the chamber's support of a liberal national policy on trade and reciprocal tariff cuts was officially affirmed. Late in June 1960 Motley wrote President Eisenhower urging him to veto a $750,000,000 pay raise for federal employees, and early in July the chamber went on record as opposing all the pending bills for federally financed medical care for the aged, especially if provided through extension of Social Security. He became chairman of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce in April 1961.

Motley is a director of the Effective Citizens Organization and the Advertising Federation of America and a past president and chairman of the National Federation of Sales Executives. He was chairman for Advertising Week in February 1959. He belongs to the Canadian, Cloud, and Advertising clubs in New York; the Tavern Club in Chicago; and the Detroit Athletic Club.

According to some of his friends, Red Motley is "what many foreigners think of as a typical American—self-made, self-assured, gregarious, semi-cultured, a perennial undergraduate whose creed is God, country, family, his school and his college fraternity" (New York *Times*, March 9, 1960). Motley's church is the Episcopal; his political party, the Republican. He is an even six feet in height, weighs about 170 pounds, and has blue eyes and graying red hair.

Arthur H. Motley and Helene Bishop of New York were married on September 22, 1928. They have two daughters, Yvonne (Mrs. Thomas B. McCabe, Jr.) and Marcia (Mrs. William A. Patterson, Jr.), and several grandchildren. Motley, an enthusiastic yachtsman, spends his summers at Nantucket, Massachusetts.

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MURRAY, JAMES E(DWARD) May 3, 1876-Mar. 23, 1961 Former United States Senator from Montana (1934-1961); liberal Democratic supporter of New Deal and Fair Deal policies; served in Senate as chairman of the Interior Committee and as ranking member of Democratic Policy Committee. See *Current Biography* (August) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Mr 24 '61

MURRAY, JOHN COURTNEY Sept. 12, 1904- Jesuit theologian
Address: Woodstock College, Woodstock, Md.

The Jesuit scholar John Courtney Murray has devoted a lifetime of study to the confrontation of the American and Roman Catholic traditions. He has brought the fruits of that study to inter-faith and secular dialogue with a wit, urbanity, and respect for freedom that have won for him a national audience and have earned for him a hearing among many persons otherwise cynical about Roman Catholic pronouncements on the relationship between church and state, censorship, and other issues in the pluralistic society of the United States.

Father Murray has been professor of dogmatic theology at Woodstock College, Woodstock, Maryland, since 1937. He has lectured at many other American colleges and universities. Editor of *Theological Studies* and a former associate editor of *America*, he has contributed to numerous scholarly periodicals, both religious and secular. His first book, *We Hold These Truths*, was published by Sheed & Ward in 1960.

John Courtney Murray was born in New York City on September 12, 1904. He was one of three children—the others were girls—born to Michael John and Margaret (Courtney) Murray. His mother was Irish and his father, a lawyer who died when John Courtney was twelve, was Scottish. Both parents were Roman Catholics, but it was his mother who was the stronger religious influence in the family.

When John Courtney was very young, his family moved from then fashionable 19th Street in Manhattan to Jamaica, then a rural suburb, in nearby Queens, where he grew up. His secondary education brought him back to Manhattan, where he studied at St. Francis Xavier, a Jesuit high school, from 1916 to 1920. His extracurricular activities consisted of debate and dramatics. His priestly vocation won out over his first choice of a medical career, and Murray, at sixteen, entered the New York Province of the Society of Jesus on July 31, 1920. He attended Weston College in Massachusetts and nearby Boston College, taking his B.A. degree in 1926 and his M.A. degree in 1927.

As is customary in the Jesuit order, Murray's years of study were broken by an interval of teaching. In 1927 he was sent to Manila in the Philippines, where he taught Latin and English literature at Ateneo de Manila for three years. Returning to the United States in 1930, he studied theology for four years at the school where he now teaches, Woodstock College in Woodstock, Maryland. Woodstock is a school of theology devoted exclusively to the final academic formation of members of the Jesuit order preparing for the priesthood.

On June 25, 1933 John Courtney Murray was ordained a Roman Catholic priest of the Society of Jesus. He continued to study at Woodstock for one year after his ordination. He took his S.T.L. degree in 1934 and left for further study in Europe. After two years at the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome he received his doctorate in theology.

On his return from Europe in 1937, Father Murray joined the faculty of Woodstock College, where he has remained as professor of dogmatic theology. He has also lectured at other American colleges and universities, notably at Yale, where he was visiting professor of medieval philosophy and culture (1951-52). On the occasion of his appointment to the Yale faculty, he said, regarding Thomism: "I want to show it is a rational philosophy, that it is acceptable intellectually." His specialty in theology is the Trinity.

The results of Father Murray's scholarship had begun to appear in the Jesuit scholarly journal *Thought* even in the early 1930's, when Murray was still a theological student. He did not begin to emerge as a formidable figure in scholarly journalism, first within the Roman Catholic circle and later within a wider circle, until the 1940's.

In 1941 Father John Courtney Murray became editor of *Theological Studies*, published at Woodstock College, a post that he still holds. In the years following, the quarterly carried articles by Father Murray that examined the problem of Christian intercredal co-operation in the pluralistic society of the United States. He soon carried his rallying call to co-operation to

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REV. JOHN COURTNEY MURRAY

other Catholic journals, particularly the *Ecclesiastical Review.* In the pages of the latter Murray engaged other Catholic theologians in a debate on co-operation that began in the mid-1940's and started to attract wide attention in the early 1950's.

Father Murray contended that the Vatican should not only accept the pluralistic situation in the United States, but should approve it as a new system good in itself. In the United States Roman Catholics co-exist as a minority with a non-Roman Catholic majority, and there, for the first time in history since the fourth century, the Roman Catholic Church has not had to suffer the enslaving patronage or harassing disapproval it has encountered in countries where church and state have not been separate.

Meanwhile, Father Murray's work had begun to appear in such secular publications as the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.* Other periodicals in which his work has appeared include the *Yale Scientific Magazine, Social Order, Catholic Mind, The Month, Life,* and *La Vie Intellectuelle.* In 1945 and 1946 he was an associate editor of *America.*

In a lecture in 1956 before the Thomas More Association in Chicago, Father Murray discussed censorship and its relationship to law and morality. In effect, he told his fellow Roman Catholics that they would only make themselves ridiculous if they tried to work at public morality by means other than persuasion and pacific argument. The lecture appeared in *Books on Trial* (July 1956) as "Question of Striking a Right Balance: Literature and Censorship." It was widely reprinted in Roman Catholic periodicals, and its wisdom and freshness did not go unnoticed in secular circles. James T. Farrell, writing in the *New Republic* (November 12, 1956), called it "a most excellent and thoughtful lecture," and saluted Father Murray as "a man who respects creativity and who is convinced that literature is important." The lecture was anthologized in *Realities* (Bruce, 1958), edited by Dan Herr and Clem Lane.

As an officer of the Fund for the Republic Center for Study of Democratic Institutions, Murray has, with Reinhold Niebuhr, Henry Van Dusen, Eleanor Stevenson, Eric Goldman, and others, participated in fund studies of basic issues in our democratic society, including religion and defense and their relation to freedom. The central question on the issue of religion, as put by Father Murray and paraphrased by John Cogley, was: "In a free society, where divergent beliefs abound, how much agreement does there have to be among the many groups if the society is to survive, or how much disagreement is safe? In other words, how much unity is necessary and how much pluralism can be afforded?"

This problem of consensus in the pluralistic United States is the burden of Father Murray's first published book, *We Hold These Truths* (Sheed & Ward, 1960). Father Murray believes that there is no adequate consensus, but that one can be arrived at in natural law, and that Catholics, coming from a natural law tradition, can contribute greatly to the achievement of this consensus. The disagreeing groups in American society must first of all enter a "common universe of discourse," he says, where they can take the first step of seeing that they *are* in disagreement. "If anyone can help U.S. Catholics and their non-Catholic countrymen toward the disagreement that precedes understanding," commented Douglas Auchincloss, "John Courtney Murray can" (*Time,* December 12, 1960).

Father Murray is an officer in the Catholic Association for International Peace, Catholic Commission on Intellectual and Cultural Affairs, the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion, and the Catholic Theological Society of America. He is on the advisory board, Columbia University academic freedom study, and on the board of trustees of Manhattanville College, New York City. He has received honorary degrees from Harvard, Notre Dame, St. Louis University, and Georgetown. The Government of Chile's Order of Merit is one of several awards he has received.

Father John Courtney Murray is six feet four inches in height. A *Time* writer (December 12, 1960) described his voice as a "well-pitched baritone," his hands as "long, well-manicured." John Cogley has said that in Father Murray "logic and reason are enriched by a literary grace and urbanity rare in any controversialist." Reinhold Niebuhr has said of him: "What makes Murray significant is that he thinks in terms of Catholic theology and the American tradition at the same time. He rejoices in being in the American tradition."

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MURRAY, THOMAS E(DWARD) June 20, 1891-May 26, 1961 Former United States government official; engineer; member of the Atomic Energy Commission (1950-57); former president of the Metropolitan Engineering Company; founder and former president of the Murray Manufacturing Corporation. See *Current Biography* (September) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 My 27 '61

MURTAUGH, DANIEL (EDWARD) Oct. 8, 1917- Baseball manager

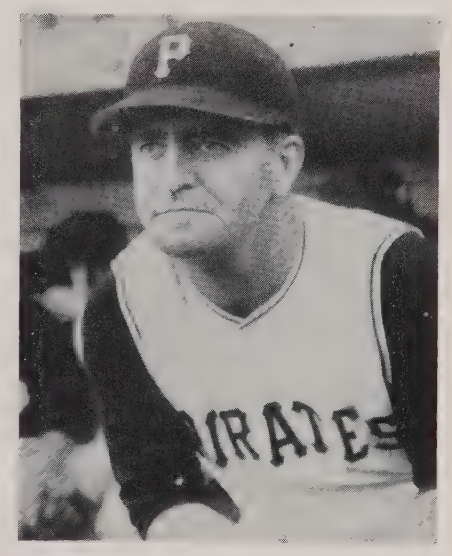
Address: b. Pittsburgh Base Ball Club, Forbes Field, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.; h. Woodlyn, Pa.

As the sun dipped below the Pittsburgh sky line on October 13, 1960, its citizens were rollicking through a jubilee resembling the one that had celebrated the end of World War II. The cause of their elation was the World Series victory of the Pittsburgh Pirates, a baseball club managed by a leathery-faced strategist named Danny Murtaugh, who is known to sportswriters as The Whistling Irishman. For Murtaugh, a journeyman second baseman during his playing career, the moment of triumph came after a career filled with disappointments and failures.

That afternoon the Pittsburgh Pirates had won a contest from the New York Yankees by the score of 10-9, capturing the World Series by four games to three. A home run in the last of the ninth inning decided the victory for the Pirates. As the celebration whirled around him, Murtaugh announced: "I'm going to go home and listen to some music and rock in my rocking chair." It appeared that he would have little time for either in the months ahead. Of all the honors reserved for him, the most important came twenty-four hours after the World Series ended, when he was named National League Manager of the Year in the Associated Press Poll, the second time within three years that he was so honored. In January 1961 the Pittsburgh Pirates was named top team of 1960 in the Associated Press Poll.

Daniel Edward Murtaugh was born on October 8, 1917 in Chester, Pennsylvania, a shipbuilding and industrial city on the shores of the Delaware River near Philadelphia. His father was a shipyard worker, and Danny was the only boy in a family of five children. He grew up in a ramshackle house in the Seventh Ward, a brawling Irish neighborhood populated by workingmen and politicians. Runt-like Danny early displayed his talent for corner-lot baseball, and he overcame the handicap of his size to become a first-class semiprofessional baseball player in leagues in and around Chester.

Still, when he graduated from Chester High School in 1935 he received no offers from professional baseball teams. Danny followed his father into the shipyards, where he worked for 34 cents an hour as a passer boy in a rivet gang and came to know what it felt like to have hot rivets flung inside his shirt. One day he was pinned down by a metal plate that had been dropped off a crane. On another occasion two of his fellow workers were blown apart by a gas explosion fifty yards from where he was standing. At one time he worked in a cereal factory as a wheat puffer, watching wheat kernels shoot from a cannonlike machine. At twenty-one he became a volunteer for the Franklin Fire Company in the Seventh Ward of Chester and narrowly escaped being trapped in a burning building.



DANIEL MURTAUGH

Murtaugh's first opportunity to play baseball for a living finally came in 1937, when he attended a tryout session conducted by Fritz Lucas, a scout for the Saint Louis Cardinals. Lucas was impressed, and Murtaugh was awarded a contract with Cambridge, Maryland of the Eastern Shore League.

A day came at Cambridge when a burly fan hurled insults at the young player. Joe Davis, the manager, told Murtaugh: "We'll challenge the mug to come down. I'll take care of him for you." When the fan arose from his seat, he loomed up as six feet and six inches of hard muscle. Taking one look, Davis yelled: "Here he is, Danny. I got him for you." The fan beat up Murtaugh.

Another colorful incident in the minor league career of Danny Murtaugh occurred in Houston, Texas, one of the stops he made before he arrived in the major leagues in 1941 with the Philadelphia Phillies of the National League. On a scorching day in Houston, then a member of the Texas League, Murtaugh became so enraged at being called out on strikes by umpire Art Passarella that he tossed his bat high into the air. "As soon as that bat hits the ground," barked Passarella, "I'll fine you $50." Not having $50 to spare, Murtaugh made a desperate dive and caught the bat six inches from the ground.

Murtaugh set no spectacular records during his major league playing career. But he had

MURTAUGH, DANIEL—*Continued*

spirit and a strong desire to win and he managed to hang on far longer than his natural talent warranted. With the Philadelphia Phillies in 1941 he led the league in stolen bases (eighteen), though he played only eighty-five games. He was the second baseman for Philadelphia through the 1942 and 1943 seasons, before he was inducted into the United States Army in 1944. Serving with the Infantry, he experienced his usual misadventures: at one point he was ambushed by German snipers near a farmhouse in Czechoslovakia. In 1946 Murtaugh returned to civilian life.

Playing in 1946 with Rochester of the International League, Murtaugh achieved a batting average of .322. The management of the Boston Braves bought Murtaugh's contract and assigned him in 1947 to their Milwaukee team in the American Association. With Milwaukee, Murtaugh batted .302 and fielded .988, performances that earned him a second chance in the major leagues, this time with the Pittsburgh Pirates, who obtained him in a trade with the Boston Braves.

In 1948 Murtaugh helped to prod the Pittsburgh Pirates into a fourth-place finish, an achievement that earned for manager Bill Meyer the award as Manager of the Year. By 1951, however, Danny Murtaugh's batting average dipped to .199, and at the end of the season he asked Branch Rickey, who was then general manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, for a job managing a minor league team. Rickey assigned Murtaugh to the managing of the Pelicans of the Southern Association. The team finished in fifth place in 1952 and 1953 and in second place in 1954. Released after the 1954 season, Murtaugh was hired to manage the independent Charleston, West Virginia team, also a member of the Southern Association. In the middle of the 1955 season, Murtaugh was fired.

In 1956 Joe L. Brown, a son of comedian Joe E. Brown, who was then general manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, hired Murtaugh to manage a Pirate farm team at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Before the season even began, Murtaugh was transferred to the Pittsburgh Pirates as a coach under manager Bobby Bragan, who had hired Murtaugh only after his first choice, Tommy Tatum, turned his offer down.

The season of 1956 was uneventful and so, for that matter, was much of 1957. But on August 3 of 1957, when the Pittsburgh Pirates were playing at a dismal .353 pace, Murtaugh was hired to replace Bragan, and once again Murtaugh was a second choice. The Pittsburgh Pirate officials had originally wanted to hire Clyde Sukeforth, the other Pittsburgh coach, but he had turned the offer down. But Murtaugh did not. "Joe," he told Brown, "I'm a better manager than you think."

His self-assessment proved to be accurate. Under Murtaugh's management, the Pittsburgh Pirates played .500 baseball for the rest of the 1957 season, and Murtaugh was awarded a contract to manage the team in 1958. The Pittsburgh Pirates were gradually maturing; the youngsters who had been hurried to the Pittsburgh club in the early 1950's were coming of age. Although the players stumbled in the first half of the 1958 season, Murtaugh never lost his patience, and little by little he welded his players into a cohesive whole. The Pittsburgh Pirates finished second to the Milwaukee Braves, and Murtaugh earned the 1958 award as Manager of the Year.

In 1959 the Pittsburgh Pirates disappointed the experts, however. Picked by the experts to win the pennant that year, the team finished in fourth place. As the 1960 season got underway, the seers predicted that the Pittsburgh Pirates would finish in fourth or fifth place. Instead the team beat back the challenge first of the San Francisco Giants, then of the Milwaukee Braves, and finally of the Saint Louis Cardinals. Finally they took the measure of the New York Yankees in the World Series. After the seventh and decisive game, Murtaugh remarked: "Of course it's my biggest thrill. What bigger thrill could a baseball manager have than to win the World Series? No, I can't put into words how I feel. Right now it would take a man with a better education than I have. Just let's say I'm mighty proud and mighty happy."

Sharing his pride and his happiness was his wife, the former Kathleen Patricia Clark, also a native of Chester, Pennsylvania, whom Murtaugh married on November 29, 1941. They have three children, Timothy, a catcher, Daniel, who plays second, and Kathy, a shortstop (when her brothers allow her to play). The Murtaughs, who are devout Roman Catholics, now live in Woodlyn, a suburb of Chester.

A total abstainer from alcohol, Murtaugh toasts his victories with milk, but he chews tobacco until its juices dribble down his chin and smokes eight or ten cigars a day. Five feet nine inches in height and about 170 pounds in weight, Murtaugh is a paunchy and mild-mannered man, whose deep-set hazel eyes and hawk nose are hedged by thick black eyebrows, and whose beard begins to shadow his jutting jaws around noon. Myron Cope, writing in the *Saturday Evening Post* (May 9, 1959), described him as looking like a dogface in one of Bill Mauldin's World War II cartoons. Plodding and imperturbable, he makes the people around him feel relaxed. In an occupation noted for its bravura, he habitually underplays and understates. For recreation he enjoys fishing, playing gin rummy with his cronies, listening to high-fidelity music, making home movies, and rocking in his favorite rocking chair. Frankie Frisch, a former Pittsburgh manager, once said of Murtaugh: "He has the kind of spirit out of which ordinary teams become good and good teams become great."

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NABRIT, JAMES M(ADISON), JR. Sept. 4, 1900- University president; lawyer
Address: b. Howard University, 2400 6th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; h. 2454 4th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

A leader in the legal struggle for Negro rights for over two decades, Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., became president of Howard University, the foremost Negro educational institution in the United States, on July 1, 1960, and he was inaugurated on April 26, 1961. He served Howard as teacher, university secretary, and law school dean before he was named its fourteenth president. "My goal for Howard," he has said, "is to lead it into its new role as a major American university, into a normal society where a man is recognized for his own value and achievement."

Dr. Nabrit was instrumental in effecting the 1954 Supreme Court ruling against segregation in public schools. He has behind him a distinguished record in government service, and one of his most recent assignments was that of adviser to the United States delegation to the International Labor Conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

James Madison Nabrit, Jr., was born on September 4, 1900 in Atlanta, Georgia. One of eight children, he is the son of the Reverend James Madison Nabrit and the former Augusta Gertrude West. His brother, Samuel, is now president of Texas Southern University in Houston, and another brother, Henry, is a minister in Memphis, Tennessee. James was raised in Atlanta, attending Morehouse College High School and Morehouse College, where he received his B.A. degree with honors in 1923.

Nabrit next attended Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, and earned the J.D. degree with highest honors in 1927. At Northwestern, he was a member of the Order of the Coif and served on the editorial board of the *Illinois Law Review.* While still a graduate student, Nabrit began to teach at Leland College in Baker, Louisiana in 1925 and remained there for three years. For the next two years, he served as dean of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Leaving the academic world for six years, Nabrit maintained a general law practice in Houston from 1930 to 1936. There he had a hand in more than twenty-five civil rights cases. Many of them involved the right to vote in primary elections, and he is credited with helping to abolish white primary elections in Texas. Returning to the field of education, he became an associate professor at Howard University's School of Law. During his twenty-four years at Howard he taught the first course in civil rights ever given in an American law school. The more than 2,000 cases on civil rights that Nabrit collected for this course formed the basis for theories eventually used in arguments before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Nabrit's rise to prominence at Howard was a steady one. Appointed administrative assistant to the president in 1938, he was named secretary of the university a year and a half later. He held the latter post from November 1, 1939 until his accession to the presidency on July 1, 1960. While he was secretary, he also served as director of public relations (1940-1950; 1955-1958) and dean of the School of Law, from July 1958 until June 30, 1960.

JAMES M. NABRIT, JR.

His responsibilities at Howard University did not prevent Nabrit from continuing the legal battle for civil rights. Between his teaching and administrative duties he argued at the trials or took part in preparing briefs of almost all important civil rights cases in the last fifteen years. Outstanding cases on which Nabrit worked include *Lane v. Wilson,* concerning procedures for the registration of voters in Oklahoma; *Nixon v. Herndon;* the restrictive covenant cases; and *Elmer v. Rice,* regarding exclusion of Negroes from voting in South Carolina. He also helped to bring about the desegregation of the universities of Maryland, Oklahoma, and Texas.

His most important victory was in the case of *Bolling v. Sharpe,* argued before the Supreme Court, which involved public school segregation in the District of Columbia. This was one of the cases that culminated in the May 17, 1954 decision of the Supreme Court holding that public school segregation is unconstitutional.

Soon after assuming office as fourteenth president of Howard University, succeeding seventy-year-old Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Dr. Nabrit announced that he was withdrawing from active participation in civil rights battles. He said that for the best interests of Howard University its president should not be involved in court fights. He affirmed, however, the duty of Howard to prepare leaders for the struggle, and that students and faculty members should act privately in the cause of equal rights for Negroes. Dr. Nabrit also announced that in his administration, Howard would train the "whole student—who will hold his head high, fully aware . . . that as an American citizen he has the same rights, privileges, and responsibilities as other citizens."

Although the role of Howard University today is to train leaders who will implement court decisions on civil rights, its ideal goal is to make this job obsolete, according to Nabrit. He looks forward to the day when Negroes will be admitted to all universities, thus obviating the necessity for a Negro educational institution like Howard. But he also admits that this will probably not take place for about twenty or twenty-five years.

Nabrit hopes to raise Howard's academic standards, which suffer because of inferior preparation in segregated Southern high schools. He also plans to establish the university as a source of United States missions throughout the world, especially in Asia and Africa. "As we seek to win the friendship of uncommitted areas," Nabrit has said, "Howard plays a major role."

During his busy career as an attorney, Nabrit acted as general counsel for the Colored Trainmen of America, the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Safety Investment Company, the Informer Publishing Company in Houston, and the National Association of Colored Women. He was also attorney for the United Brothers of Friendship and the Elks and associate counsel for the Watchtower Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Nabrit has performed distinguished service for the United States government on many occasions. During World War II he was chairman of the price control board for the northwest area, contiguous to Howard, in the District of Columbia. He was legal adviser to the governor of the Virgin Islands on the reorganization of the executive branch of the government of the Virgin Islands in 1954. For fifteen years beginning with the start of World War II, he served as a member of the draft board of the District of Columbia, for which he received a scroll for service.

Since 1954 he has been a member of the United States Government Contract Committee, a unit created to end job discrimination in companies having government contracts. He served as adviser to the United States delegation to the International Labor Conference in Geneva, Switzerland in June 1959 and June 1960. The federal Commissioner of Education, Lawrence G. Derthick, named Nabrit in November 1960 to an advisory committee to develop a counseling and guidance institutes program.

A frequent participant in conferences on civil rights, Dr. Nabrit has also delivered major addresses and papers on the subject in many parts of the country. He has written notes and articles for the *Illinois Law Review*, the *International Juridical Law Bulletin*, *Journal of Negro Education*, *Inventory of Research in Racial and Cultural Relations*, *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, and *Journal of Religious Thought*.

Dr. Nabrit has received many awards and citations for his outstanding achievements in the area of civil rights. In 1949 the Washington, D.C., chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity, to which he belongs, awarded him its scroll of honor; the same fraternity chose him Man of the Year in 1954, when he won its achievement award. For his "untiring and courageous fight to end segregation in the public schools of America," he was given the Actors' Guild of America Award in 1954. Morehouse College, Dr. Nabrit's alma mater, conferred an honorary LL.D. degree upon him in 1955. A year later, he received the District of Columbia Federation of Civic Associations Award "for meritorious contribution to suffrage and community progress."

A member of the American Bar Association, Dr. Nabrit also belongs to the National Bar Association, American Judicature Society, and Texas Bar Association. He is a former member of the American Association of University Professors, Association of Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools, American Alumni Council, American College Public Relations Association, and Public Relations Society of America. In 1951 he was chairman of a team of university professors invited by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to study its employee relations policies.

Dr. Nabrit is a member of the national legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He also served on the national legal advisory committee of the National Society for Medical Research. He is a member of Epsilon Boule of Sigma Pi Phi fraternity and the DePriest Fifteen social club. He is a Republican and a Baptist.

James Madison Nabrit, Jr., married Norma Clarke Walton, a real-estate operator, on December 30, 1924. They have one son, James M. Nabrit 3d, a lawyer for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. The educator is five feet nine inches tall and has brown eyes and red hair. When he is not busy at his many duties, he relaxes by playing golf.

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NEILL, A(LEXANDER) S(UTHERLAND) Oct. 17, 1883- Educator; writer

Address: Summerhill School, Leiston, Suffolk, England

No honorary degrees in education are expected by A. S. Neill for his radical departure from what he sees as the prevailing practice in education and child-rearing: the coercion of children into the neurotic image of their elders. The freedom permitted the pupils at Summerhill

School in Leiston, England (the outgrowth of a school founded by Neill in 1921), makes progressive education and even the Montessori method look a little like child labor and earns for Neill the conspicuous disregard of most traditional educators.

Neill is hardly without enthusiastic supporters, however, particularly among psychiatrists, psychologists, and sociologists. Ashley Montagu has called him "one of the great pioneers of modern times in the education of the child." Sir Herbert Read ranks him with the reforming teachers Pestalozzi and Caldwell Cook. Paul Goodman has said: "If we ever get a human society, his name will be remembered."

Alexander Sutherland Neill was born on October 17, 1883 in Forfar, Scotland. He was one of eight surviving children of George Neill and Mary (Sutherland) Neill. The family lived frugally on the father's meager salary (about £120 annually) as village schoolmaster. Alexander, who has since said, "I ought to have been an engineer," went to school with his pockets full of brass and iron and his mind full of inventions. He was, consequently, one of his father's slowest pupils.

Because of his poor scholarship, Alexander was the only Neill child not sent on to Forfar Academy. At fourteen, under paternal pressure, he went to work as a clerk in an Edinburgh gas meter factory. Homesick and lonely, he returned to Forfar, delivered parcels twelve hours a day as a draper's assistant for a while before becoming enrolled as a pupil teacher in his father's one-room, five-class school. After four years in his father's school he taught for three wretched years in a rigidly disciplined school at Fife at an annual salary of £60. When he received his certification as a teacher, he moved on to a much more congenial school at Newport-on-Tay, where he spent two happy years.

At twenty-five Neill entered Edinburgh University as a student of agricultural science. Although he passed the first year, he had understood very little of the lectures. He switched his major subject to English under Professor George Saintsbury and passed his finals for the M.A. degree with second-class honors in 1912.

Having edited the university magazine and made a little money writing short articles for the Glasgow *Herald*, he decided to aim for Fleet Street instead of the classroom. Neill took a job editing and writing for an Edinburgh publisher of one-volume encyclopedias and "educators," moved with the firm to London, and achieved his Fleet Street goal by becoming art editor of an incipient London magazine. The outbreak of World War I aborted the magazine before a single issue appeared.

Again in Scotland, Neill became headmaster of the Gretna Green School, where he taught boys and girls who would leave school at fourteen to work on farms or in domestic service. Here for the first time he became conscious of the futility of the accepted rigid educational mold into which adults force children.

Neill recorded his early growth as a headmaster in *A Dominie's Log* (McBride, 1916).

A. S. NEILL

A Dominie Dismissed (McBride, 1917) was less autobiographical. Neill was not dismissed from Gretna Green. He did, however, leave the school to become an artillery cadet during the war. Homer Lane, a pioneer in progressive education, had become known to him, and when Neill was stationed in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, he visited the Little Commonwealth, where Lane proved—to Neill, for one—that the best treatment for delinquency is self-government. Lane also introduced Neill to Freudian psychology.

After the war Neill taught at the King Alfred School in Hampstead, made a premature attempt to apply his new-found idea of self-government to that day school, and was forced to resign in 1920. For a brief period he was co-editor of *The New Era*, organ of the New Education Fellowship. Then in 1921 he set up, with others, an international school in the Hellerau suburb of Dresden, Germany. When revolution brought gunfire to the streets of Dresden, he moved his division of the school to the Austrian Tyrol, at Sonntagberg. The unconventional curriculum and operation of the school aroused opposition from Austrian government authorities as well as local peasants. After seven months of harassment, Neill took his school to England in 1924.

Summerhill is a co-educational, self-governing boarding school at Leiston in Suffolk, about one hundred miles from London. The average number of pupils is between forty-five and fifty, about equally divided between boys and girls. A fair sprinkling of them are from countries other than England. The age span is from five to sixteen. Attendance at classes and participation in games and other activities are optional. Rules relating to safety of life and limb and other matters, including punishment for social offenses, are arrived at in a weekly general school meeting, at which each person, child or adult, has one vote. Children are housed by age groups with a house mother for each.

In Summerhill's early years, when most of the pupils were "problem children," Neill's chief work was what he has called the "private lesson"—conversation by which Neill tried to re-educate, "to lop off all complexes resulting from morality and fear." Although there are exceptions, Neill has moved away from the use of such therapy. The pupils now represent a fairly normal cross-section of the population, and Neill has found that with the average child, when one has cleared up certain problems arising from faulty sex education, and "shown how the family situation has created hates and jealousies, there is nothing more to be done," as he explains in *Summerhill* (Hart, 1960). Aside from the change in the school's population, Neill gradually learned that, with exceptions, therapy is not necessary when children can live out their complexes in freedom and that his task is prophylaxis, not curing. "It took me years to discover the full significance of this, to learn that it was freedom that was helping Summerhill problem children, not therapy. I find that my chief job is to sit still and approve of all the things that a child disapproves of in himself—that is, I try to break down the child's super-imposed conscience, his self-hatred."

Neill's approach to freedom is not sentimental. The atmosphere of Summerhill is not permissive. Neill does not see freedom as license, does not believe a child should be given everything he asks for. The child may not violate the personal rights of others. "No harm is done by insisting on your individual rights, unless you introduce the moral judgment of right and wrong," Neill points out in *Summerhill*. "It is the use of words like *naughty* or *dirty* that does harm." He believes that dogmatic and moralistic discipline and punishment are hypocritical defenses of the fearful and hateful adult, that they create fear in the child, that the fear creates hostility, and that the hostility, often unconscious, paralyzes effort and true feeling. The need for discipline and punishment decreases as the child is freed from this vicious circle, Neill finds. On the one hand, however, he does not expect altruism in a child, and, on the other, he does expect from the child the same respect and toleration that the child is given.

Nor is the freedom of Summerhill a sugar-coating that is withdrawn, as it is in much progressive education, when it no longer serves the pill of learning. Freedom at Summerhill can be genuine and sustained—the only kind of freedom, in Neill's view, that will work—because Neill accepts play as good in itself and does not consider the choice of play over work as a failure of the system. He sees childhood as the time for play. "The social claim—what society thinks—must give way to the individual claim—the joy of playing and making," he says.

The criteria of success for Neill are happiness, sincerity, balance, and sociability. There are no truants at Summerhill, little homesickness, exceptionally rare fights. "In thirty-eight years at Summerhill, we have had very little sickness," Neill has said. "I think the reason is that we are on the side of the living process—for we approve of the flesh." He feels that the school must stand or fall on the kind of children it allows pupils to grow into, rather than by particular abilities and skills it teaches them. He would rather produce a happy street cleaner than a neurotic scholar.

The 1949 Report of the British Government Inspectors on Summerhill noted that "the children are full of life and zest. An atmosphere of contentment and tolerance pervades the School. . . .The children's manners are delightful. . . .Initiative, responsibility and integrity are all encouraged." Nonetheless, Summerhill has produced no happy street cleaners. As seniors, Summerhill pupils do well in Oxford examinations. Freedom fails usually with those who come to it too late, after a "spoon-fed" education, Neill says. It is the transfers who hate classes, usually. "Recovery time," Neill notes, "is proportionate to the hatred their last school gave them."

The books on education and child psychology written by the Summerhill headmaster include *The Booming of Bunkie* (Jenkins, 1919), *A Dominie in Doubt* (McBride, 1922), *A Dominie Abroad* (Jenkins, 1923), *The Problem Child* (McBride, 1926), *The Problem Parent* (Jenkins, 1932), *Is Scotland Educated?* (Routledge, 1936), *That Dreadful School* (Jenkins, 1937), *The Last Man Alive* (Jenkins, 1938), *The Problem Teacher* (Jenkins, 1939), *Hearts not Heads in the School* (Jenkins, 1945), *The Problem Family* (Hermitage, 1949), and *The Free Child* (Jenkins, 1953).

Neill's first wife, Ada Lilian Lindesay-Neustatter, whom he married in 1927, died in May 1944. In 1945 he married Edna May Wood, by whom he has a daughter, Zoë. A. S. Neill is six feet tall, weighs 182 pounds, and has white hair. His recreations are gardening, golf, dancing, and handiwork. His favorite, handiwork, includes tile-inlaying, writing copperplate, and, above all, hammered brasswork and other metalwork. The British Government Inspectors of Summerhill reported, "The Head Master is a man of deep conviction and sincerity. His faith and patience must be inexhaustible. He has the rare power of being a strong personality without dominating. It is impossible to see him in his School without respecting him even if one disagrees with or even dislikes some of his ideas. He has a sense of humor, a warm personality, and a strong commonsense." Despite his forceful personality, Neill believes that Summerhill could carry on without him: "It is the idea of noninterference with the growth of the child and non-pressure on the child that has made the school what it is."

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NEUBERGER, MAURINE B(ROWN)
1907- United States Senator from Oregon
Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 1910 S.W. Clifton St., Portland 1, Oregon

In 1960 the voters of Oregon elected Maurine B. Neuberger to succeed the late Richard L. Neuberger in the United States Senate. They chose not only an advocate of the Democratic liberal policies for which her husband had fought, but also a seasoned grass-roots campaigner of recognized political acumen in her own right. In the Oregon House of Representatives from 1951 through 1955, she had become known as a champion of the housewife and consumer. A literary partner of her husband as well as a political partner, she had collaborated with Neuberger on numerous articles. She and Margaret Chase Smith of Maine are the only women serving at present in the United States Senate.

A descendant of Oregon pioneers of Scotch-Irish stock, Maurine Brown Neuberger was born in 1907 in Cloverdale in Tillamook County on the coast of Oregon. In 1846 her great-grandfather, the Reverend Amos Harvey, had established at Amity, Oregon the first church of the Disciples of Christ west of the Continental Divide. Her father, Walter T. Brown, was a country doctor, and her mother, Ethel Kelty Brown, taught for a time at the Oregon Normal School in Drain.

With her brother, Robert, Maurine Brown was brought up in family traditions of thrift and industry. She was still in her early teens when she began to earn her own pocket money and buy her own clothes. She graduated from Bethel High School in Polk County, Oregon in 1923 and two years later earned a teacher's certificate at Oregon College of Education in Monmouth.

Her first teaching position was at a Portland private school, St. Helen's Hall, from which she moved very soon to the Newberg public schools to teach physical education and modern dance. Deciding after a few years to resume her own studies, she attended the University of Oregon in Eugene, majored in English and physical education, and was elected to Theta Sigma Phi (an honorary society for women in journalism). She received her B.A. degree in 1929 and later took graduate courses at the University of California at Los Angeles.

For some twelve years Maurine Brown taught English and physical education in public schools in Oregon, and during World War II she helped to operate the family dairy farm. While teaching at Lincoln High School in Portland in 1936, she had met Richard L. Neuberger, then a young writer interested in government and politics. After Neuberger finished his wartime service in the Army, he and Maurine Brown were married, on December 20, 1945.

Maurine Neuberger's career in politics may perhaps be said to have begun when she helped her husband campaign on the Democratic ticket for the Oregon Senate in 1946. She had been active for some time in educational and civic programs and in the League of Women Voters and had served as precinct committeewoman. Richard L. Neuberger lost in the 1946 race, but was elected to the state Senate in 1948. His wife ran successfully for a seat in the Oregon House of Representatives two years later, and when the Legislature opened in 1951 the Neubergers became the first husband-and-wife team in the country's history to serve simultaneously in both chambers of a state legislature.

MAURINE B. NEUBERGER

The combined salaries of the Neubergers as legislators amounted to $1,200 a year. They made their living for the most part in free-lance journalism, writing articles mainly on problems of the Northwest. Maurine Neuberger not only collaborated with her husband in the research and writing of the articles, but also did the photography that illustrated them. With him she wrote *Adventures in Politics; We Go to the Legislature* (Oxford, 1954).

In the Oregon House of Representatives, Mrs. Neuberger was mainly occupied with consumer and educational legislation. In arguing for the repeal of a state law banning the sale of colored oleomargarine, she gave a convincing demonstration before the House agriculture committee of the tedious task of coloring oleomargarine by hand, a stunt that newspapers publicized throughout the state. As chairman of the education committee, she sponsored bills to set up pilot programs to benefit both retarded and gifted children.

One of the most successful Democratic vote-getters in Oregon's history, Mrs. Neuberger was returned to the Legislature in 1952 by an even larger vote than Presidential candidate Dwight D. Eisenhower drew in the Portland area. She was re-elected in 1954 by more votes than any other candidate on the ticket. After she had served in the state House of Representatives through 1955, she decided to go to Washington, D.C. to work with her husband, who had been

NEUBERGER, MAURINE B.—*Continued*

elected to the United States Senate in 1954—a victory for which on many occasions he gave his wife the credit.

During the next few years, as Senator Neuberger's political partner and unpaid assistant, she helped to do research on bills pending in Congress, write a monthly newsletter to his constituents, prepare a weekly radio program for Oregon stations, handle mail dealing with state problems, and fill speaking engagements. In 1959 Mrs. Neuberger, who is a member of the national board of directors of the United Nations Association, attended the London congress of NATO nations as a representative of the association.

On March 9, 1960 Senator Richard L. Neuberger died unexpectedly of a cerebral hemorrhage. Because of the March 11 filing deadline for the May 20 primary election, Mrs. Neuberger had to decide at once whether to enter the race for her husband's seat in the Senate. Many influential people urged her to become a candidate, including Republican Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, newspaper columnist Doris Fleeson, and Democratic National Committee vice-chairman Katie Louchheim.

Her decision to file for office, Mrs. Neuberger explained, was based primarily on her desire to "continue to serve the ideals and purposes" for which her husband had worked in the Senate. In the May 1960 primary she ran unopposed for the Democratic nomination for the unexpired term of her husband (ending on January 5, 1961) and defeated five opponents to become the candidate for the full six-year Senate term. (Meanwhile, by interim appointment Hall Lusk, a Democrat, filled Oregon's second seat in the Senate.)

Campaigning for the November election, Maurine Neuberger advocated medical aid to elderly people in connection with Social Security, federal aid to education for teachers' salaries and school building, federal aid to medical research, an improved federal housing program, a strong civil rights program, and support of the United Nations. Among numerous other causes she also championed a conservation project that had been of particular interest to her husband, the establishment of the Oregon Dunes National Seashore.

Traditionally Republican Oregon preferred Richard M. Nixon to John F. Kennedy for the Presidency on November 8, 1960, but elected Maurine Neuberger to the Senate by a 68,000-vote margin over her Republican opponent, Elmo Smith, a former Governor of Oregon. She became the third woman ever to be elected to a full Senate term (Margaret Chase Smith and Hattie Caraway, Democrat from Arkansas, are the other two), although seven other women have been appointed to fill unexpired terms. Mrs. Neuberger's election made her a Senator immediately because she had been chosen also to fill the remaining months of her husband's term, and later in November she went to Paris as a member of the Senate advisory group to the NATO parliamentarian conference.

After taking her oath of office in the Eighty-seventh Congress in January 1961, Senator Maurine B. Neuberger was assigned to the Agriculture Committee (agricultural credit and rural electrification subcommittee), the Banking and Currency Committee (international finance, securities, and small business subcommittees), and the Special Committee on Aging. One of the early measures that she proposed, in May 1961, was a bill to authorize federal contributions to Presidential and Congressional candidates and place a ceiling on the amount of money spent in campaigns—a bill, she argued, that would free candidates from reliance on "political fat cats."

Among the measures for which Mrs. Neuberger voted during her early months in the Senate were a five-year program of federal grants to states for educational television facilities (March), authorization of $394,000,000 in federal loans and grants for redevelopment areas (March), temporary extension of unemployment compensation (March), and a minimum-wage increase (April). She opposed confirmation of President Kennedy's nomination of Charles M. Meriwether as director of the Export-Import Bank (March).

On June 15, 1961 Maurine Neuberger won a victory in her first major legislative effort when the Senate approved $11,560,000,000 in added financing for the 41,000-mile federal interstate highway program after voting a two-year extension of an anti-billboard provision in the existing law. On June 13, supported by nine other Senators, she had introduced legislation to extend for two years the billboard control provisions of the Federal Highway Act, in the face of formidable opposition.

Maurine Neuberger's political success is often attributed in the press to the warm, forthright, and modest manner with which she appeals to voters. "There is . . . a refreshing candor about her that seems to flow from a relaxed sureness about her own standards of political morality," Joseph Wershba wrote in the New York *Post Magazine* (May 1, 1960). Freedom from affectation is another notable characteristic: a few years ago when she modeled a bathing suit in a charity fashion show in Washington, D.C., she asked in answer to those who questioned her dignity, "What do people think a Senator's wife wears when she goes swimming?"

In addition to swimming, Maurine Neuberger enjoys hiking and dancing, and when she dances the hula she wears a grass skirt. One of the pleasures of her life is her black-and-white Manx cat, Muffet. Slender and athletic, she is five feet seven inches tall and weighs 120 pounds; her hair is brown and her eyes are blue. She belongs to the American Association of University Women and is active in the Unitarian Church, occasionally speaking at church conferences.

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NEUTRA, RICHARD J(OSEF) (noi'trȧ)
Apr. 8, 1892- Architect; city planner
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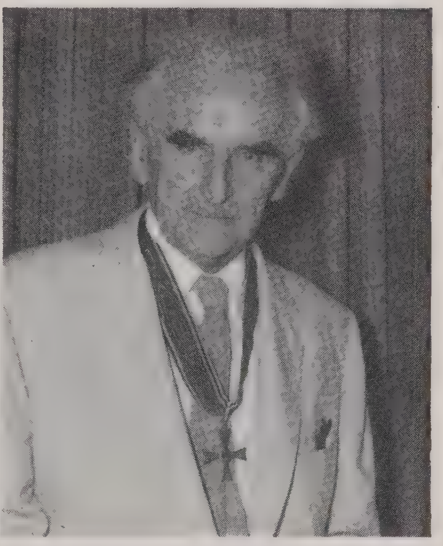
> NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1947.

Richard J. Neutra is customarily named among the few pioneers who have changed the architecture of the United States in the twentieth century. The honor tends to lose sight, however, of the impact that Neutra has had elsewhere around the world—wherever he has designed buildings, planned communities, and worked with local architects and wherever his lectures have been heard and his books have been read. Since 1925 Austrian-born, European-trained Neutra has lived in Los Angeles, California. Humanistic, above all else, in his approach to architecture he designs homes and buildings to serve not a stylistic intent, but rather the organic nature of man. "Biorealism," to use Neutra's term, is the keynote of his far-flung and farseeing diversified architectural practice.

The old Vienna of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy gave Richard Josef Neutra his first attraction toward the modern movement in architecture. He was born in Vienna on April 8, 1892, the youngest son of Samuel and Elisabeth (Glaser) Neutra. His two brothers—William, who became a neurologist, and Siegfried, who became a patent attorney and engineer—are deceased. His sister, Pepi Weixlgaertner, is a graphic artist living in Sweden. "A local boy of Vienna cannot help but be a sort of cosmopolitan boy," Neutra said in 1958 when he was awarded the Grand Prize of the City of Vienna. A Viennese, he explained, is brought up to make constructive comparisons between his city and the great capitals of the world.

Neutra's boyhood idol was Otto Wagner, a pioneer architect who designed the stations of Vienna's subway, and he decided when he was eight years old that his career would be in architecture. He graduated from the Sophien Gymnasium in Vienna in 1908, just about the time that he found the answer to his quest. When he was sixteen, Neutra has recalled, he had an idea "that design spoke to minds and [he] hunted for someone who knew the human mind in an up-to-date way." Almost by chance he came across a book by Wilhelm Wundt on physiological psychology that profoundly influenced him in the pursuit of the two interests of his career, which, he points out, "are really one: Design on Physiological Basis."

The Austrian Army called Neutra to service in 1914 to fight in World War I as an artillery officer in remote regions of the Balkans. He later served with the Allied fleet—British, French, and Italian. It was while serving in the Balkans, in 1915, that he received his first commission, to build a tea house at Trebinie in Herzegovina. Before the end of the war he had returned to his studies in Vienna, at the Technische Hochschule, concentrated on mechanics because of his interest in architecture and engineering, and was granted his degree *summa cum laude* in 1917.


Doris Dehn
RICHARD J. NEUTRA

About a year later Neutra earned a diploma, with distinction, from the University of Zurich. He lived in Switzerland for a time while working on housing projects there and in Germany. In 1921, in association with Erich Mendelsohn he designed the *Berliner Tageblatt* building, then the tallest building in Berlin. Also in collaboration with Mendelsohn he prepared a city planning project for Haifa, Palestine that won first prize in an international competition.

The award money enabled Neutra to go to the United States. He had acquired an enthusiasm for the United States from a follower of Wagner, Adolf Loos, with whom he had studied in Vienna, and Neutra was convinced that in a technical age America should have a major role in architectural and city planning development. A number of other great architects—Walter Gropius, Mies van der Rohe, and Marcel Breuer—followed Neutra across the Atlantic a decade or more later.

Arriving in the United States in 1923, Neutra worked briefly in an architectural office in New York City and then joined the staff of Holabird & Roche (later Holabird & Root) in Chicago, at the time when that firm was building the Palmer House. In Chicago he became associated also with Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and gathered much of the material for his first book, *Wie baut Amerika* (How America Builds), which was published in Stuttgart, Germany in 1927.

Neutra moved to California in 1925 and set up his own architectural practice in Los Angeles, which has since been his headquarters for designs for projects not only in many parts of the United States but in many parts of the world. For the Los Angeles and San Francisco

NEUTRA, RICHARD J.—*Continued*

areas he early designed apartments, private homes, large and small dwelling groups, office buildings, and schools. The glass expanses, cantilevered sun decks, and European sophistication of his Lovell Health House, a private home built in 1927 on a hillside in Griffith Park, was publicized both within the United States and abroad.

A group of small houses for which Neutra won the 1934 Gold Medal of the Better Homes in America competition added considerably to his early fame. In 1935 he built an elementary school in Los Angeles that introduced such facilities as a patio devoted to activity training for each classroom. Twenty years later his innovations retained their freshness and the goals that he helped to establish were becoming standard for school construction. Even more revolutionary was a design for a "ring-plan" school that Neutra conceived in 1925 and displayed in model form in 1929 at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. His plan had substantially influenced school building for many years before Neutra himself materialized his ring idea in 1959 in drawings for a school at Lemoore Naval Air Station in central California, which is named the Richard Neutra School.

Among the hundreds of projects that Neutra has undertaken in the intervening years were several commissioned by the United States government. From 1939 to 1941, for the Federal Housing Authority, he designed five projects accommodating more than 2,000 families to be constructed in California and Texas. He planned residence centers for the National Housing Authority in 1940-41 and a 160-acre postwar housing project in Channel Heights, California with full traffic segregation in 1943.

In 1945 Neutra inaugurated for the government of Puerto Rico a $50,000,000 long-range building program that included 150 schools and 128 health centers and community centers, but he withdrew from the project before its completion. Since 1949 Neutra's large-scale projects have been handled by the firm of Neutra and Alexander, which Neutra organized with Robert E. Alexander. One of his major undertakings was the Sacramento Redevelopment in California, in which he applied the scheme of distributed, rather than centralized, car parking —following out an idea that he had developed in the 1920's in his idealized city plan, Rush City Reformed. His other urban design commissions included the Maiquetia Center Project in Venezuela, Elysian Park Heights in Los Angeles, and long-term comprehensive planning and design on the island of Guam.

Both at home and abroad Neutra's work during the past dozen years has been exceptionally diversified. He is the architect of the buildings for the Sanitario Universitario Italiano in the Italian Alps north of Milan; of the American Embassy in Karachi, Pakistan; and of a theater in Düsseldorf, Germany. In the United States he designed the San Pedro Community hotel in California; offices for the Ferro Chemical Corporation in Cleveland, Ohio; the Dayton Museum of Natural History in Ohio; the Riviera Methodist Church in Redondo Beach, California; a library and communications center for Adelphi College in Garden City, New York; and a shrine to Lincoln in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Almost from the beginning of his practice in the United States, Neutra had acquired a reputation for technological advancements; experimental use of materials like plywood, steel, and aluminum; and structural novelties of the so-called "international style." What distinguished Neutra's work, however, was his humanistic attitude toward technology. He is a very widely traveled architect because he insists upon visiting every town in every country from which he accepts a commission to make sure that his designs belong to the weather, the landscape, and the people.

Like the late Frank Lloyd Wright, Neutra believes that architecture should harmonize with nature, that the house should be fused with the site. His skill in integrating the building with the natural setting is exemplified in many dozens of his private dwellings in America, especially those in desert locations or on hillsides where he had to cope with special problems of climate or terrain. He has presented much of his knowledge and feeling about the relationship between the outdoors and indoors in architecture in *Mystery and Realities of the Site* (Morgan, 1951).

For Neutra, however, technology, landscaping, and various aesthetic considerations all serve one end—the needs of the human being. In his writings and lectures he has expressed great concern that some 12,000,000 people yearly in the United States have to undergo treatment for mental illness. He believes that the great task of the architect is to create conditions that eliminate physical and mental friction: the architect must know not merely the strains and stresses of his building materials, but the strains and stresses of the human nervous system. According to Neutra, instead of being enticed by fads of fashion and technical novelties, the architect must study the fast-growing volume of scientific information on human responses and the biochemistry of man.

Two of the most important books in which Neutra has discussed his work and philosophy are *Survival Through Design* (Oxford, 1954) and *Life and Human Habitat* (Koch, Stuttgart, Germany, 1956). He is also the author of 200 or more articles published in the periodicals of many countries. *L'Architecture d'aujourd'hui* (France) devoted its entire May-June 1946 issue to Neutra's work. He has lectured at Harvard, Princeton, Yale and scores of other universities in the United States as well as in cities of Canada, South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Numerous awards and honorary degrees have also come to Neutra from almost all parts of the world, including over fifty awards in competitions for commercial and residential designs. Since 1947 he has been a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. His honorary memberships include those in the Royal Institute of British Architects (1954) and Colombia Association of Architects (1957).

Shortly before Richard J. Neutra left Europe for the United States, on December 23, 1922 he married Dione Niederman, a musician, who has given him "cherished faithful" help in his work. Their sons are Frank (named after Frank Lloyd Wright), Dion (who collaborates with his father), and Raymond Richard. Neutra became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1929. A distinguished-looking man, he has blue-gray eyes, gray hair, is five feet eleven inches tall, and weighs 160 pounds. In manner he is direct, warm, and earnest. His hobby is sketching. He keeps no office hours, and whenever he feels like working before daybreak, he can reach night-and-day secretaries and staff members through several telephones and intercom stations at his bedside.

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NEWHOUSE, SAMUEL I(RVING) May 24, 1895- Publisher

Address: b. c/o Newark *Star-Ledger*, Newark, N.J.; h. 730 Park Ave., New York 21

The current phenomenon of the American newspaper business is bantam-sized Samuel I. Newhouse, a peripatetic son of Russian immigrants who has acquired a publishing empire that now ranks as the second largest in size in the United States. It includes fifteen daily newspapers that he owns outright, plus shares in another four he plans to control; the five Condé Nast publications and their editions abroad; the seven Street & Smith magazines; and nine radio and TV stations.

Although his holdings are valued at between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000, Samuel Newhouse does not thirst for power. He has neither tried to influence the editorial opinion of any of his newspapers nor tried to change their institutional character. What he has demonstrated is an uncanny ability to buy up financially sick newspapers, diagnose their ills, and nurse them into profitable health.

Samuel Irving Newhouse was born in New York City on May 24, 1895, the oldest of eight children. His father, who suffered from asthma, could work at his factory job for only short periods at a time; the number of mouths to feed in the family grew rapidly, and Sam went to work as soon as he completed elementary school. He obtained a job at $2.00 per week with an attorney, Judge Herman Lazarus. Some time later, when Lazarus came into possession of 51 per cent of the stock of the small and sinking Bayonne (New Jersey) *Times,* he called in his sixteen-year-old office boy and said, "Sammy, take care of the paper."

Wide World
SAMUEL I. NEWHOUSE

Sam spent his nights studying for the Regents examinations (to make up for his lack of a high school diploma) and, later, attended law school. He spent his days making the Bayonne *Times* profitable. On June 1, 1916, twenty-one-year-old Sam Newhouse passed his bar exams, but quit the legal profession after he lost his first case. It disturbed him very little, since his 25 per cent share of the yearly income from the now thriving Bayonne *Times* was already yielding him about $30,000 a year.

He was twenty-six when he purchased the first of the newspapers that comprise the Newhouse properties today. (He vigorously rejects the description of his papers as a "chain".) In partnership with Judge Lazarus, he bought the floundering Staten Island *Advance* for $98,000. He later picked up the Long Island *Press* (1932), the Newark *Star-Ledger* (1935), and the Long Island *Star-Journal* (1938).

In 1939, for $1,900,000, Newhouse bought the Syracuse (New York) *Herald-Journal* and the Syracuse Sunday *Herald-American.* Five years later he took on the *Herald's* bitter rival, the Syracuse *Post-Standard,* thus controlling both of the city's daily newspapers. Newhouse also owns both newspapers in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania (the *Patriot* and the *Evening News*), which he bought for $2,500,000 in 1947.

The first newspaper that Samuel Newhouse bought that was not losing money was the highly regarded Portland *Oregonian,* which he purchased for $5,500,000 in cash late in 1950 after he had conducted a brief telephone conversation with newspaper broker Smith Davis. Characteristically he flew overnight to Portland, Oregon to close the deal, signed all the papers in his hotel room, and, when he was reminded that he had not even seen what he had bought, spent ten minutes under protest at the newspaper's plant on his way back to the airport. A few months later he acquired full control of the *Jersey Journal* of Jersey City, New Jersey.

In 1955 Newhouse bought the Saint Louis *Globe-Democrat* on his first visit to the city. The price was $6,250,000. That same year he paid $18,642,000 for the Birmingham (Alabama) *News* and the Huntsville (Alabama) *Times;* the transaction also included one TV and three radio stations. For once, Newhouse had to resort to the banks to consummate the deal, which *Editor and Publisher,* newspaper trade magazine, described as the biggest transaction in American newspaper history.

In 1959 Newhouse purchased controlling interest in the Condé Nast publications (*Vogue, Vogue Pattern Book, Bride's Magazine, Glamour,* and *House & Garden* and their editions abroad) by paying an estimated $5,040,000 in cash. A few months later, for another $4,000,000, he completed a transaction that had been initiated by Condé Nast publications to purchase the Street & Smith magazines, including *Mademoiselle, Living for Young Homemakers,* and five others. In June 1960 he acquired 15 per cent of the Denver *Post* and 40 per cent of the jointly owned *Union, News,* and *Republican* of Springfield, Massachusetts. He plans to acquire full control eventually. In August 1961 he bought Portland's *Oregon Journal.*

Newhouse's formula for pulling newspapers out of the red consists of a stringent reduction of costs and a stimulation of advertising and circulation while allowing local editors complete autonomy. He believes that "only a newspaper which is a sound business operation can be a truly free, independent editorial enterprise, able to do the best possible job for its community" (*Christian Science Monitor,* March 3, 1960).

In the *Saturday Review* (October 8, 1960), Robert Shaplen noted that the Newhouse enterprise "prides itself on its decentralized and non-standardized formula, whereby each paper is allowed to go its own way editorially." For example, although Newhouse is a registered Democrat, most of his newspapers were pro-Eisenhower for eight years, and while he is described as having strong personal feeling against segregation, the editors of his two Alabama papers have never heard from him on the question. Shaplen criticized the Newhouse formula, however, as "absentee ownership," and added: "Notwithstanding his business acumen, he [Newhouse] can properly be called the 'organization man' of journalism, embracing and exemplifying as he does the contemporary concept of economic gain ahead of meaningful influence in the market place of ideas."

On January 25, 1960 Newhouse made an initial gift of $2,000,000 toward the establishment at Syracuse University of what will be the world's largest education and research center for the study of journalism, television, and other mass media. He announced that the project—which the university named the Newhouse Communications Center—would be the major beneficiary of the Newhouse Foundation, to which he will bequeath 90 per cent of his estate. He estimates the value of the estate at "well in excess of $100,000,000." Newhouse, who is a trustee of Syracuse University, holds an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from Syracuse. His two sons attended the university.

When Newhouse purchased the Condé Nast magazines, he described his acquisition as a thirty-fifth wedding anniversary present for his wife, Mitzi (Epstein) Newhouse, whom he married on May 8, 1924, when she was a student at the Parsons School of Design in New York City. The petite (five feet in height) and stylish Mrs. Newhouse likes to wear Paris originals by Dior and Givenchy and attend showings of *couturiers.* The Newhouses live in a twelve-room duplex apartment on Park Avenue during the week, and spend their weekends at Greenlands, their rambling early American farmhouse in Harbourton, New Jersey, where Newhouse tries hard to relax. Their urban pleasures consist of playing bridge and going to Broadway openings.

The Newhouses have two sons—Samuel Irving, Jr., who is general manager of the Newark *Star-Ledger,* and Donald Edward, who is associate publisher of the *Jersey Journal.* Newhouse's brother Theodore is general manager of the Long Island *Press* and Long Island *Star-Journal* and vice-president of the Portland *Oregonian;* another brother, Norman, is editor of the Long Island *Press.*

Samuel Irving Newhouse is a self-effacing and diffident man who dodges invitations to make public speeches and never answers the requests of *Who's Who in America* for autobiographical information. He is five feet three inches in height and looks ten years younger than his age. Given his height, he finds that his tendency to gain weight presents him with a serious problem. He has the custom-tailored look. He tries to fight his chronic insomnia by resting his head on three pillows, theorizing that he sleeps better when he holds his head higher.

He attributes his success to a combination of luck, common sense, and hard work, but it is perhaps his restless drive, possibly in compensation for his diminutive size, that is the most important factor. Doing without the wall-to-wall-carpeted executive suite, he maintains his office wherever he happens to be during his stopwatch schedule: the back of his telephone-equipped Cadillac limousine with its license stamped "SN," the pressroom of one of his newspapers, or a small room at the Newark *Star-Ledger.* His old and battered briefcase can become his desk, a girl from the stenographic pool of one of his newspapers can serve as his secretary. He continues to shop around for newspapers. "I'm having too much fun to quit," he explains.

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NICHOLS, MIKE 1931- Comedian; actor
Address: b. c/o Jack Rollins, 200 W. 57th St., New York 19

As the male partner in the comedy team of Nichols and May, Mike Nichols has become well known for his work on television and radio, in night clubs, on recordings, and in the Broadway attraction *An Evening with Mike Nichols and Elaine May,* which opened on October 8, 1960. Without the support of Miss May, Nichols has also appeared to advantage in serious television drama.

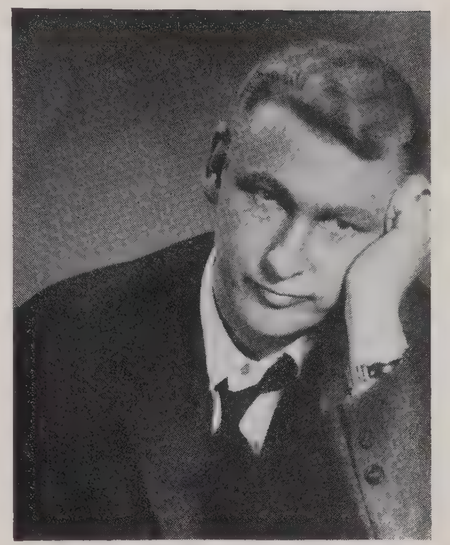
Born in Berlin, Germany in 1931, Mike Nichols is the son of a Russian-Jewish physician, Dr. Paul Peshkowsky, and a grandson of Gustav Landauer, head of the German Social Democratic party and one of the first victims of the Nazi extermination of Jews. His grandmother, Hedwig Lachmann, provided Richard Strauss with the German libretto of *Salome*. The Peshkowskys were forced to flee from Germany, and they settled in New York City, where Dr. Peshkowsky, who then took the name of Nichols, established a medical practice.

Mike studied at the Dalton School and Walden High School in New York and at the Cherry Lane School in Darien, Connecticut. He remembers them as a series of "very chic, very progressive schools, where we were taught French from playing cards and were served something every hour—second breakfast, mid-morning snack, hearty lunch, early afternoon cookies."

Nichols received his higher education at the University of Chicago, where he enrolled as a premedical student. While at the University of Chicago, he made the acquaintance of Elaine May after a student performance of Strindberg's *Miss Julie* in which he had played the male lead, but the theatrical union of the two performers was still in the future. After two years at the university, Nichols' theatrical ambitions won out, and he journeyed to New York to study acting with Lee Strasberg at the Actors Studio.

Returning to Chicago, Nichols became a member of a six-performer group appearing at a Chicago night club called The Compass. The group, of which Elaine May was also a member, enacted improvised playlets based upon suggestions made by members of the audience. The group's engagement at The Compass lasted for three years; Mike Nichols was a member for this period, except for brief engagements in local FM radio in Chicago and in radio soap opera in Philadelphia. By 1957, Nichols and Miss May had discovered their affinity for working together in improvisations, and decided to take their chances with an act of their own.

Pooling their scant financial resources, Mike Nichols and Elaine May went to New York where they soon placed themselves under the management of Jack Rollins. He got them engagements at two New York night clubs, first the Village Vanguard and next the Blue Angel. The team soon became a favorite, and they repeated their night club triumphs in other American cities.


Wide World

MIKE NICHOLS

The night club routines of Nichols and May fixed the pattern for all their future comedy work. Although they perform several regular sketches, they never commit their lines to paper and vary them with each performance. Nichols and May also do improvisations: taking any two lines suggested at random by the audience, they convert them into the first and last lines of a playlet which they construct in the style of any author named by the audience.

Mike Nichols' career on television dates from late 1957, when he was still appearing with Miss May in their first Blue Angel engagement. At this time, the two made their debut on *The Jack Paar Show.* This was soon followed by first appearances on *The Steve Allen Show* and *Omnibus.* Dinah Shore and Perry Como are among the others whose regular television series have engaged Nichols and May, and the team has also appeared on such special attractions as *The Fabulous Fifties* show of January 1960.

New York's Town Hall, normally a center of the city's musical life, played host on May 1, 1959 to Mike Nichols and Elaine May, who offered a concert-length sampling of their humor. Consisting in the usual Nichols-May fashion of both regular material and improvisation, the show evoked enthusiasm from reviewers. John S. Wilson (New York *Times,* May 2, 1959) lauded the performers for the fresh view they brought to such familiar situations as "the disc jockey interviewing the movie starlet, the unctuous chairlady, the Southern author, the different approaches to adultery in the United States, England and France." The couple subsequently gave another Town Hall performance which, like the first, was entirely sold out.

Again with Elaine May, Nichols has made recordings for Mercury (of which one, *Improvisations to Music,* set a precedent for

NICHOLS, MIKE—*Continued*

spoken comedy records by invading the best-seller category) and appeared in a weekly spot on the NBC radio show *Nightline.* They also appeared briefly on the panel show *Laugh Line* in April 1959, then canceled all of their future scheduled weekly appearances on the program.

On April 22, 1960 Mike Nichols appeared in a *Playhouse 90* production of Roger O. Hirson's *Journey to the Day,* a play about group psychotherapy in a mental institution. Cast as a manic-depressive actor, Nichols more than held his own in the face of competition from such distinguished fellow players as Mary Astor, Janice Rule, and James Dunn.

An Evening with Mike Nichols and Elaine May was tried out in several cities before it opened on Broadway on October 8, 1960 as a presentation of Alexander H. Cohen's Nine O'Clock Theatre. Cohen rings up the curtain on his productions at nine in the belief that theatergoers like a leisurely dinner before their entertainment. Arthur Penn was the director, and sets and properties were reduced to a minimum.

Admitting that some lulls occurred in the evening's hilarity, Walter Kerr of the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 10, 1960) nevertheless felt that "the Nichols-May standards are very, very high." He underscored the social criticism lurking beneath the humor. "There is malice, you see, behind the making-with-the-jokes. There is also a genuine, jaundiced, festering observation. Truth snakes in and rears its venomous head, looking sparkling and ugly at the very same time, without for a moment interrupting the rolling laughter."

Another reviewer, Emory Lewis of *Cue,* regretted that Mike Nichols and Elaine May sidestepped controversial issues for their Broadway engagement. "During the past," Lewis wrote (October 22, 1960), "the team has been audacious in a couple of its numbers, particularly one on quiz shows, political ghost writers, and President Eisenhower, and the other on the U-2 incident. It was assumed they would be as hard-hitting in this one-man, one-woman stage show. Not so. They have chosen here to comment on American life by indirection. Though I confess this is a disappointment to me, it is not a fatal flaw. For Nichols and May are such brilliant satirists that any material they concoct is first-rate." *An Evening with Mike Nichols and Elaine May* completed its Broadway run on July 1, 1961.

Mike Nichols is separated from his wife, singer Patricia Scot, whom he married in June 1958. He is six feet tall, weighs 170 pounds, and has blue eyes and blond hair. Nichols, who, unlike Miss May, enjoys the worldly goods that success brings, lives in a penthouse on New York's East Side with his English sheep dog. Like Miss May, he resents the intrusions upon his privacy that have come with sudden success, and he has fabricated such legends for the unsuspecting as the one that had him representing the United States on the Equestrian Team in the 1958 Olympics. His taste in reading is catholic enough to find room for both *Dog World* magazine and contemporary fiction.

Mike Nichols has tried to maintain a balanced view of his recent fame and soaring income. *Look* magazine (June 21, 1960) quotes him as saying: "When we are actually working, actually performing, I love it. But in between, when there are all the meetings, the lawyers and producers, I don't know. It isn't that we don't realize that all of this stuff is necessary. Of course it is. It's just that if you're not careful, all you've got is a career—and no life."

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O'BRIEN, LAWRENCE F(RANCIS)

July 7, 1917- United States government official; public relations consultant

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The chief lobbyist of the Kennedy New Frontier administration on Capitol Hill is Lawrence F. O'Brien, who has been President John F. Kennedy's special assistant for Congressional relations and personnel since Kennedy took office on January 20, 1961. His position makes him the chief White House link with the Democratic National Committee and gives him a strong voice in the distribution of patronage. Anybody looking for an explanation as to why a divided Congress has enacted much of the Kennedy administration's New Frontier program into law must take O'Brien into account.

Active in organizing political campaigns since 1938, O'Brien was director of organization for John F. Kennedy's campaigns for the Senate in 1952 and 1958 and for the Presidency in 1960. In private life he was a public relations consultant.

Lawrence Francis O'Brien was born in the Roland Hotel, Springfield, Massachusetts, on July 7, 1917. The hotel was owned by his father, Lawrence F. O'Brien, Sr., who was in the real estate business. His mother, Myra (Sweeney) O'Brien, was known locally for her cooking. Both parents were immigrants from County Cork, Ireland. O'Brien has a sister, Mary (O'Brien) Placzek.

Anti-Irish bigotry had turned the senior O'Brien to politics. He was a Democratic organizer in the Republican stronghold of western Massachusetts. The O'Brien home was a political headquarters where Lawrence F. O'Brien, Sr. plotted strategy with James M. Curley, David I. Walsh, and other Democratic leaders from Boston. At fifteen Larry O'Brien was working part-time for the Democrats of Springfield.

At Cathedral High School in Springfield, O'Brien was on the basketball and debating teams. He began taking night courses at the Springfield branch of Northeastern University when he was twenty and received his bachelor of laws degree from Northeastern in 1942. In the meantime he had been working with his father in Springfield and throughout the state in Democratic campaigns. He had also been tending bar part-time in his father's restaurant and had been active in the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union.

During World War II he served three uncongenial years as an Army sergeant at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts. Returning to Springfield after the war, he became manager of the O'Brien Realty Co. and directed the organization of his close friend Foster Furcolo's first campaign for election to Congress from the second Massachusetts district in 1946. Furcolo lost by the slight margin of 3,295 votes. O'Brien immediately began to plan for the 1948 election, which Furcolo won by 15,000 votes. O'Brien went to Washington as Furcolo's administrative assistant. In 1950, for reasons which both men have carefully kept secret, the friendship and political partnership broke up.

The parting with Furcolo temporarily robbed O'Brien of his gusto for politics, but it was only a few months before O'Brien was back in the political arena, putting his talents to the service of John F. Kennedy. Kennedy, then a Congressman, had decided to run against incumbent Senator Henry Cabot Lodge for the United States Senate. Working for months before the announcement of Kennedy's intention in 1952, O'Brien had a state-wide organization ready to work for Kennedy when the announcement was made. In the November 1952 election Kennedy defeated Lodge by more than 70,000 votes. In 1958, with O'Brien again organizing for him, Kennedy was returned to the Senate by 869,000 votes, the highest plurality in Massachusetts history.

O'Brien had worked particularly hard on the 1958 Senatorial campaign because the stakes were higher than the Senate. Since Kennedy's show of strength in the balloting at the 1956 Democratic National Convention, the sights of the Kennedy team had been set on the Presidency. At a strategy meeting called by Kennedy in late February 1959, O'Brien was appointed director of organization for the Kennedy for President campaign. In March he began establishing local Kennedy organizations across the country, particularly in those states where primaries had to be won. In the spring of 1960 Kennedy won the primaries in New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and West Virginia. In June, O'Brien was in Los Angeles, preparing for the Democratic National Convention weeks ahead of time. He set up the Kennedy headquarters in Los Angeles and the telephone and walkie-talkie system that would keep headquarters in instant communication with the convention floor and the several state delegations. Kennedy was nominated on July 13 on the first ballot. As national organizer of the subsequent Kennedy-Johnson campaign, O'Brien made a contribution that can hardly be overestimated to Kennedy's victory over Republican nominee Richard M. Nixon in the Presidential election of November 8, 1960.

LAWRENCE F. O'BRIEN

Between Kennedy's election and inauguration, O'Brien, with the help of Robert Kennedy and others, screened thousands of prospective officials for the new administration. The President-elect's instructions were to find the best men. Selection was complicated by a number of factors, including many unsolicited suggestions from Democratic party functionaries throughout the United States. In checking the qualifications of the persons on his list, O'Brien worked as many as eighteen hours a day and made telephone calls to places as far away as Pakistan.

Appointed special White House assistant for Congressional relations and personnel by President-elect Kennedy on January 2, 1961, O'Brien became formally active in that post when Kennedy took office on January 20. At the same time he resigned as national director of organization on the Democratic National Committee, a post which he had held since July 1960. (He had also been, in private life, vice-president of Napolitan Associates, a public relations firm in Springfield.) The White House appointment gave him two liaison jobs: one between the administration and the Democratic National Committee, and the other between the administration and the Congress. The patronage power he wields in the first capacity (by way of recommendations to Democratic National Committee chairman John Bailey) is a tool that he does not like to carry over to the second capacity—the steering of as much of the Kennedy legislative program through Congress as possible—but one which he has not hesitated to apply there when occasion has demanded. Another tool for winning crucial Congressional votes to which he resorts only sparingly is the

O'BRIEN, LAWRENCE F.—*Continued*

personal intervention of the President. His greatest constant strength as a persuader of Congressmen has resided in his rapport with them.

By the time he moved into the White House (where his office is directly above that of the President), O'Brien had already mapped strategy in meetings with Congressional veterans as well as with key young Democrats in the House of Representatives, where most obstacles to the Kennedy program lay. The greatest obstacle blocked the very entrance to the legislative gamut: Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia, chairman of the House Rules Committe, who had the power and the will to keep liberal legislation from ever getting to the floor. Although the breaking of Smith's power (by enlargement of the Rules Committee) can be credited largely to the personal intervention of President Kennedy and the help of House Speaker Sam Rayburn, a complementary prerequisite to any success of Kennedy legislation in the House was achieved more or less by O'Brien: he enlisted Representative Carl Vinson, Democrat of Georgia, leader of a substantial group of Southerners, on the side of the New Frontier.

The success of O'Brien's lobbying is reflected in the large proportion of administration-sponsored legislation that was passed into law by the Eighty-seventh Congress in its first session (1961). The legislation included a farmer-favoring feed grains bill (whose passage required the persuasion of urban legislators); a depressed areas bill that was passed after rural legislators were conciliated with a greater than envisioned share of rural areas in the $394,000,000 aid authorized; bills authorizing an increase in the amount and coverage of the minimum wage; a long-term $21,000,000,000 highway program; a $6,000,000,000 housing program; and social security improvements and emergency unemployment compensation grants. Although Congress extracted many of the bill's teeth before doing so, it also gave the President authorization for increased and long-term foreign aid. The only major Kennedy administration requests that went unanswered were those for aid to education and medical care for the aged, and on these O'Brien was not ready to admit final defeat.

When Congress is in session O'Brien usually spends the first half of the day on Capitol Hill, the last half in the White House, where telephone conversations with Senators, Representatives, and others keep him busy until nightfall. He is one of the last to leave the executive offices every night. O'Brien and his four-man staff participate in the drafting of a bill only when they deem a revision of the bill necessary for passage. His relationship to the President, whom he sees or talks with by telephone several times a day, is informal.

Lawrence F. O'Brien and Elva I. Brassard, daughter of a Springfield house painter, were married on May 30, 1944. They have one child, Lawrence F. O'Brien III. The O'Briens make their home in the Georgetown section of Washington. A burly man, O'Brien stands six feet tall and weighs 185 pounds. His face is freckled, his voice bass, his hair reddish-brown and crew-cropped. Glasses correct his 20/400 vision. He is a Roman Catholic. Known as a chain smoker of cigarettes when organizing a political campaign, he also enjoys a more leisurely cigar. He likes good conversation spiked with humor. For recreation he plays golf and follows basketball and baseball.

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OGILVY, DAVID M(ACKENZIE) June 23, 1911- Advertising executive

Address: b. Ogilvy, Benson & Mather, 589 5th Ave., New York 17; h. 521 E. 84th St., New York 28

The man in the Hathaway shirt, complete with eyepatch; the diplomat who sent his son to Groton with money he saved driving Austins; Commander Edward Whitehead, Schweppesman extraordinary—these are some of the characters created by David M. Ogilvy, chairman, former president, and principal stockholder of Ogilvy, Benson & Mather, one of the fastest-growing advertising agencies in the United States.

Since he founded the company in 1948, David Mackenzie Ogilvy has won a reputation as "one of the last of the really creative agency heads" who has "done more to change the look of American advertising than anyone in the last twenty years," according to the New York advertising magazine, *Madison Avenue* (December 1958). With newly opened branches in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Toronto and total billings estimated at $39,000,000 for 1961, the young company has leaped into the ranks of the top twenty American advertising agencies. On November 15, 1960 Ogilvy, Benson & Mather made advertising history with the disclosure that in taking on the huge Shell Oil Company account the firm had dropped the traditional 15 per cent commission system of payment in exchange for a flat fee. The announcement, said the New York *Times*, "represents a milestone in the advertising business."

David Mackenzie Ogilvy was born in West Horsley, England, on June 23, 1911, the youngest of five children of Francis John Longley Ogilvy, a Scotsman, and Dorothy (Fairfield) Ogilvy, who came from an Irish family that had lived in the County Kerry for 400 years. He is a cousin of the British author Rebecca West. His father, a classics scholar, had been a well-to-do stockbroker who suffered business reverses that impoverished the family during David's early childhood. David won scholarships to Fettes, a public school in Edinburgh, and Christ Church College in Oxford, where he studied modern history. Unable to get a job on leaving Oxford in the depths of the

Depression, Ogilvy took off for Paris and wound up as an apprentice chef in the kitchens of the Hotel Majestic. After a year of cooking, he was offered a job selling kitchen stoves in England and later was appointed the company's Edinburgh representative, selling stoves to Scottish housewives, door-to-door. Ogilvy became the company's top salesman, went on to write sales manuals, and then accepted a job offered by his brother Francis, an executive with the London advertising firm of Mather & Crowther.

"I loved advertising. I devoured it. I studied and read and took it desperately seriously," Ogilvy has said. He soon became an account executive and in 1937 persuaded the firm to send him to the United States for a year to study American advertising techniques. Ogilvy thought America was "the most wonderful, delightful, marvelous country on earth." In 1939 he resigned from the London firm and returned to the United States, where he joined the Audience Research Institute of Dr. George Gallup at Princeton, New Jersey as associate director.

Ogilvy was Dr. Gallup's right-hand man for years. In conducting 439 nationwide surveys for Gallup, Ogilvy gained a solid grounding in the methods of opinion research, a deep respect for its value as an advertising tool, and an opportunity to learn more about American folkways than most American natives know.

During World War II Ogilvy worked for British intelligence in the United States and later served as second secretary at the British Embassy in Washington. After the war he bought a farm in the Amish country in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania—a section and a people he had fallen in love with while on a bicycling trip with his wife—and raised a tobacco crop. After a year on the farm, however, Ogilvy joined with New York adman Anderson Hewitt in 1948 to establish Hewitt, Ogilvy, Benson & Mather. Financial backing came from Mather & Crowther, Ogilvy's former employer, and S. H. Benson Ltd., another London agency. Hewitt left the agency in 1953. By 1960 most of the shares held by the London agencies had been bought back.

At first most of the new agency's business came from British companies. The first client was Josiah Wedgwood & Sons Ltd., manufacturers of Wedgwood china. As the agency's creative and striking advertisements began to project effective brand images, British accounts such as Arthur Guinness Son & Co. Ltd. (brewers of the famous stout) and the British Travel Association (known for the "Come to Britain" series) were joined by the American manufacturers of Good Luck Margarine, Dove Soap, Ban Deodorant, and others.

Ogilvy's most successful work, Martin Mayer observed in his *Madison Avenue, U.S.A.* (Harper, 1958), has been achieved in the field of social acceptability. "His ads give a brand prestige value," Mayer noted. In 1956, for example, Ogilvy, Benson & Mather was only the forty-fifth agency in size in the United States, but it bought more space in the *New Yorker* than any other agency except Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc. This has prompted some critics to charge the agency with appealing chiefly to the snob. Ogilvy says he tries to build "the kind of indestructible image which is the only thing that can make your brand part of the fabric of American life." It is "the total personality of a brand, rather than any trivial product difference which decides its ultimate position in the market," he has said.

DAVID M. OGILVY

The ads in which Ogilvy takes the greatest pride, however, are not for Rolls Royce automobiles (he won plaudits for his arresting caption, "At sixty miles an hour the loudest noise in this new Rolls Royce comes from the electric clock") or the widely praised international friendship series for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, but rather for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, a campaign that both lures tourists and entices new industry. Here the challenge has been to remake the existing image of an entire country. Both in terms of handsome advertisements and positive results, the series has been a marked success.

David Ogilvy has said that one of his agency's greatest assets is that its campaigns make news. In 1960 Ogilvy's recommendation to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to sponsor the *Play of the Week* television series (thus keeping a highly regarded dramatic program from going off the air) won national acclaim and put both the agency and the company on the front page of the New York *Times*. His warning not to underestimate the intelligence level of the buying public has been widely quoted. "The consumer is not a moron," he told a group of advertising men. "She is your wife." Ogilvy's missionary campaign to promote foreign tourism to the United States won wide praise. It bore fruit early in 1961, when the State Department eased visa regulations for

OGILVY, DAVID M.—*Continued*

foreign visitors entering the United States and the Senate passed a bill calling for a $5,000,000 United States Travel Office.

Described by interviewers as witty, handsome, and soft-spoken, with a warm and appealing personality and a friendly word for everyone in advertising, David Ogilvy is six feet tall, has wavy hair, horn-rimmed glasses, a pronounced British accent, and what *Harper's* has called "a manner of Oxonian briskness." Ogilvy married Melinda Street of Richmond, Virginia on May 10, 1939, and has one son, David Fairfield Ogilvy. The marriage ended in divorce and in 1957 Ogilvy married Anne Cabot of Boston. He is a director of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society, the Foreign Policy Association, and the American Association of Advertising Agencies. He served as chairman of the Public Participation Committee of New York's Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. His clubs are the Brook in New York and the Saville in London. Since he works many hours of overtime a week, he has but little time to indulge his taste for fine French food, cycling through the countryside, taking long walks, or attending symphony concerts.

When David Ogilvy glances down over his glasses at the layout for a new ad that has just been brought in to him, according to Thomas Whiteside in *Harper's* (May 1955), "he can do so with the air of a British Foreign Official examining the latest diplomatic dispatch in from Teheran." But Ogilvy sometimes has to deny his own brand image. He told Herman Land who interviewed him for *Television Magazine* (December 1958): "We've been stuck with the stereotype of being a creative agency."

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OPPENHEIMER, HARRY FREDERICK

Oct. 28, 1908- South African mining and investment executive

Address: b. Anglo American Corp. of South Africa Ltd., 44 Main St., Johannesburg, South Africa; h. "Little Brenthurst," 3d Ave., Parktown, Johannesburg, South Africa

Probably the most powerful force in South Africa's economic development is a gigantic industrial and financial complex of interlocking interests that has been controlled by Harry Frederick Oppenheimer since 1957. The two major corporations of the Oppenheimer empire are the Anglo American Corporation and De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. With some 150 subsidiaries and affiliates they make up the Anglo American Group, which extends from Capetown to Lake Victoria and is concerned with manufacturing, real estate, and banking as well as mining (diamonds, gold, copper, and other minerals). Its combined assets in 1959 amounted to $2,423,070,000.

As the country's largest employer of native African labor, the Anglo American-De Beers combination is also a strong social force in South Africa and is interested in the welfare of its workers. Oppenheimer, who was a member of Parliament from 1948 to 1957, opposes on both moral and economic grounds the present government's extreme policy of racial separation and discrimination.

The diamond cartel and gold mining enterprises that Harry Frederick Oppenheimer heads, were the creations of his father, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, who died in November 1957. The son of a German-Jewish cigar merchant, Ernest Oppenheimer had moved to London at sixteen from Hesse in Germany. He found a job with the diamond broker Anton Dunkelsbuhler, a member of the first syndicate formed to purchase the diamond output of the De Beers Consolidated Mines near Kimberley in the Transvaal. In 1902 he was sent to Kimberley to inspect the Dunkelsbuhler purchases at the source. Ernest Oppenheimer and Mary Lina Pollak were married in 1906. It was at Kimberley on October 28, 1908 that their elder son, Harry Frederick, was born. His brother, Frank Leslie, two years younger, is deceased.

In 1917, when Harry Oppenheimer was attending a private school in Johannesburg, his father, by then a Dunkelsbuhler partner and a former mayor of Kimberley, made the first of the financial coups that gave him dominance in South African mining. In order to buy and operate some rich gold fields in Witwatersrand, he helped form the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, of which he became chairman. A few years later he took control of the marketing of diamonds mined on the alluvial beaches of South West Africa. In 1926, having quietly bought up a fifth of the stock of the giant De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ernest Oppenheimer was elected a De Beers director. He became chairman of De Beers in 1929.

Systematically groomed to take eventual charge of his father's enterprises, Harry Oppenheimer was early a familiar figure at Anglo American's headquarters. In 1923 he was sent to England to attend the Charterhouse School. From there he went to Christ Church College, Oxford University, where in 1931 he took an honors degree in "Modern Greats." (His tutor in economics was Sir Roy Harrod.)

Back in South Africa, during the next eight years Harry Oppenheimer held various positions in his father's business. Meanwhile, Sir Ernest (he was knighted in 1921) founded the Diamond Trading Company for worldwide marketing of diamonds. He also organized the Diamond Producers Association, which through Diamond Trading controlled the supply and prices of diamonds and was thus able to stabilize the market.

As one of South Africa's earliest World War II volunteers, Harry Oppenheimer served from 1940 to 1945 as a captain with the 4th South African Armoured Car Regiment in the desert campaign in northern Africa against Rommel and as an intelligence officer. He speaks German fluently, and, according to the New York *Times* (September 8, 1958), it was said that "on patrol . . . his favorite occupation was to horn in on enemy radio and misdirect artillery fire."

Oppenheimer formed a close friendship with the South African Royal Air Force ace Adolph ("Sailor") Malan, who campaigned for him in May 1948 when Oppenheimer was a candidate for Parliament of the United party, headed by Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts. He ran for the Kimberley seat in Parliament, which his father had occupied from 1924 to 1938. Oppenheimer won in Kimberley, but the United party narrowly lost control of Parliament to a Nationalist-Afrikaner coalition. Daniel François Malan, the Nationalist leader and proponent of an extreme philosophy of racial segregation (apartheid), succeeded Smuts as Prime Minister.

From the beginning of his tenure in Parliament, Oppenheimer was recognized as the chief Opposition spokesman on mining and financial matters, and he continued as such until he resigned in December 1957. "Although he cannot be called a formidable debater or a strong politician," commented the London *Times* at that time, "his power of lucid economic argument, combined with a clearly Liberal human outlook, made his contributions to debate noteworthy. There is no obvious successor as economic expert in the Opposition."

When Sir Ernest Oppenheimer died on November 25, 1957, his enterprises extended into Rhodesia and the new rich gold fields of the Orange Free State. The forty-three mines of Anglo American and De Beers were annually producing minerals worth nearly $500,000,000. His control of diamond marketing was virtually absolute, and his personal fortune, inherited by his son, was estimated at $183,000,000.

Before the end of the year (1957) Oppenheimer was elected chairman of Anglo American, De Beers, the Rhokana Corporation, and numerous mining, manufacturing, and investment companies. In preparation for eventually taking over control, he had for some years held executive offices in these companies. Because of his increased responsibilities, he resigned from Parliament and active politics. He soon showed that in business he had not only his father's aptitude for finance but also ideas of his own.

Unlike his father, who tended to keep power in his own hands, Harry Oppenheimer delegated considerable authority to others. He was therefore able to turn his mind more fully to major expansion, and in 1958 he arranged for De Beers to purchase a 50 per cent interest in Williamson Diamonds Ltd. of Tanganyika. In November 1959 Oppenheimer announced that De Beers had developed a synthetic diamond to compete with the man-made industrial abrasives manufactured by General Electric in the United States.

Wide World

HARRY FREDERICK OPPENHEIMER

Another Oppenheimer coup was consummated in January 1960 when an agreement was signed at London whereby De Beers undertook to buy all diamonds from the recently discovered rich fields in Siberia that the Soviet Union wished to sell in Western countries, and to market them through its selling organization. The South African corporations were thus able to preserve the stability of the world diamond market.

During 1959 the mines controlled by Anglo American accounted for 30 per cent of South Africa's gold, 22 per cent of its uranium, and 40 per cent of its coal, in addition to 58 per cent of the copper in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The De Beers mines produced about 4,000,000 carats of diamonds. The profits of all the Oppenheimer companies reached $359,382,000 before taxes in 1959 ($271,074,000 after taxes).

In a speech at Pretoria six months before his withdrawal from politics, Harry Oppenheimer stated that the "United Party's policy was to preserve the white leadership, not sacrifice it to a pedantic, harsh racial ideology. . . . The United Party's policy was one of social and residential separation, but the non-European must be given a sense of permanency and security" (*The Times* of London, June 14, 1957). However, in the summer of 1959, when eleven United party members of Parliament split away to form a new Progressive party under the leadership of Dr. J. van A. Steytler, Oppenheimer declared that although retired from public life, he found himself in general sympathy with the progressive group. The principles of the party include "the right of all, irrespective of race, creed or color, to participate in government in accordance with their degrees of civilization."

(Continued next page)

OPPENHEIMER, HARRY FREDERICK —*Continued*

In October 1960, following a referendum limited to white voters in which South Africans chose by a narrow majority to make the country a republic, Harry Oppenheimer expressed the concern of the Anglo American Corporation, with 140,000 Africans on its payroll, over the referendum decision. He said that it would be unfortunate for both South Africa and the Commonwealth if the country were to withdraw from the Commonwealth as the result of a decision on a matter in which the African people had not been consulted. Prime Minister H. F. Verwoerd subsequently decided not to apply for renewed membership for South Africa as a republic in the Commonwealth, and South Africa's withdrawal became effective on May 31, 1961.

Harry Frederick Oppenheimer is a reserved, trim, faultlessly dressed man, with dark eyes and dark hair. He and British-born Bridget McCall were married at Cape Town on March 6, 1943 and have a daughter, Mary, and a son, Nicholas Frank. Up to the time of his father's death, his recreations included polo, riding, squash, and golf. He has less time for sports now, but he still breeds race horses at Mauritzfontein, near Kimberley. His clubs in Johannesburg are Brooks's, Rand, and Inanda.

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ORMSBY-GORE, SIR (WILLIAM) DAVID May 20, 1918- British Ambassador to the United States

Address: b. British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; h. "Woodhill," Oswestry, Shropshire, England

Designated in May 1961 to succeed Sir Harold Caccia as British Ambassador to the United States, Sir David Ormsby-Gore presented his credentials in Washington in the fall of 1961. As British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs from January 1957 to June 1961, Ormsby-Gore had proved to be an able spokesman not only for the British Foreign Office but for the West as a whole, particularly in the difficult field of disarmament negotiations with the Soviet bloc. At London in 1957, at Geneva in 1958-59, and again at Geneva in 1960 and 1961, he became increasingly known as the most effective of the Western negotiators.

Earlier appointments in his governmental career, devoted almost entirely to international relations, include Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was an alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly in 1951-52 and 1954 and after becoming Minister of State he frequently led the British delegation. He represented Oswestry, Shropshire in Parliament from 1950 to 1961. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II on October 17, 1961.

William David Ormsby-Gore was born on May 20, 1918, the son of Sir William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, who became the fourth Baron Harlech in 1938, and Lady Beatrice Edith Mildred (Gascoyne-Cecil) Ormsby-Gore. On the death of his elder brother, Owen Gerard Cecil, David became heir to the family estate, Brogyntyn, in Shropshire, England. He has a younger brother, John Julian Stafford, and three sisters—Katharine Margaret (who married Maurice Victor Macmillan, the son of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan), Elizabeth, and Mary Hermione. David grew up in a political atmosphere, his father having held various ministerial appointments, including that of Secretary of State for the Colonies. His mother's family, the Cecils, has supplied England with ministers and administrators since the sixteenth century.

After his preparatory education at Eton, David Ormsby-Gore entered New College, Oxford, where he read history. His interest in politics began to make itself manifest at Oxford. He was a member of the Canning and Stratford clubs.

Just before the outbreak of World War II, in August 1939, he joined the Territorial Army. During the war he served with the Berkshire Yeomanry as an air observation pilot, becoming an adjutant in 1942. From 1944 to 1946 he was a major on the general staff at the War Office.

Turning to a different field of study after the war, he took an intensive business course at Pitman's College and courses in estate management and agriculture at the College of Estate Management. His father made over to him the ownership of the family lands, and Ormsby-Gore became the director of two dairy farms in Shropshire totaling 400 acres. He bred the dairy Shorthorn bull that won first prize at the 1949 Royal Agriculture Show.

Adopted as prospective Conservative candidate for Oswestry, Shropshire in October 1948, he was successful in the general election of 1950. He has retained his Parliamentary seat in the elections since then. In the hard-fought election of the fall of 1959 his majority was increased to about 10,000.

Ormsby-Gore began to concentrate on international relations in November 1951, when he was appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, a post that he held until 1954. He was an alternate United Kingdom delegate to the United Nations General Assembly at Paris in 1951-52 and at New York in 1954. Prime

Minister Sir Anthony Eden raised him to Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in November 1956.

When Prime Minister Harold Macmillan formed his government in January 1957, Ormsby-Gore became Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, succeeding Lord Reading. At the same time he was made a Privy Councillor. As Minister of State, Ormsby-Gore was, technically, an assistant to Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Home and to Edward Heath, Lord Privy Seal, but some political observers suggested that his power was tantamount to that of an autonomous foreign secretary. While Lord Home spoke for the Foreign Office in the House of Lords, Heath and Ormsby-Gore performed that function in the House of Commons.

One of the more heated occasions on which Ormsby-Gore defended government policy in Commons was the debate on South African apartheid in December 1959. Labour was critical of the British failure to join in the United Nations General Assembly's condemnation the month before of the official segregation in South Africa. Ormsby-Gore explained that the position was purely a legal one. The vote of Commons vindicated the government policy.

Ormsby-Gore's task also—and notably—included representation of the United Kingdom at the negotiating tables of the world. On April 29, 1957, at the Strasbourg Conference, he presented to the Council of Europe the British plan for a united Europe. The plan would replace the many existing organizations, such as Euratom, with one general assembly under which economic, defense, and other commissions would operate.

After he became Minister of State he often led the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations. On November 28, 1960, in the General Assembly, after the Soviet Union had demanded that the assembly call for the immediate independence of all colonies and trust territories in the world, he replied with a speech denouncing the new colonialism of the Soviet satellite system and calling the Russians "the greatest oppressors of our day."

"Mr. David Ormsby-Gore, if Oscars were given by the Americans for UN performance, would surely receive one," commented Philip Deane in the Toronto *Globe and Mail* of December 5, 1960. "The press officer of the U.S. delegation has not stopped talking about 'the British flinging the Baltic states in Russia's teeth. That was telling them.'" The Afro-Asians, to whom the speech was chiefly directed, failed to see the similarity of the "color-lineless" Soviet oppression to the colonialism of their own background. The General Assembly voted 89-0 in favor of "immediate steps" toward the granting of independence to remaining colonies and trust territories.

Ormsby-Gore's specialty has been disarmament negotiations. In this labyrinthine field his effective performance has earned him not only much free rein as British spokesman but also a prominent place as spokesman for the whole Western bloc. He was a United Kingdom delegate to the five-power United Nations disarmament subcommittee talks in London during 1957. When Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States began negotiating toward a nuclear test ban at Geneva, Switzerland on October 31, 1958, he headed the British delegation. During the ten-month course of the three-nation conference, which ended on August 27, 1959, Ormsby-Gore lead the delegation at decisive moments.

British Inf. Services

SIR DAVID ORMSBY-GORE

Disarmament negotiations resumed at Geneva on March 15, 1960, this time with ten nations represented, five from the East and five from the West. Ormsby-Gore was Britain's chief negotiator. This phase of negotiation ended when the delegates from the Soviet bloc—in the wake of the U-2 incident and the failure of the Paris summit meeting—walked out on June 27, 1960. In the fall of 1960 Ormsby-Gore resumed his sparring with Soviet representative Valerian A. Zorin in the ninety-nine member Political and Security Committee of the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

Although there has been kaleidoscopic compromise and other changes, variously motivated, in the plans offered by both sides in the course of the negotiations, the Eastern proposals have tended to be sweeping and unconditional, while the Western in general have emphasized control, gradual progression, and realistic scheduling. Ormsby-Gore, speaking for the West at London on August 23, 1957, pointed out that the West's proposal for control of fissionable material was a more radical and realistic first step toward disarmament than the Soviet demand for unconditional suspension of testing. At the first Geneva meet-

ORMSBY-GORE, SIR DAVID—*Continued*

ing, on October 31, 1958, the Soviet representative, Semyon K. Tsarapkin, offered a draft agreement for the immediate banning of nuclear weapons tests "forever." David Ormsby-Gore said: "We are negotiating for the installation of a control system."

At the conference table David Ormsby-Gore also continually pointed out the fraud and futility of any disarmament program that would not adequately encompass conventional weapons. On June 8, 1960 in Geneva he predicted that if all nuclear weapons were destroyed, but conventional weapons were still available for war, it would not be a year after the outbreak of a war before nuclear weapons were again being produced. "You cannot destroy human knowledge," he said. Ormsby-Gore continued to head the British delegation at the Geneva nuclear test-ban talks during the summer months after he had been designated Ambassador to the United States.

Slender, well-dressed, and scholarly looking, David Ormsby-Gore has an air of inner assurance. He is smooth-mannered but formidable in the arena of Parliamentary debate and more so in that of international debate. A. M. Rosenthal wrote in the New York *Times* (April 10, 1960) that he "can knock down the other fellow's debating points with just the proper mixture of sympathy and contempt." His colleagues in the British Foreign Office reportedly found him "easy to know and courteous to all, junior and senior." He is a governor of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and has been a member of the executive committee of the National Trust and of the British Council. His clubs are the Turf and Pratt's.

On February 9, 1940 David Ormsby-Gore married Sylvia Lloyd Thomas. They have five children: Julian Hugh, Francis David, Jane Teresa Denyse, Victoria Mary, and Alice Magdalen Sarah. A rise to the highest levels of government will be difficult for Ormsby-Gore since he is destined to become a member of the House of Lords on the death of his father.

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OSMEÑA, SERGIO Sept. 9, 1878-Oct. 19, 1961 Vice-President (1935-44) and President (1944-46) of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; worked for Philippine independence and for the country's liberation during World War II. See *Current Biography* (September) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 O 19 '61

PANT, GOVIND BALLABH Sept. 10, 1887-Mar. 7, 1961 Indian Minister for Home Affairs; member of the Congress working committee since 1931; Chief Minister of the United Provinces (1937-39) (1946-54); Deputy Leader of the Congress party in Parliament since 1958. See *Current Biography* (January) 1959.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 Mr 7 '61

PAPE, WILLIAM JAMIESON Dec. 1, 1873-Jan. 29, 1961 Publisher of the Waterbury (Connecticut) *Republican* and *American*, which won Pulitzer Gold Medal (1939) for public service; champion of good government. See *Current Biography* (January-June) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p21 Ja 30 '61

PARRY, ALBERT Feb. 24, 1901- Writer; university professor; lecturer

Address: b. Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y.; h. 15 Charles St., Hamilton, N.Y.

In the forty years since Albert Parry came to the United States, his work as a writer, lecturer, and teacher has fallen into three successive though overlapping phases: first, a period of interest in American culture; then a period of research into Russian history; finally, a period of comment on the contemporary Soviet scene. Two items on the 1960 book list mark the poles of this progress: one is a reprint of *Garrets and Pretenders*, a 1933 work on American Bohemianism, and the other a new work, *Russia's Rockets and Missiles*, in which Parry states that "we most certainly need a sharper sense of urgency." In each period his style has ranged from the scholarly to the popular: thus he has contributed not only to encyclopedias but also to a novel based on a Russian royal scandal. One of his hundreds of articles, for popular magazines and scholarly journals, predicted the ascent of Sputnik I with an error of only two and a half weeks. Since 1947 Parry has overseen the development at Colgate University of its department of Russian studies, of which he is chairman and professor of Russian civilization and language.

Albert Parry was born on February 24, 1901 in the old Russian city of Rostov-na-Donu (Rostov-on-Don). His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Blass; his father was a merchant whose given name was Joseph.

Parry prefers not to divulge his original Russian surname because of confusion that might result in listing his books. "Parry" is not a pseudonym but his legal name.

Reared in his native city, Parry attended Peter the Great High School as a pre-engineering student. His extracurricular activities included tutoring boys and girls of his own age and younger and serving as president of the school's literary society and editor of its magazine. At the age of fifteen he began his career as a professional writer by selling original nonfiction to the local press on a free-lance basis.

During his late teens Parry witnessed the Civil War that followed the February and October 1917 revolutions. After graduating from high school in 1919, he served in the Russian Merchant Marine, mostly on the Black and Aegean seas. He survived an attack of spotted typhus and later an accidental shooting on New Year's Day, 1921. Later that year he came to America to stay.

Soon after reaching the United States Parry began to write for American magazines and newspapers. His free-lance work included several months of writing in Hollywood for silent films. Meanwhile, in 1921 and again in 1925-26, Parry took undergraduate courses at Columbia University. He became an American citizen in 1926. Toward the end of the 1920's H. L. Mencken "discovered" Parry and began printing his pieces in the *American Mercury.*

Years of traveling and adventuring all over the United States perhaps account in part for Parry's interest in certain aspects of American culture evident in his first two books. *Garrets and Pretenders; A History of Bohemianism in America* (Covici, Friede, 1933) was described by Herbert Gorman in the New York *Times* (March 5, 1933) as "a thoroughly fascinating picture." He made special mention of Parry's painstaking research, but Malcolm Cowley complained in the *Saturday Review of Literature* (July 1, 1933) that "he never takes [Bohemianism] apart to tell us how it ticks."

In 1933, also, Simon and Schuster published *Tattoo; Secrets of a Strange Art as Practiced Among the Natives of the United States.* The book, an anthropological study, goes beyond the mere mechanics and statistics of tattooing and takes into consideration its psychological implications.

A contributor to the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences,* published by Macmillan in the early 1930's, Parry wrote an article on sports and another on Savva Morozov, a late nineteenth-century Russian manufacturer and supporter of the Bolsheviks. Among other encyclopedias to which he contributed, chiefly articles on Russia and Eastern European countries, were *Compton's Encyclopedia* and *World Book Encyclopedia.*

Continuing his education, meanwhile, at the University of Chicago, Parry studied under a Divisional Honor Scholarship, majored in history, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He remained at the university for further study after receiving his B.A. degree in 1935 and held a fellowship in the history department in 1936-37. For his Ph.D. degree, conferred in 1938, he presented the thesis "Russian (Greek Orthodox) Missionaries in China, 1689-1917; Their Economic, Political, and Cultural Role." An essential portion of this work was later published in the *Pacific Historical Review* (December, 1940). During the winter quarter of 1939 he was an assistant in the social sciences division, helping to conduct the graduate seminar on racial and cultural contacts and conflicts.

Louise Barker, Chicago

ALBERT PARRY

From 1937 to 1940 Parry was employed as an editor in Chicago. During this period he worked on his third book, *Whistler's Father,* which Bobbs-Merrill published in 1939. It was a biography of George Washington Whistler, the painter's father, an American army major who in the 1840's built the first important Russian railroad, now the Leningrad-Moscow line.

World War II diverted Parry from further specialization in Russian affairs until after the entry of the U.S.S.R. He collaborated with Wythe Williams on *Riddle of the Reich* (Prentice-Hall, 1941) and with a number of people on a line of war-oriented paperbacks published by Consolidated Book Publishers in 1942: *Conserve Materials to Win the War, How to Get a Job in War Work, War Dictionary, What Boys and Girls Can Do to Win the War,* and *What Women Can Do to Win the War.* In 1942, also, the University of Chicago Press published *Some Historians of Modern Europe,* edited by Bernadotte E. Schmitt, to which Parry contributed the essay on the Russian historian V. O. Klyuchevsky.

During 1941 Parry served two interventionist organizations as assistant director in charge of research and publicity: Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, whose chairman was Adlai E. Stevenson, and Fight for Freedom, Inc. In 1942 he was research director of the Air Edition (radio broadcasts) of the

PARRY, ALBERT—*Continued*

Chicago *Sun*. Later in 1942 Parry became a civilian employee of the United States Office of Strategic Services. As an information officer in the foreign nationalities branch, he specialized in problems of Russia and Eastern and Southern Europe until the end of the war.

Published in 1944, Parry's *Russian Cavalcade; A Military Record* (Ives Washburn), was particularly topical. Its hero, Parry wrote, "is the plain Russian soldier of all times." But Orville Prescott noted in the New York *Times* (February 2, 1944) that Parry's book is devoted mainly to Russian generals and marshals: "It is a collection of popular profiles that makes no pretense at thoroughness or consecutive history."

A year later, in 1945, the University of Chicago Press published Simon Liberman's *Building Lenin's Russia,* which Parry had translated, reorganized, and edited. By that time Parry had become increasingly busy as a public lecturer, speaking chiefly on the U.S.S.R. and foreign affairs in many parts of the United States and Canada. He has continued this aspect of his career to the present.

Parry was associate professor in the department of political science of Northwestern University in 1946-47 and the summer of 1948. In 1947 he began his association with Colgate University as an associate professor. Under his direction, Colgate's undergraduate program of Russian studies has since developed to the point where it now covers all facets of knowledge on Russia.

Using the pseudonym of Victor LeClerc, Parry employed his scholarly background in Russian history in a popular way when he collaborated with Harnett Thomas Kane on *The Scandalous Mrs. Blackford* (Messner, 1951), a biographical novel based on the life of an American minister's daughter whose love affair with Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia was notorious in the 1870's and 1880's. Two other books on which he collaborated in the early 1950's concerned Korea: *Korea, An Annotated Bibliography of Publications in the Russian Language* (1950), published by the Reference Department of the Library of Congress, and *Geography of Korea* (1952), written by V. T. Zaichikov, translated by Parry, and published by the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Although Parry as a young student had turned from engineering to the social sciences and humanities, he retained an interest in science, especially in the effect of scientific advance on social, political, and economic conditions. His article "Will the Russians Beat Us to the Moon?" (*Reporter*, November 18, 1954) was one of the earliest predictions of Russian successes in rocketry. Since early 1957 Parry has been a regular contributor on Soviet affairs to *Missiles and Rockets*, a weekly magazine of astronautics. In a July 1957 issue he forecast the ascent of the first Sputnik for September 17, 1957. Its actual launching occurred on October 4. Parry also writes articles on Russian rocketry and other Soviet scientific developments for *Science Digest.*

Parry's *Russia's Rockets and Missiles* (Doubleday, 1960), for which Willy Ley wrote an introduction, warns that the United States is lagging in the space race with the Soviet Union. John W. Finney, a reporter of the Washington bureau of the New York *Times*, commented in the *Times Book Review* (November 27, 1960) that "the book is at its best when it deals with the past." He continued, "Much of its description of present Soviet rocketry is based on unsubstantiated reports carried in Western publications." However, the review in Virginia Kirkus' *Bulletin* (September 20, 1960) asserted that "this necessarily speculative account of Russia's concentration in space-age research is based essentially upon the author's surveillance of Russian-language sources."

Along with his work at Colgate, Parry has handled the responsibilities of several other positions. He was a program consultant from 1950 to 1952 for Radio Free Europe in New York. Since 1958 he has been a consultant and a visiting lecturer, each September, at the United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. In 1959 he delivered a report on the state of Russian language instruction in the United States to the Fund for the Advancement of Education, the first comprehensive survey since Sputnik I.

On October 25, 1941 Albert Parry married Louise Emily Goodman, a native Chicagoan who had been an interior decorator before their marriage. They have two sons, James Donald, sixteen and a student at Harvard, and Thomas Hugh, eleven. Parry is five feet seven inches tall, weighs 160 pounds, and has brown eyes and gray hair that was formerly brown. He is a Democrat. His avocations are walking, reading, book collecting, and playing Scrabble. Parry is a member of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages (vice-president for Eastern states in 1959-60, national president since 1960); the American Political Science Association; the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies; and the American Association of University Professors.

"Since an early age," Parry has said, "I have always had much curiosity in life around me, current and past, and a desire to tell others what I saw, experienced, found out, and interpreted. With this came a natural writing and speaking ability—in two languages (Russian and English). Hence I am a writer and a teacher, just as I wanted to be from my childhood on."

Reference

Directory of American Scholars (1957)

PARSONS, TALCOTT Dec. 13, 1902-
Sociologist; university professor

Address: b. 302 Emerson Hall, Cambridge, Mass.; h. 62 Fairmont St., Belmont, Mass.

The work that has brought Harvard sociologist Talcott Parsons international renown is his attempt to construct a single theoretical framework within which general and specific characteristics of societies may be systematically classified. In emphasizing the broad conceptual outlook common to European theorists, he exerted a new influence upon American sociologists who had been concerned with narrower empirical studies. Professor Parsons has taught at Harvard since 1927. He helped establish the department of social relations there in 1946 and served as its first chairman until 1956.

Talcott Parsons was born on December 13, 1902 at Colorado Springs, Colorado to Edward Smith Parsons and his wife, the former Mary Augusta Ingersoll. He has one sister, Esther. His brothers, Charles and Edward, and his other sister, Elizabeth, are deceased. Parsons' father, an ordained Congregational minister, was a professor of English and later president of Marietta College in Ohio, and Talcott followed the family tradition in choosing an academic career. He received his secondary education at Colorado Springs High School and at the Horace Mann School for Boys in New York City, from which he graduated in 1920.

At Amherst College in Massachusetts, Parsons majored in philosophy and biology. Excelling academically, he was awarded an English prize and a summer scholarship for study at the marine biological laboratory at Woods Hole, Falmouth, Massachusetts. He also acted as an assistant for the laboratory section of a course in biological evolution, and held several extracurricular offices, including those of guardian of the campus statue of Sabrina and chairman of the Forum group. Parsons was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and graduated with a B.A. degree in 1924. Influenced by the institutional economics taught by Walton Hamilton, he had already decided to concentrate his studies in the field of social science.

In 1924-25 Parsons studied at the London School of Economics with L. T. Hobhouse and Morris Ginsberg and also with Bronislaw Malinowski, a renowned anthropologist who greatly influenced Parsons' subsequent work. Through Malinowski, Parsons first became interested in the problems of kinship, family structure, and socialization. His conviction that social roles and institutions—crucial societal elements—may be studied most fruitfully in the light of their overt or latent functions within the society, can also be traced to his contact with the anthropologist.

Awarded a fellowship for study in Germany, Parsons attended Heidelberg University in 1925-26. It was there that he first heard of Max Weber, who had died some years before and whose important work in sociology and economic history was still not widely known in the English-speaking world. Weber's *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* (Allen and Unwin), which Parsons translated in 1930, and Weber's comparative theoretical and empirical studies have remained a dominant influence on Parsons' thinking. While writing his thesis on the concept of capitalism in Werner Sombart and Max Weber, Parsons taught economics at Amherst College (1926-27). He received a Ph.D. degree from Heidelberg University in the summer of 1927. Parsons' translation of Weber's *The Theory of Social and Economic Organization* was published by the Oxford University Press and the Free Press in 1947.

TALCOTT PARSONS

After teaching economics at Harvard University for four years, in 1931 Parsons became an instructor in sociology. He later held positions in the sociology department as assistant professor (1936-39) and associate professor (1939-44) and became a full professor in 1944. During World War II and shortly after, from 1943 to 1946, he served on the staff of the Harvard University School for Overseas Administration. He was also a consultant to the Foreign Economic Administration from 1944 to 1946.

In 1946 Parsons became the first chairman of the department of social relations, which he had helped to organize. It offered instruction in sociology, social psychology, and social anthropology, subjects formerly taught by three separate departments. The purpose of the merger was to facilitate the study of man as a social unit, a motivated actor influenced by the society in which he lives.

In his first book, *The Structure of Social Action* (McGraw-Hill, 1937; Free Press, 1958), Parsons examined the theoretical systems of three major European sociologists, Émile Durkheim, Vilfredo Pareto, and Max Weber. He showed their convergence into a single new body of theory and their relation to Alfred Marshall's type of economic theory. In reviewing the volume (*Saturday Review of Literature*, March 12, 1938), Robert Bierstedt complained of Parsons' abstruse style but said that the book "easily justifies itself as one of the most profound and learned contributions to social science in the last decade."

Essays in Sociological Theory (Free Press, 1949; 1954) analyzes modern institutional structures and social change. It represents an applied rather than purely theoretical approach

PARSONS, TALCOTT—*Continued*

insofar as it deals directly with broad, but actual, social phenomena. Included in the volume are essays on pre-Nazi Germany, Fascism, and Japan; one essay, "A Sociologist Looks at the Legal Profession," compares the role and functions of the legal profession in modern society with those of the medical profession, which Parsons had earlier analyzed in detail.

The ideas presented in *The Social System* first took shape as a result of sociological lectures that Parsons delivered at the University of London in January and February 1949. They were developed by him during a leave of absence that extended from the summer of 1949 to February 1950. The book establishes in a generalized, systematic form, a categorical scheme for analyzing social structure and action. "This highly technical and not easily readable essay is a thorough, rigorously developed and profoundly brilliant contribution to systematic analytical sociological theory," a reviewer noted (*United States Quarterly Book Review,* March 1952). The new theories embodied in *The Social System* were further developed in "Values, Motives and Systems of Action," a monograph that Parsons and Edward A. Shils contributed to *Toward a General Theory of Action* (Harvard University Press, 1951) and *Working Papers in the Theory of Action* (Free Press, 1953). The former book, which Parsons and Shils also edited, represents the collaborative efforts of psychologists, sociologists, and anthropologists to develop one comprehensive theory of social behavior.

Since 1954 Parsons has sought to apply his theoretical system to major institutions within society. *Family, Socialization and Interaction Process* (Free Press, 1955), which Parsons wrote with Robert Bales and others, represents his first major attempt to integrate psychoanalytic theory and social structure. In *Economy and Society* (Free Press, 1956), written with Neil J. Smelser, Parsons examines key economic problems within a sociological framework. During the past five years Parsons has extended his conceptual framework to enable sociologists to analyze social systems as they change in time. He has provided information necessary to examine the interdependent relationships among societal institutions as they are influenced by events and as they undergo change.

Parsons believes that the growth of sociology as a science depends upon the development of a rigorous, sophisticated, and comprehensive theory; he feels that sociologists should concentrate upon comparative study of social systems. This broader interest in no way minimizes, however, his desire to "acquire for sociology the status of an empirical science with . . . operational procedures and standards of validation." His *Structure and Process in Modern Society* was published by the Free Press in 1960.

On two full-year leaves of absence from Harvard, Parsons was visiting professor of social theory at Cambridge University, England in 1953-54 and a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, California in 1957-58. He serves on a panel of the United States Office of Education and with a medical advisory group of the Veterans Administration. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and he belongs to the American Sociological Society (president, 1949; currently secretary), the Eastern Sociological Society, the American Association of University Professors, and the American Philosophical Society. Parsons is a member of the Harvard Club in New York City. He says that his religious affiliation is "mildly Episcopal" and that he is an independent politically, although he usually votes for Democratic candidates. He received an honorary L.H.D. degree from Amherst College in 1949.

Talcott Parsons and Helen Bancroft Walker, who is now an administrative assistant at the Russian Research Center of Harvard University, were married on April 30, 1927. They have three children, Anne, Charles Dacre, and Susan Pendrell. Professor Parsons, whose quiet sense of humor has endeared him to students, has brown eyes and graying brown hair, stands five feet five inches tall, and weighs 150 pounds. Parsons likes listening to music, reading, and doing simple physical work like carpentry and painting. The dedication of one of his books, addressed to his wife, is singularly revealing. It reads, "To Helen—whose healthy and practical empiricism has long been an indispensable balance-wheel for an incurable theorist."

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PATE, RANDOLPH MCC(ALL) Feb. 11, 1898-July 31, 1961 Former commandant of the United States Marine Corps (1956-60); instituted reforms in discipline of Marine recruits in 1956 after scandal in recruit training at Parris Island. See *Current Biography* (September) 1958.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 Ag 2 '61

PERSE, ST.-JOHN *See* Léger, A. S.-L.

PETERSON, ESTHER (EGGERTSEN) Dec. 9, 1906- United States government official

Address: b. Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 626 28th St. South, Arlington, Va.

Among the women appointed to a high post in the Kennedy administration is Mrs. Esther Peterson, an Assistant Secretary of Labor and director of the Women's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor. Mrs. Peterson, who has had a long career in the labor field, was nominated to her post as Assistant Secretary of Labor on August 12, 1961 and sworn in on August 17. As a member of President John F. Kennedy's "Little Cabinet" and the highest ranking woman in the United States government, Mrs. Peterson continues her interest in the problems of women workers: their employment and opportunities for advancement, their conditions of work and wages, and their education and training.

Of Danish descent, Esther Eggertsen was born in Provo, Utah on December 9, 1906, the daughter of Lars and Annie (Nielsen) Eggertsen. She has three sisters and two brothers. Her grandparents, converts to Mormonism, were Danish immigrants who walked from Omaha to Salt Lake City across the great plains, pushing a cart filled with their possessions before them. They were married by Brigham Young at the end of the journey. Her father was superintendent of schools in Utah County. Mrs. Peterson attended elementary and high school in Provo. After her graduation from high school in 1923, she went on to Brigham Young University in Provo, where she was active in debating, athletics, and journalism. She received her B.A. degree in 1927. "In the years since I've lived here [Washington] and in Europe, I've always gone back to Utah," Mrs. Peterson says. "My roots are there and I have brothers and sisters there. That is where I really belong."

Following her graduation from Brigham Young University, Mrs. Peterson taught physical education at Branch Agricultural College in Cedar City, Utah. She continued her studies in physical education at Teachers College, Columbia University, which awarded her an M.A. degree in 1930. Originally a Republican with a strong conservative background, Mrs. Peterson refocused her political interests at Columbia University, when she met Oliver A. Peterson, a student of the social sciences, who introduced her to the field that was to become her vocation. "I'll never forget the first time I heard him explain what the American Federation of Labor was all about," Mrs. Peterson recalled in an interview for the New York *Post* (April 18, 1961). "It opened a new world. Then he began taking me around to unions. I got to see people like Sidney Hillman, David Dubinsky, and Norman Thomas. These were new vistas for me."

After her marriage to Oliver A. Peterson in 1932, she alternated teaching with her duties as a housewife and mother. From 1930 to 1936 she taught at the Winsor School, a fashionable college preparatory school for girls, in Boston, Massachusetts. Her interest in the problems of workers deepened when she volunteered to teach in the industrial department of the local Young Women's Christian Association every Thursday evening.

"I came face to face for the first time with strikes and strikers," Mrs. Peterson told Nan Trent of the *Christian Science Monitor* (February 27, 1961). "These girls were receiving $1.32 for every dozen dresses they turned out, and the work involved the sewing on of a square pocket. When they were suddenly ordered to make the pocket heart-shaped, the girls demanded more money. It took more time to sew on a heart than a square, and they were paid by the piece. It was called the heart-break strike, and I've never forgotten it."

ESTHER PETERSON

From 1932 to 1939 Mrs. Peterson served as an assistant in economics at the Bryn Mawr (Pennsylvania) Summer School for Women Workers in industry. She also taught for six sessions at its successor, the Hudson Shore Labor School in Esopus, New York. Both schools gave her an opportunity to learn at firsthand what educators were doing for women in factories who had been forced to give up their education. Mrs. Peterson, who helped to recruit students, is often gratified to discover on her travels throughout the United States that women she had recruited from the factories now occupy prominent places in the labor movement. She also held temporary positions with the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and the American Federation of Teachers.

After having noted her special teaching experience in the labor field, Jacob Potofsky, then secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in 1939 offered Mrs. Peterson the job of assistant director of education with that union. She held the post until 1944. From 1945 to 1948 she was Washington legislative representative for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and during World War II, she served as the union's director of war activities.

Transplanted to Europe with her husband and family from 1948 to 1957, Mrs. Peterson kept in close touch with developments in trade unionism abroad. From 1948 to 1952, while her husband served as labor attaché at the American Embassy in Stockholm, she worked with the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions. She became a good friend of the leading trade unionist Sigrid Ekendahl, who instructed her in Swedish so that she could teach in Swedish

PETERSON, ESTHER—*Continued*

labor schools. (The entire Peterson family learned to speak the language while they lived in Sweden.) When her husband was stationed in Brussels, from 1952 to 1957, she worked with the anti-communistic International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. She had been the only woman present at the conference that founded the confederation.

Mrs. Peterson helped to organize the first international school for working women conducted by the confederation at LaBrevière near Paris. She also taught at its opening session. Attended by women from twenty-seven countries, the school dealt with the problems of developing standards for the employment of women. She came away from Europe impressed with the progressiveness of the Swedish people, especially with regard to the women's labor movement. While living abroad, Mrs. Peterson represented the American trade union movement at several international conferences.

Established in Washington with her family after their European sojourn, Mrs. Peterson in 1958 became a legislative representative for the AFL-CIO's industrial union department. She held the position from 1958 until January 1961, when she became director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. "I was a lobbyist," Mrs. Peterson says. "I'm always amused and I love to use the word because people's ears usually prick up. Actually, one should understand that it's an extremely essential part of our democratic process of government. I don't know what Senators would do, what people would do, without lobbyists. The main thing is to strengthen the lobby of the people who represent the people's interests."

During a press interview, Mrs. Peterson once related how the Women's Bureau came into existence. "The Women's Bureau was founded after World War I," she said, "when there were particular problems for working women that were revealed during the war. Back in 1918, I think, the forerunner of the Bureau was established. Then in 1920 when the act was passed there was an awareness of the need to set standards for employment of women because women's problems are different; and nowadays, although there isn't much sex quality in pressing a button, there are still a lot of problems that are different with women. Automation has served, often, to downgrade women. And we find women's groups, for example, in the low wage industries still. We find them not having opportunity for advancement. We find a lot not having the same pay as men when they are doing the same work."

In a move that many observers considered long overdue, Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg on March 26, 1961 announced that he would ask Congress to upgrade the head of the Women's Bureau to the rank of Assistant Secretary of Labor. Reportedly, Senator Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina had approached Goldberg on his first day in office and asked him: "When are you going to make Esther an Assistant Secretary of Labor?"

Goldberg has said that he expects Mrs. Peterson to give him general advice on labor problems, not just counsel about women's labor problems. He has speculated that a day might even come when a man would head the Women's Bureau. On August 11, 1961 President Kennedy signed a bill that created a new position as Assistant Secretary of Labor and on the next day he nominated Mrs. Peterson to fill that position.

As Assistant Secretary of Labor, Esther Peterson is especially concerned with the need for increased services for working women, who now make up about one-third of the labor force in the United States—a need heightened by the increasing number of women entering the work force and the accompanying effect on home life. She is also interested in the problem of getting older women trained and back into jobs after years spent as homemakers. She hopes that the minimum wage of $1.25 an hour now imposed by federal law will eventually apply to those workers not now covered, and that the minimum wage will be increased as soon as possible. She views as equally important legislation providing medical care for the aged and aid for education.

Among many other organizations, Mrs. Peterson is a member of the National Capital Democratic Club, the Women's National Democratic Club, and the National Consumers League. From 1945 to 1948 she was a member of the District of Columbia minimum wage board for the laundry industry. She served as an adviser to the United States government delegation at the International Labor Conference in Geneva, June 1961. During the 1960 Presidential campaign, she was acting secretary of the Labor Women's Committee for Kennedy and Johnson.

Oliver A. Peterson, who is now a labor adviser in the State Department's Bureau of African Affairs, and Esther Peterson have four children: three sons, Eric, Iver, and Lars, and a daughter, Karen. The Petersons live in a two-story, brown-gray stone house in Arlington, Virginia, but they look upon their farm in Townshend, Vermont, where they spend their summers, as their real home. A home, in Esther Peterson's opinion, should be a place of security, rest, mutual love, companionship, and enjoyment. Mrs. Peterson is a tall and stately woman with braided hair, deep blue eyes, and a pleasant voice. A dynamo of enthusiasm and energy, she believes that work is one of life's necessary pleasures—or, at least, it should be. She likes to hike, to cook and bake Swedish and Danish delicacies, and to attend concerts and the theater. On her office walls she intends to hang the pictures of those women whom she considers her heroines: Florence Kelley, Jane Addams, Lillian Wald, Grace Abbott, Frances Perkins, and Eleanor Roosevelt. "Take a look, evaluate, and try" is one of the maxims she tries to live by.

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PETHICK-LAWRENCE, (FREDERICK WILLIAM PETHICK-LAWRENCE), 1ST BARON Dec. 28, 1871-Sept. 10, 1961 Former Secretary of State for India and Burma (1945-47); Labour Member of House of Commons (1923-31, 1935-45); crusader for woman suffrage and other social reforms; author; elevated to peerage in 1945. See *Current Biography* (June) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 S 12 '61

PETTIT, ROBERT (E. LEE) Dec. 2, 1932- Professional basketball player

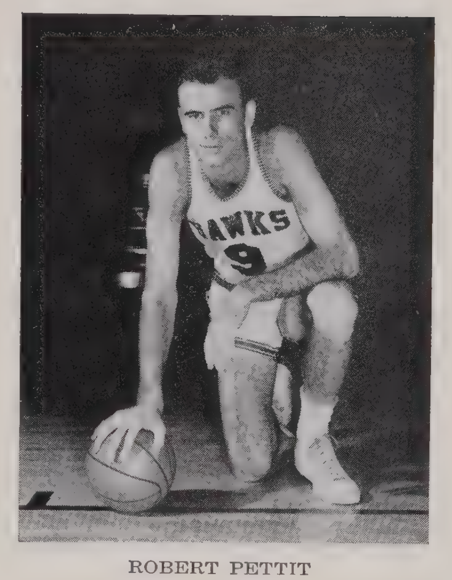
Address: b. St. Louis Hawks Basketball Club, Inc., 1015 Locust St., St. Louis 1, Mo.; h. Baton Rouge, La.

Bob Pettit of the St. Louis (formerly Milwaukee) Hawks, who is six feet nine inches tall, is one of the dozen outstanding players who have performed in the National Basketball Association since its formation fifteen years ago. During both the 1956-57 and 1958-59 seasons Pettit was named the league's Most Valuable Player. He has twice led the National Basketball Association in scoring. In the 1954-55 season he was named Rookie of the Year. Since he entered the league, Pettit has played in every All-Star game, has led his team to one world's championship, in 1958, and has scored more than 11,000 points during his seven seasons with the St. Louis Hawks.

In spite of his towering stature, Pettit moves with the speed and agility of a six-footer. His principal scoring weapon is a devastating "jump" shot, which he delivers with a graceful leap, and he sends the ball towards the basket in a fluid arc. Pettit is one of the top rebounders in the National Basketball Association and one of its better playmakers.

Robert E. Lee Pettit, an only child, was born on December 2, 1932 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. (Another source gives December 12, 1932.) He probably inherited his extreme height from both sides of his family: his father is six feet four inches tall, his mother is five feet eight inches, and her brothers ranged from six feet two inches to six feet five inches. Pettit's father, who played basketball and baseball in college, has been a Colorado State Ranger, a Louisiana county sheriff, and the Louisiana State Director of Institutions.

The boy grew up like the proverbial weed. At the age of fourteen he stood five feet ten inches and weighed 118 pounds. He was enthusiastic about athletics, but failed at every sport he tried. "I went out for the freshman football team at Baton Rouge High," Pettit recalled for the *Saturday Evening Post* (January 5, 1957). "My gridiron career lasted for one play. The ball carrier went through my position at right tackle for 65 yards in a scrimmage. . . . In freshman basketball I got in for three games and didn't score a point. Then I went out for the freshman baseball team, and was the first boy cut from the squad. The next year the coach of the jayvee baseball team ran out of uniforms before he got to me. I hate to think what the effect of that brushoff would have been if my dad had not tempered it by putting up a basket in our backyard. Maybe I'm overdramatizing the incident, but I believe it was the turning point of my life, and I don't mean just in basketball. My dad's understanding gesture helped me regain my badly undermined confidence."


ROBERT PETTIT

Hour after hour, day after day Bob Pettit practised his basketball. In his junior year at Baton Rouge High School he was chosen for the team. If not spectacular, his performance was at least adequate. In his senior year, however, he developed into a formidable player who had grown to a height of six feet seven inches. He had picked up a polish and poise on the basketball court. His high school team became the state champions, and Pettit received fifteen offers of scholarships from colleges and universities throughout the United States. He chose the college nearest his home—Louisiana State University, located in Baton Rouge, after he graduated from high school in 1950.

Pettit has said: "I chose LSU because I doubted I could measure up to expectations on a fancier scholarship." By "fancier scholarship" he meant tuition, board, room, and expense money for laundry and other items. Louisiana State University offered him only a tuition fee scholarship that amounted to $150. The arrangement turned out to be a happy one, and while he was playing for Louisiana State University the school ranked high in collegiate basketball. From 1951 to 1954 Pettit scored 2,002 points. He was named All-American in his junior year, when he averaged 21.2 points a game, and in his senior year, when he averaged 31.4 points a game. No wonder that he was the first draft choice of the then downtrodden Milwaukee Hawks when he graduated from Louisiana State University in 1954.

(Continued next page)

PETTIT, ROBERT—*Continued*

The sudden transition from collegiate to professional basketball at first proved to be a shock. Pettit was judged too light to play in the pivot position he had played in college and was shifted to forward. (A forward six feet nine inches in height is something of a rarity in basketball.) Pettit has recalled: "For the first two months I was a feeble imitation of a Number One draft choice. I was sucked out of position by simple feints, sometimes twice on the same play. If it hadn't been for the fouls I collected I would have averaged less than 10 points a game. I stalled the rest of the team by lousing up plays." Finding his true form near the season's halfway mark, Pettit averaged more than 32 points a game for a stretch of five games. He ended his first season with a total of 1,466 points and a 20.4 point-a-game average. These marks earned for him the designation of Rookie of the Year.

In 1955 the basketball franchise of the Hawks was shifted from Milwaukee to St. Louis. Pettit responded to the change of scene by winning the National Basketball Association scoring championship for the 1955-56 season. He tallied 1,849 points, averaging 25.7 points a game, and was named the league's Most Valuable Player. He would probably have won the scoring titles in the 1956-57 and 1957-58 seasons if he had not suffered wrist injuries that forced him to miss a number of games and hampered his shooting when he returned to action. Nevertheless, the 1957-58 season was probably Pettit's most memorable one. In that year's championship playoffs, he led the St. Louis Hawks to victory over the Boston Celtics, and in the deciding game of the National Basketball Association's World Series, he scored 50 points. His final two markers, tallied in the last second of play, meant the difference between victory and defeat.

Exceptional though that season was, the 1958-59 campaign turned out to be even more of a triumph for Bob Pettit. He won the scoring championship by totaling 2,105 points, thus setting a National Basketball Association record that has since been broken by Wilt Chamberlain. His scoring and all-around play that season earned him his second Most Valuable Player award. It was also the last season in which he won the league's scoring title. He is not likely to win it again. The leading point producers in the National Basketball Association are now Wilt Chamberlain, Elgin Baylor of the Los Angeles Lakers, and Oscar Robertson of the Cincinnati Royals.

Not that Bob Pettit's value to the St. Louis Hawks has in any way diminished. For one thing, he is an outstanding rebounder, and in professional basketball the team controlling the rebounds usually will win the game. Pettit has said: "I take a lot of pride in rebounding. It sets the tone for my entire game, because it's largely a matter of desire. The first item I look at in the box score is the rebounds. Ask any big man." For another, Pettit always wants to perform at his best. Ed Macauley, who was once a National Basketball Association star and later a coach of the St. Louis Hawks, has said: "Pettit is a miracle of consistent class. What you notice about him is that he's fast, he makes every move count, he's smart, he has a wonderful touch with the ball—but not so much that he's big. The reason for this is that Bob makes every inch and pound work for him as he does his job. There is nothing left over, just flapping for people to gape at."

His extreme height may be one of the reasons why Bob Pettit has thus far shied away from marriage. He has said: "I don't want my wife to be a butt for bad jokes." In the off-season he lives in Baton Rouge, where he owns an insurance business and maintains interests in a home development company. His two main hobbies are water skiing and country music. He is interested in youngsters, who, like his younger self, are confused and resentful at being too tall for their age. "What these kids really want is encouragement that someday they will learn to control their ungainly bodies with a semblance of coordination," Pettit has explained. "I try to give it to them. I tell them I couldn't make a simple lay-up shot at their age without falling flat on my face."

Pettit bridles at the word "goon," sometimes applied in a derogatory manner to top basketball players. "I maintain," he has said, "that the NBA players, who average six-five, measure up better to the dictionary's definition of an athlete —'anyone skilled in feats of physical strength or agility'—than most participants in other sports." Pettit is a prime example of his own contention.

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PIERCE, BOB Oct. 8, 1914- Evangelist; missionary

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A clergyman who believes that God answers prayers when men are willing to act on His guidance, the Reverend Dr. Bob Pierce, who has been president of World Vision, Inc., since 1950, has traveled more than 2,500,000 miles, and has lived with natives in the distant jungles of the earth. He has suffered the terrors of war and has distributed more than $5,000,000 to help the needy of many nations. His avowed aim is to bring human beings all over the world to a greater commitment to Christ and the Kingdom of God.

Robert Willard Pierce, one of seven children of Fred and Flora Belle Pierce, was born at Fort Dodge, Iowa, on October 8, 1914. (Another source gives 1915 as the year of his birth.) His father, who was a carpenter in the construction business, served as a lay preacher in the Methodist Church and the Church of the Nazarene. Pierce's ancestors have lived in America since the seventeenth century; he is of English and Irish stock. He has three brothers, Alton, Fred, and Don; and three sisters, Lulu, Blanche, and Ethel. His mother lives in Glendale, California.

In 1924 the Pierce family moved to Southern California, where Bob regularly attended services and Sunday school at the Church of the Nazarene. To help support his family, he worked at various odd jobs in his spare time. After graduating from Washington High School in Los Angeles, where he had been an honor student, he entered Pasadena College. While he was in his junior year in college he was elected president of the student body.

In 1936 Pierce decided to leave college to be married and to begin his life's work as an evangelist. For the next eighteen months he and his wife traveled along the West Coast, where he preached to various congregations and succeeded in converting 260 persons to Christianity. During this period his income averaged five dollars a week. Whenever he had the chance, Pierce supplemented his education by taking evening courses in theology and public speaking.

When the United States entered World War II, Pierce tried to enlist as a chaplain with the armed forces but was turned down because of an eye defect. Instead he served his country as a carpenter in a Los Angeles shipyard. In 1942 he was ordained a minister in the First Baptist Church of Wilmington, California. He subsequently became associated with his father-in-law, a Methodist minister, at the Los Angeles Evangelistic Center.

Turning to auditorium evangelism, which was gaining wide recognition at the time, Pierce toured the country in 1944 with a group of vocalists, the Jubilee Singers. He made his first appearance at the Civic Auditorium in St. Paul, Minnesota. The 4,000 people who had come to hear the Jubilee Singers remained in their seats to hear the convincing Christian message of the young evangelist. Pierce regards the year 1944 as the turning point of his life. It was then that he helped to found Youth For Christ International with Dr. Torrey M. Johnson, Billy Graham, and a half-dozen other young men who wanted to take the Christian message to the young people of the United States. Both Pierce and Graham later became vice-presidents of the organization.

In the fall of 1944 Pierce took the position of director of the Seattle, Washington, branch of Youth For Christ, remaining there for fourteen months. In 1945 he again went on the road, preaching in auditoriums, in churches, in tents, and on the city streets, all over the United States. Within the next two years he reached nearly 500,000 people with his message, converting hundreds of thousands.

Youth For Christ International sent Pierce to China and the Philippines in 1947 on an evangelistic crusade that marked the trend of his future life work. It also served as the fountainhead of a movement through which he later communicated the Gospel to hundreds of thousands of people in distant parts of the earth. At the end of the crusade he returned to the United States and toured the country, preaching and showing movies of his trip. In nine months he raised $67,000 for the Youth For Christ movement. He attended the first Youth For Christ International Conference in Switzerland early in 1948, and in August of that year he returned to China. When he spoke to the Chinese at Peiping, the Communists were only eight miles outside the city; on several occasions he was nearly captured by them.

REV. BOB PIERCE

After he returned to the United States in October 1948, Pierce again toured the country to acquaint Americans with the plight of the Chinese. He subsequently was made director of the Los Angeles Youth For Christ chapter and held this position for eight months. During that time he inaugurated the first Easter Sunrise Service in Pasadena. His next trip to the Orient, by way of Europe, was temporarily postponed when in June 1949 he reached Paris only to discover that his expensive movie equipment had disappeared, and to learn that his promised financial backer had had to withdraw his support because of reverses. In a new preaching tour across the United States, Pierce raised enough money to pay the expenses of the third trip to the Orient. The mission exemplified his philosophy that God answers prayer and that Christian action must follow divine guidance.

Before he left for the Orient in 1950, Pierce—with Dr. Frank Phillips—established World Vision, Inc., a nonprofit organization that helps Christian missionaries meet emergency needs in their areas. The basic objectives of the organization are: alerting Christians to the needs of world-wide missions; conducting evangelistic crusades throughout the world in co-operation with indigenous churches; stimulating the development of Christian leadership by holding international conferences of Christian leaders; providing a medical and humanitarian ministry to assist the sick and the needy; and extending financial help to Christian missionaries and missionary organizations when they face crises

PIERCE, BOB—*Continued*

or opportunities that they cannot meet alone. Donations are made for specific projects through the missionaries' regular sponsoring bodies.

The incident that moved Pierce to conceive the idea of World Vision occurred in China in 1947 when he visited a Reformed Church missionary school for girls and met little Tan, a penniless Chinese girl, who wanted to attend the school and become a Christian. No funds were available for her support until Pierce dug into his own pocket for money to aid her; he supported her until Communism hid her behind the bamboo curtain. From this experience has developed World Vision's establishment of 156 orphanages for more than 14,000 children in nine nations.

During his third trip to the Orient, in 1950, Pierce conducted a preaching mission in Korea, at a time when the country was torn by confusion and apprehension. While there, he had an interview with South Korean President Syngman Rhee. Shortly after Pierce returned to the United States, the Korean war broke out. Pierce traveled throughout America, preaching and showing his movies of Korea filmed three days before the Communist invasion.

Responding to the deep need of the Korean people for spiritual and material help, Pierce flew back to Korea in October of 1950 on the last civilian plane to land at Seoul. A friendly Christian Korean girl gave him a room in a hotel requisitioned by the military, and American servicemen supplied him with food. He stayed until December, preaching, filming the tragedy of war, and giving away more than $12,000 to feed starving families. When he returned to the United States, he became war correspondent for *Christian Digest*. In this capacity he averaged three trips a year to Korea until the war ended in 1953.

Since then, Pierce has continued his trips to the Orient. He has carried on personal evangelistic work and has magnified his own worldwide influence by extending the efforts of World Vision to many countries. In addition to supporting orphanages, World Vision has provided medical care to thousands of victims of leprosy, and has aided in the construction of hospitals. In distributing relief goods, World Vision has enlisted the co-operation of "Operation Handclasp," in which United States Navy personnel convey materials to stricken areas in empty cargo ships and deliver them in off-duty time. In 1959 World Vision distributed about $2,000,000 to help missionaries meet crucial needs. Most of the funds for World Vision's global program come from persons of modest means. Pierce has said: "I would rather have eighty thousand people praying for us and giving us a dollar apiece, than one man giving us eighty thousand dollars."

To build Christian leadership, World Vision has brought together more than 25,000 ministers and evangelists in pastors' conferences throughout Asia and Africa, over a period of six years. At a pastors' conference at Taegu, Korea, in the summer of 1960, Pierce was largely instrumental in conciliating a conflict among ministers that had threatened to split the church.

Although in his evangelistic crusades Pierce has generally met with success after success, his efforts did not meet with the results he had desired in a mass crusade, held in Tokyo in the spring of 1961. Pierce attributed the lack of response of the Japanese people to a sense of inferiority prevalent among the Christian minority in Japan. In spite of such setbacks, Pierce continues to bring his jet-propelled evangelism to a large area of the earth's surface.

Pierce is a Baptist by ordination and a conservative theologically. He holds an honorary LL.D. degree conferred on him by Northwestern College of Minneapolis. In 1958 the South Korean government honored Pierce by presenting him with an impressive scroll that commemorated his humanitarian statesmanship and untiring efforts in behalf of Korean orphans, to whom he is known as "Doctor Bob". The following year President Syngman Rhee of South Korea conferred the Medal for Public Welfare Service upon him.

Bob Pierce and Ruth Lorraine Johnson were married in 1936. They have three daughters, Sharon, Marilee, and Robin Lynn. The family lives in Arcadia, California, near Pasadena. Stocky in build, Pierce brims with vitality and energy, and often works from dawn until midnight. Frequently, the only time he sleeps is while he is in transit. Although he has some knowledge of Chinese, Japanese, and other languages, he usually speaks through interpreters during his trips abroad.

In the vestibule of Pierce's home stands a battered brown leather bag which is always packed and ready. During the past ten years it has traveled around the world more than a dozen times. In it is an old Bible, on the flyleaf of which is written, "Let my heart be broken with the things that break the heart of God." Pierce wrote these words at the end of a long and trying day in Korea in 1951 when he had been supplying bread and blankets for the poor and contributing money to Christian workers who were caring for war orphans and casualties. Because the need of the world is endless, Pierce feels that he cannot stop traveling. Always, somewhere, there is someone who needs help and a Christian person to tell him about the love of God.

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PIERCE, J(OHN) R(OBINSON) Mar. 27, 1910- Engineer

Address: b. c/o Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J.; h. 275 McMane Ave., Berkeley Heights, N.J.

A pioneer in man's quest for the mastery of outer space, Dr. J. R. Pierce developed the history-making Echo I satellite, which promises to revolutionize world communications and which has been called the most practical achievement of space technology. Since 1936 Dr. Pierce has been a member of the research staff of Bell Telephone Laboratories; he is at present director of research in communication principles at its Murray Hill, New Jersey offices.

Author of a number of articles and books written for both laymen and scholars, Dr. Pierce holds about fifty-five patents for inventions in electronic tubes and communication circuits. He received the Eta Kappa Nu award as the outstanding young electrical engineer in 1942 and has also received the Morris Liebmann Memorial Prize of 1947 from the Institute of Radio Engineers.

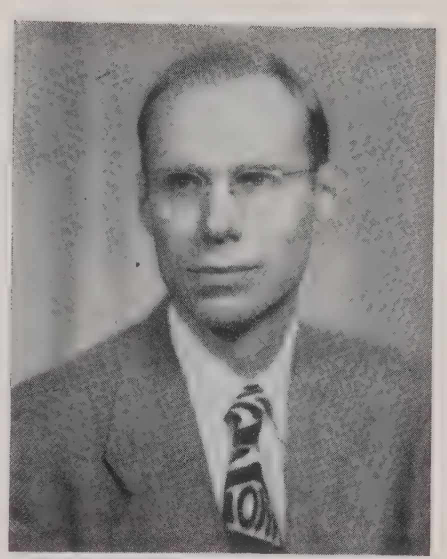
John Robinson Pierce was born in Des Moines, Iowa on March 27, 1910, the only child of John Starr and Harriett Anne (Robinson) Pierce. His parents were in the wholesale millinery business. After attending school in Saint Paul, Minnesota and Mason City, Iowa, he moved with his family to California, where he graduated in 1928 from Woodrow Wilson High School in Long Beach. While still in high school, he began to write science fiction, and his interest in this medium greatly influenced his subsequent career.

After graduation from high school, Pierce entered the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena to study chemical engineering, but soon found that his abilities were not suited to this field. He then switched to aeronautics and ultimately to electronics. The California Institute of Technology awarded him a B.S. degree in 1933, an M.Sc. degree in 1934, and a Ph.D. degree in 1936.

Upon completing his studies, Dr. Pierce accepted a position with Bell Telephone Laboratories as a member of its technical staff in New York, where he worked on high-frequency electron tubes, specializing in traveling-wave tubes. During World War II he was engaged in the development of electronic devices for military use, and in 1946 he participated in a project at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, developing a radio navigation system, known as "loran," for launching guided missiles.

In 1952 Dr. Pierce transferred to the Murray Hill, New Jersey division of Bell Labs, as director of electronics research, and from 1955 to 1958 he was director of research in electrical communications. Since 1958 he has been director of research in communication principles, conducting research in radio, electronics, satellite communications, acoustics and vision, mathematics, and group behavior.

As early as 1954, three years before the Soviet Union placed the first man-made satellite into orbit, Dr. Pierce conceived of the possibility of a relay satellite that could greatly increase the capacity for global telephone communications and might ultimately make intercontinental cables obsolete. His proposals were published in the journal *Jet Propulsion* in April 1955. At a symposium on space communications, held at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., in October 1958, he described three workable satellite systems and maintained that twenty-five satellites placed in polar orbits could provide almost continuous communications between continents.



J. R. PIERCE

When Dr. Pierce learned, late in 1958, that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was experimenting with balloon satellites to measure atmospheric density at high altitudes, he promptly went to Washington. He succeeded in persuading government officials to divert this project into the development of a communications satellite, which would be of immense practical value. Thus far Soviet scientists have not been working in this area.

The project was started in 1959 with the aid of Dr. R. Kompfner, an Austrian-born physicist, who was hired by Bell Labs largely through the efforts of Dr. Pierce. Finally, in the early morning hours of August 12, 1960 Echo I was successfully launched in its orbit by a Thor-Delta rocket, fired from Cape Canaveral.

The largest man-made object ever placed in outer space, Echo I is an aluminum-coated plastic balloon weighing 136 pounds and having a diameter of 100 feet. It is not, however, the heaviest object in outer space; the Russians have sent the heaviest satellite aloft. Echo I reflects radio-magnetic waves of frequencies up to 20,000 megacycles and circles the earth every 121.6 minutes, at altitudes ranging from 694 to 1,270 miles. Appearing in the sky as a moving bright star, Echo I has been sighted by observers all over the world.

On its second journey around the earth, about two hours after its launching, the satellite successfully relayed a taped message by President Eisenhower from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory station in Goldstone, California, to the Bell Labs station in Holmdel, New Jersey, 2,400 miles away. On the following day, two successful two-way telephone conversations were transmitted by Echo I. Dr. Pierce believes that such satellites could also be used to provide a reliable weather communications system and to

PIERCE, J. R.—*Continued*

bring about global radio and television unaffected by the curvature of the earth or disturbance in the atmosphere.

A further step in space communications was taken on October 4, 1960 with the launching of Courier IB, developed by the Army Signal Corps. Whereas Echo I is a "passive" satellite that merely reflects radio signals between points on the earth, Courier is "active," since it is equipped to receive, record, and retransmit messages between widely separated stations.

Dr. Pierce has contributed considerably to the literature in his field. His books include *Theory and Design of Electron Beams* (Van Nostrand, 1949; 1954), *Traveling-Wave Tubes* (Van Nostrand, 1950), and *Electrons, Waves and Messages* (Hanover House, 1956). The latter, written for the general reader, attempts to show the close relationship of scientific theory to the everyday world. In co-operation with Dr. Edward E. David, Dr. Pierce also wrote *Man's World of Sound* (Doubleday, 1958), a history of acoustics research in which he introduces the reader to the new science of "psychoacoustics." His most recent work, a volume in the Science Study Series, is *Waves and the Ear* (Doubleday, 1960). He has also written numerous articles for popular as well as scholarly journals and has contributed a number of papers to the *Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers.* He is also the author of several science fiction stories, written under the pseudonym J. J. Coupling.

In his writings, Dr. Pierce has been concerned not only with technical matters, but also with various general problems confronting the scientist. He once proposed that scientific conferences be held over closed television circuits in order to save scientists much valuable time. In an article for *Scientific American* (September 1958) he explored the relationship, differences, and similarities between pure science and technological innovation. He said that "in technology, as in science, the individual act of creation is the essential ingredient of innovation." In another article he discussed the various obstacles to freedom that confront the research scientist. Although freedom is as essential to the scientist as the food he eats, Dr. Pierce concluded, it is not an end in itself, but must always be tempered with responsibility (*Science,* September 4, 1959).

Dr. Pierce is a Fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers, American Physical Society, and Acoustical Society of America. His memberships also include the National Academy of Sciences and the British Interplanetary Society. In 1942 Eta Kappa Nu named him the outstanding young electrical engineer, and in 1947 the Institute of Radio Engineers awarded him the Morris Liebmann Memorial Prize for his work in developing the traveling-wave tube. Among the fifty-five patents held by Dr. Pierce, his most important invention is the reflex klystron, a type of microwave tube that he developed by accident.

On November 5, 1938 Dr. J. R. Pierce married Martha Peacock, a former social worker. Dr. and Mrs. Pierce have two children, John Jeremy and Elizabeth Anne. The family lives in Berkeley Heights, New Jersey. Of scholarly appearance and slender build, Dr. Pierce is five feet ten inches tall, weighs 122 pounds, and has blue eyes and thinning blond hair. His recreation consists mainly of reading and writing, though in the past he has also built and flown gliders. He is particularly interested in science fiction, which has influenced him throughout his career, and in 1952 he suggested that science fiction writers replace their tired tricks and hackneyed plots with new findings in the sciences, including biology and anthropology.

On the occasion of the launching of Echo I, Dr. Pierce expressed the opinion that it is not necessary to copy the Soviet Union in everything and that an independent course of action is frequently more fruitful. He recalled a passage from Thoreau's *Walden:* "If a man does not keep pace with his companions perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music which he hears, however measured or far away." "Maybe we are listening to a different drummer," Dr. Pierce observed.

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PISTON, WALTER (HAMOR, JR.) Jan. 20, 1894- Composer; educator

Address: h. 127 Somerset St., Belmont 78, Mass.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1948.

His meticulous craftsmanship and sure grasp of the formal elements of music have earned Walter Piston an international reputation as one of the leading composers in the United States. Among the many awards and commissions that have highlighted Piston's career are two Pulitzer Prizes: the first, in 1938, for his Third Symphony and the second, in 1961, for his Seventh Symphony.

Walter Piston is also regarded as one of America's most important teachers of music. Serving on the faculty of Harvard University from 1926 until he retired in 1959, Piston exerted a powerful influence on hundreds of young musicians. Some of Piston's pupils, including Leonard Bernstein and Harold Shapero, have developed into leading American composers in their own right.

Walter Hamor Piston, Jr., was born in Rockland, Maine, on January 20, 1894, one of the four sons of Walter Hamor Piston, a bookkeeper, and Leona (Stover) Piston. The composer's ancestry was three-quarters Maine Yankee and one-quarter Italian; the latter strain derived from his paternal grandfather, Antonio Pistone, whose name had been Anglicized to Piston.

In 1905 the Piston family moved from Rockland to Boston, Massachusetts where Walter was reared and educated. Although his family was not especially musical, Walter Piston was eventually given a violin and, while attending Mechanic Arts High School, became a member of the school orchestra. Upon graduating, Piston took a job as a draftsman with the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

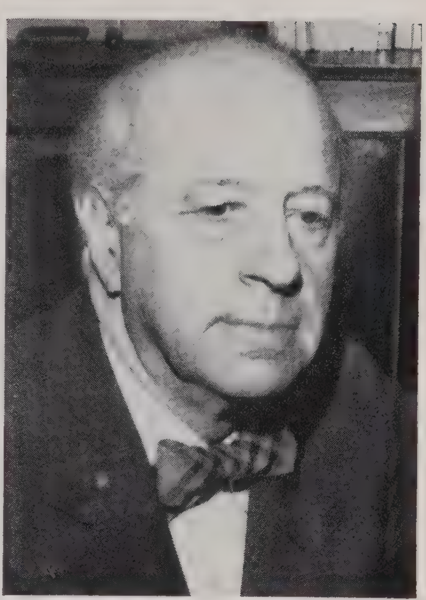
Although Walter Piston continued to study music, his main interest lay in the field of art, and he studied drawing and painting at the Massachusetts Normal Art School from 1912 until his graduation in 1916. At the same time, his musical abilities served him as a source of income, and he helped to support himself while at art school by playing the piano and violin in cafes, dance halls, and restaurants.

After completing his course at art school, Piston continued his study of music privately, working on piano with Harris Shaw and on violin with Fiumara, Theodorowicz, and Winternitz. When the United States entered World War I, Piston applied for a position with the United States Navy Band. Accepted, he was stationed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a member of the aeronautics division band, in which, ironically, he held the official military rating of "second class musician."

By 1919 Piston had determined upon music rather than art as his career, and he decided to enter Harvard University as a special music student. In 1920, at the age of twenty-six Walter Piston enrolled as a freshman at Harvard, again supporting himself through his extracurricular activities with the piano and violin. While an undergraduate he conducted the Harvard student orchestra (known as the Pierian Sodality) and, in 1924, became an assistant in the music department.

In 1924 Walter Piston took his B.A. degree *summa cum laude,* after having won membership in Phi Beta Kappa and a John Knowles Paine Fellowship. The latter entitled him to two years in Paris, where he studied at the École Normale de Musique and with Nadia Boulanger. In the spring of 1926 two of Piston's works were given première performances in Paris: a Piano Sonata and Three Pieces for Flute, Clarinet, and Bassoon. The unusual instrumentation of the second work foreshadowed the composer's continuing interest in chamber music involving unorthodox combinations of instruments.

Returning to the United States in 1926, Walter Piston began his long tenure as a member of Harvard's teaching staff in music. He served from 1926 until 1938 as assistant professor, from 1938 until 1944 as associate professor, and as full professor from 1944 until 1959. In 1951 Piston became the Walter W. Naumburg Professor of Music as a result of his having been appointed to the Naumburg chair at its endowment.


Wide World

WALTER PISTON

Describing his teaching technique in an interview with Russell Kerr for *Musical Courier* (June 1961), Walter Piston explained: "I never lectured. . . . I never gave them the same thing twice. In fact, I have a horror of professors who read from notes, however stimulating. I feel that one doesn't need that sort of equipment if one has good students. It was always a 'give and take' thing with us."

To his pupils Walter Piston transmitted his concern with craftsmanship and form, at the same time encouraging them to experiment along new paths. According to *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians,* those who studied composition with Piston at Harvard were able, "given a foundation of talent, to emerge with a first-rate technical equipment and high creative potentialities."

Walter Piston has written four books on music: *Harmonic Analysis* (1933), *Harmony* (1941), *Counterpoint* (1947), and *Orchestration* (1955). All these studies are standard texts in many American seats of learning, and *Harmony* has proved influential not only in the United States but throughout the world. It has been translated into Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, among other languages.

Informing Russell Kerr that his *Harmony* deals with the traditional harmonic techniques that prevailed until 1900, Piston added: "Aspiring young composers should get the traditional system quickly and then go on. . . . Usually, classes go through the rudiments of theory as if it were the way to compose music. Though it is only a survey of methods in the past, young composers do have to know how other creators composed then."

Despite his eminence as teacher and theoretician, Walter Piston was delighted when his retirement from Harvard enabled him to work

PISTON, WALTER—*Continued*

full-time at composing. His compositions have long been recognized as among the most durable and impressive that the United States has produced. Twenty years ago, another contemporary American composer, Aaron Copland, went on record with the opinion that "Piston's music ... sets a level of craftsmanship that is absolutely first-rate and provides a standard of reference by which every other American's work may be judged" (*Our New Music,* McGraw, 1941).

One of the first organizations to recognize Piston's distinction as a composer was the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which has continued to perform Piston's works so frequently that he has been called the orchestra's "court composer." Among the major Piston works given their premières by the Boston Symphony are the Symphonic Piece (March 23, 1928, with Serge Koussevitzky conducting); the Suite for Orchestra (March 28, 1930, Piston conducting); the First Symphony (April 8, 1938, Piston again conducting); and the Third Symphony (January 9, 1948), which had been commissioned by the Koussevitzky Foundation and which won not only the Pulitzer Prize but the Boston Symphony's Horblit Award of $1000.

Many other organizations have contributed to the promotion of Piston's career by means of commissions and grants. In 1935 the composer was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship, and, in the same year, he received a commission from the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation that resulted in his Trio for Violin, Cello, and Piano, first performed in October 1935.

A grant from the Alice Ditson Fund enabled Piston to compose his Second Symphony, first heard on March 5, 1944, in Washington, D.C., in a performance by the National Symphony Orchestra under Hans Kindler. The work was performed in New York City in May of the following year at the first annual Festival of Contemporary Music at Columbia University. In spite of a negative response from some reviewers, it captured the annual award of the New York Music Critics' Circle.

Commissioned by New York's Juilliard School of Music in commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary, Walter Piston's Fifth Symphony was given its première performance on February 24, 1956, in New York City. The composer's Seventh Symphony, sponsored by the Philadelphia Orchestra Association, was given its first hearing by that ensemble in Philadelphia on February 10, 1961. The work earned Piston his second Pulitzer Prize, with its accompanying cash award of $500.

The list of commissioned works by Walter Piston also includes the Quintet for Flute and String Quartet (League of Composers); the Partita for Violin, Viola, and Organ (Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation); the Divertimento for Nine Instruments (International Society for Contemporary Music); and the Fanfare for the Fighting French (Eugene Goossens and the Cincinnati Orchestra). The Columbia Broadcasting System and the Dallas Symphony have also awarded commissions to the composer.

For the most part Walter Piston is a symphonic and chamber composer, but he has made excursions into other genres. These include a ballet, *The Incredible Flutist* (first staged in 1938 by the Hans Wiener dancers and recently revived in Germany), and the Carnival Song for Men's Chorus and Eleven Brass Instruments, introduced by the Harvard Glee Club on March 7, 1940.

Among Piston's honors are four honorary music doctorates, including one from the Philadelphia Conservatory of Music (1946) and another from Harvard (1952). He was elected to membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1938, and to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1940. He has enjoyed the distinction of having all his works published in his lifetime and many recorded.

Walter Piston is five feet nine inches tall, weighs about 180 pounds, and has gray hair and brown eyes. Although his Yankee origins are manifest in his restrained and introverted manner and in his propensity for understatement, he has been known to betray his musical temperament in an occasional outburst of anger. On September 14, 1920 he married Kathryn Nason, an artist. The Pistons, who have no children, live with their unshorn French poodle Cimmie in a rustic chalet in Belmont, Massachusetts, a suburb of Cambridge, and also have a summer home in Woodstock, Vermont. Both houses were designed by Mrs. Piston. Walter Piston's favorite game is chess. He is a member of the Harvard Club.

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PLAYER, GARY Nov. 1, 1935- Golfer
Address: h. Johannesburg, South Africa

A slight and stylish South African named Gary Player has emerged in 1961 as one of the world's outstanding professional golfers. Concentrating on the American professional circuit for the first time in his career, Player, during the initial eight months of 1961, collected over $61,000 in tournament prize money to rank at the top of that most important category. Included in that amount was the $20,000 he won in early April at Augusta, Georgia, site of the Masters Tournament, which is regarded in many golfing circles as the tournament of the year.

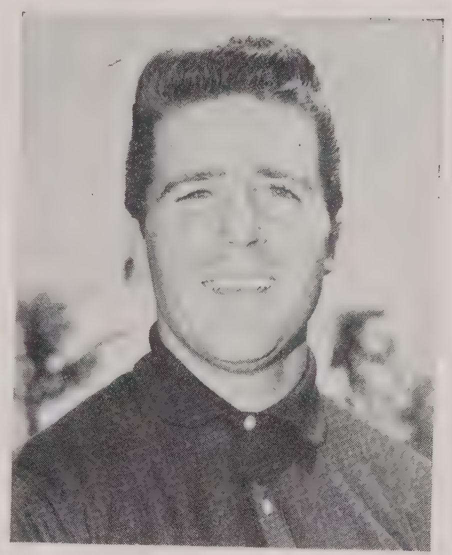
Playing consistent and at times spectacular golf, Player finished the four rounds of the competition with a final score of 280, one stroke better than the score turned in by defending Masters champion Arnold Palmer. Player became the first foreign-born golfer to have captured the Masters. The previous best showing by a golfer from outside the United States occurred in 1958, when Canada's Stan Leonard finished in a tie for third. Although winning the Masters ranks as Player's biggest golfing thrill to date ("I have dreamed of winning the Masters since I was a boy"), major victories are not novelties to him. In 1959 Player won the British Open Championship, another of golf's more rugged tests, with a four-round total of 284.

Gary Player was born in Johannesburg, South Africa, on November 1, 1935. His father, formerly a foreman in a Johannesburg gold mine, is now in a business that supplies equipment to mine operators. Gary's mother died when he was eight years old, and his father took the place of both parents for Gary, his brother Ian, and his sister Wilma. He attended the King Edward School in Johannesburg, where he played Rugby and cricket, and was voted the school's all-around athlete. He first turned to golf at the age of fourteen, on the advice of his father, but had to give it up temporarily when at the age of fifteen he broke his neck in an accident.

After Gary had recovered, his father gave him a set of golf clubs. The youngster promptly carted them out to the Virginia Park course, located near Johannesburg, to give them a try. He shot par on the first three holes. Player's initial performance caught the eye of Jock Verwey, club professional at the Virginia Park course and father of a petite and pretty girl who was to become Player's wife. Verwey put Player to work as his assistant, and gave him lessons in his spare time.

Player had not won even an amateur tournament when he suddenly decided to turn professional at the age of seventeen. What he lacked in experience and finesse, he made up for in determination. He practised eight hours a day under Verwey, trimmed off excess weight, and strengthened his arms, shoulders and torso through exercise. He picked up tips from South African professional Bobby Locke, one of the top golfers of the Hogan-Snead-Mangrum era of the late 1940's and early 1950's. From Ben Hogan, Player learned the proper grip on the various clubs. Hogan has said of Player: "Gary is doing what I have long advocated: working hard on fundamentals and then working the fundamentals into his game. He is a fine, all-round player."

When Player was nineteen his father borrowed enough money to send him to England for his first professional tour. Player did not cause an immediate sensation, but he won enough to cover expenses, an accomplishment in itself for a rookie golfer. The next year Player returned to England and scored the first of many successes, the winning of the 1956 Dunlop tournament with a five-round score of 338. Later in the year he finished fourth in the British Open. In 1957 Player criticized British golfing officials. He maintained that their way of distributing prize money was unfair and announced that in the future he would boycott most British tournaments.


Wide World

GARY PLAYER

In 1958 Player concentrated on American tournaments, with some degree of success. He surprised a number of observers in June of 1958 by finishing four strokes behind Tommy Bolt in the United States Open competition, a tournament that ranks with the Masters in importance. That same year Player forced veteran Sammy Snead through a five-hole playoff, before bowing to him at Snead's own tourney at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. It was in 1959, however, that Player became a golfer to be reckoned with. Competing against some of the best golfers from Europe, Australia, Canada and South America, Player put together rounds of 75-71-70-68 to win the British Open title. He was the youngest golfer to capture Britain's top golf prize since Tom Morris, Jr. did so in 1868 at the age of eighteen, and the youngest of all to win since the competition was extended in 1892 to 72 holes.

Player has competed in tournaments in the United States, Africa, Australia and Europe. While in the United States in 1960, he toiled in the shadow cast by the formidable Arnold Palmer, who had won the Masters and United States Open. Player performed well enough on this tour to rank among the leading money winners on the professional circuit.

Player arrived in Los Angeles in January 1961, with the announced intention of wanting "to see how much money I can win on the American tour." He then played in all twelve major tournaments sponsored by the Professional Golfers Association (PGA), beginning with the Los Angeles Open on the first weekend in January, and ending with the Sunshine

PLAYER, GARY—*Continued*

Open in Miami, held two weeks before the Masters. In seven of these tournaments he finished among the top five, and he won the San Francisco International Open, as well as the Sunshine Open. In the latter event he defeated Palmer by one stroke. Then he went on to Augusta, Georgia to take part in one of the most dramatic Masters tournaments in the history of that event.

At the Masters tournament, which opened on April 5, 1961, Palmer and Player dominated the scene from the first drive until the last putt. In the first round Palmer fired a 68 over the 6,980-yard Augusta National course, while Player came in with a score of 69. In the second round, Player scored 68 and Palmer 69. The third round was pivotal. Maintaining his cool composure under the baking Georgia sun, the South African toured the course in 69, while Palmer's score rose to 73. Player is the first in the history of the Masters event to score below 70 in each of the first three rounds.

On the final day Player shot a 34 on the first nine holes. But Palmer shot a 33. Then, on the last nine holes, Player began to crack under pressure. With Palmer breathing down his neck, he needed 40 strokes for the last nine holes. That gave him a final round score of 74, and a tournament total of 280. Player left the course, certain that Palmer, who was still playing, was the inevitable winner. But the gods who preside over golfing decreed otherwise. Needing only a four on the eighteenth and final hole to win, Palmer sprayed his shots all over the course and finished the round with a six, and a final total of 281. Player, watching the finish on television, embraced his wife and jigged with joy.

After winning the Masters competition, Player came in second to Snead at the Sam Snead Golf Festival, held at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia in May. At the National Open tournament in June he finished ahead of Palmer, but trailed behind Gene Littler, who won this competition. In the trials for the British Open, in July, Player finished in second place, after Bob Charles of New Zealand, but he was forced to drop out of the British Open tournament, due to illness. He tied with Jay Hebert for first place in the American Golf Classic at Akron, Ohio, in August, but subsequently lost to Hebert in the play-off. In early September 1961, Player, as the leading money winner of the year, had $61,115.17 to his credit.

Gary Player and Vivienne Verwey were married in 1956. They have two children, Jennifer and Mark. A handsome and well-groomed man, Player is five feet seven inches tall and weighs about 150 pounds. He wears his hair short on top and long on the sides. He usually appears in a black golfing outfit; the color of black, he says, makes him feel stronger. Greatly concerned with physical fitness, Player daily performs such exercises as thirty deep kneebends while holding a fully packed suitcase overhead, and as many as eighty fingertip push-ups. He does not smoke or drink, and he frequently subsists on a diet of such foods as nuts, raisins, honey, and wheat germ. An extrovert by nature, Player believes in "hamming it up for the galleries," and combines his technical skills with a sense of the dramatic. He has appeared on television programs where, in addition to giving the usual tips on golf, he has also done a devastating take-off on Elvis Presley. A Hollywood producer has offered Player a screen test.

Player owns a small chicken farm in South Africa, and he belongs to the staff of a company that manufactures golf equipment. He spends most of his free time with his wife and children who usually accompany him on his golfing tours. His favorite recreational activities are watching television and listening to classical and popular stereophonic records. Wherever he goes, he carries a Bible, in which he tries to read each night. He also often reads *The Imitation of Christ,* a book that had been given to him by a close friend. In relation to the turbulent situation in his own country, Player regards himself as more or less apolitical, and says: "Any government that is elected by the people of South Africa will do its best for the entire country." He adds, however: "With the white people in our country in such a minority, you couldn't very well give the blacks complete freedom and power. All you have to do is look at the trouble in the Congo to realize it wouldn't be very long before the blacks would chop off all our heads" (*Sports Illustrated,* May 8, 1961).

Player feels that his responsibility toward golf transcends the mere winning of victories for himself. He has said of the game: "It asks something of a man; it makes one loathe mediocrity. It seems to say, 'If you are going to keep company with me, don't embarrass me.'"

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POSTON, TOM Oct. 17, 1927- Actor
Address: b. c/o Jack Rollins, 200 W. 57th St., New York 19

A performer with a droll wit and a mobile face, Tom Poston established a national reputation and won an "Emmy" award in 1959 for his tomfoolery on TV's *The Steve Allen Show.* After appearing on the series for nearly three years, he went on to achieve popularity in television as a participant on panel shows and as an actor on special programs. The busy harlequin has been in demand for leading roles in comedies and musicals and was seen on the New York stage in *Drink to Me Only, Golden Fleecing,* and *The Conquering Hero.*

Thomas Poston was born in Columbus, Ohio on October 17, 1927 to Margaret and George Poston. His father was a dairy chemist. That sources disagree on the chronological sequence of the principal events of Tom Poston's earlier years can be explained by the delight he takes in varying the story to confound newspaper reporters and publicity hounds. Most accounts agree, however, that at various times he earned money by boxing at smokers; performed as a professional acrobat with a troupe known as the Flying Zebleys; received some formal higher education at Bethany College in West Virginia; and served as a pilot in the United States Army Air Forces, ferrying troops around Europe during World War II.

After the war, Poston decided to indulge his theatrical inclinations and studied at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York from 1945 to 1947 under the GI Bill. He subsequently organized a short-lived stock company in Delaware. Poston had his first Broadway experience as a replacement in the José Ferrer revival of *Cyrano de Bergerac* in 1947.

His early work as an acrobat stood him in good stead when he tried out for the role in *Cyrano.* Required to impersonate the losing participant in a duel, Poston proved himself equal to the demands of the part by falling from a high set, rolling across the stage, and tumbling into the orchestra pit.

Following *Cyrano* came what Poston himself has called "a dozen flops" in the legitimate theater. Night club audiences saw Poston as part of an act in which he clowned with Gerry Matthews. Then, in 1955 he replaced Orson Bean in the Broadway comedy *Will Success Spoil Rock Hunter?*

On February 28, 1955 Poston began a stint as master of ceremonies for a daytime WABC-TV show called *Entertainment.* Reviewer Harriet Van Horne of the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* wrote that "his technique resembles Orson Bean's. He underplays. He's detached. Considering the quality of his material, this may well be his salvation" (March 2, 1955).

Poston took a more auspicious stride toward television fame when he began to appear on *The Steve Allen Show* (NBC) in December 1956. With two other comedians, Louis Nye and Don Knotts, Poston first appeared as a regular weekly performer in a sketch entitled "Man in the Street," in which he impersonated a poor soul unable to remember his name.

The three men made a hit, and Poston attained such popularity that he was gradually given larger and larger assignments on the program, including long improvisations. When *The Steve Allen Show* moved to Hollywood in early 1959, Poston left the show. He explained to Earl Wilson (*Newsday,* April 30, 1959): "Hollywood's not for me just now—I'm a Broadway cat." For his work with Allen, Poston received the 1959 "Emmy" award from the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences as the best supporting actor in a comedy series.

In October 1957 Poston became involved in an unusual theatrical venture: he was the top banana in a revue entitled *Best of Burlesque,* presented in New York's Carnegie Hall Playhouse only twice a week, at midnight on Fridays and Saturdays. On June 30, 1958 he began a six-week assignment substituting for Peter Ustinov in the leading role of *Romanoff and Juliet,* a Broadway comedy written by Ustinov.

Shortly thereafter Poston created his own leading role in a Broadway comedy, *Drink to Me Only,* on October 8, 1958. As Miles Pringle, he played a law clerk who consumes two bottles of Scotch in twelve hours to help defend a man charged with murder. Most reviewers agreed with Brooks Atkinson of the New York *Times* that Tom Poston's acting in *Drink to Me Only* was superior to the play itself. "Tom Poston is entertaining without losing a sort of innocent charm," wrote Atkinson. "But despite the broad clowning of the chief comedians, 'Drink to Me Only' does not fly very high" (October 9, 1958). The comedy closed after seventy-seven performances. Once again during the 1958-59 season, Poston was in a luckless production: the off-Broadway musical about a circus entitled *Come Play With Me,* which ended its run after only four performances. Poston and his co-actors, however, were generally exempted from the dispraise directed at their vehicle.

TOM POSTON

On September 28, 1959 a daily afternoon quiz program entitled *Split Personality* made its debut on NBC television with Tom Poston as master of the revels. Poston also appeared as a panelist on another television quiz show, *To Tell the Truth,* on the CBS network. He starred with Ethel Merman in an NBC *Ford Startime* revue called *Merman on Broadway* on November 24, 1959.

In his next Broadway play, the farcical *Golden Fleecing,* Poston played one of three United States Navy men who try to carry out their intricate scheme for winning at roulette in a Venetian casino. Walter Kerr of the New York *Herald Tribune* wrote: "There are opportunities for lanky Tom Poston to be as silky as a skater on a Central Park Pond. . . . Let us say that he is genuinely funny when he is enunciating 'That is utter rot' with his upper lip alone, leaving his dazzling white teeth clamped firmly in position, that he is expert indeed when he is pretending to remember Barcelona only when it is pronounced with the Spanish 'th'" (October 16, 1959).

(Continued next page)

POSTON, TOM—*Continued*

Shortly after the opening night of *Golden Fleecing* on October 15, 1959, Tom Poston officially achieved the goal of the aspiring Broadway actor: his name was elevated to star billing. Despite his new eminence, however, the actor agreed to do the small role of the jester Trinculo in the *Hallmark Hall of Fame* production of Shakespeare's *The Tempest,* shown over NBC-TV on February 3, 1960. Among the other performers were Maurice Evans, Richard Burton, and Roddy McDowall.

Tom Poston's next Broadway appearance was in the title role of the ill-fated musical, *The Conquering Hero,* which had its première on January 16, 1961. Based on the film *Hail the Conquering Hero* (1944), the show failed to generate much enthusiasm and closed after eight performances. Some critics declined to excuse Poston from his share of the blame for the failure of *The Conquering Hero.* George Oppenheimer felt that "Poston has not the outstanding personality or the star quality to carry a musical on his shoulders, broad as they are" (*Newsday,* January 25, 1961).

Tom Poston is separated from his wife, actress Jean Sullivan, whom he married in 1955. They have one daughter, Francesca, born on June 17, 1956. Poston is tall and has the slender muscularity characteristic of an acrobat. Several reviewers have attempted to describe his appearance. Miss Van Horne wrote: "He's a lean, angular redhead. He looks like Margaret Truman's brother, if she had a brother" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* March 2, 1955). Kerr has suggested that his "pale blue eyes always seem to be peering through the immobile canvas of somebody else's face" (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 16, 1959).

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POWDERMAKER, HORTENSE Dec. 24, 1900- Anthropologist

Address: b. Queens College, Flushing 67, N.Y.; h. 159-00 Riverside Dr., New York 32

The dispassionate curiosity of Dr. Hortense Powdermaker, the distinguished anthropologist, has taken her on field investigations to the South Pacific, Africa, the American Deep South, and even to Hollywood. In the film capital she became the first anthropologist to try to determine the effect upon American movies of the unique social system under which the film makers and film stars live. The results of her study were published in 1950 with the title, *Hollywood, The Dream Factory.* For the past twenty-two years Dr. Powdermaker has taught in the department of anthropology at Queens College in Flushing, New York, where she has been a full professor since 1954.

HORTENSE POWDERMAKER

Hortense Powdermaker, the daughter of Louis Powdermaker, a businessman, and of Minnie (Jacoby) Powdermaker, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on December 24, 1900. She was reared in Baltimore, Maryland, where her brother, Morris, and her sister Mrs. Donald Thompson now live. Her other sister, Florence Powdermaker, M.D., lives in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

Hortense attended Western High School in Baltimore and then matriculated at Goucher College, where she majored in history. After taking her B.A. degree from Goucher in 1920, she studied anthropology at the London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, under the "stimulating Professor Bronislaw Malinowski." She received her Ph.D. degree from the London School of Economics in 1928.

A grant from the Australian National Research Council enabled Dr. Powdermaker to make her first independent field work study among the Melanesians of New Ireland, an island of the Bismarck Archipelago in the Southwest Pacific. The first woman ethnologist to live alone among these people, she participated for ten months in the daily life of a coastal village, Lesu, and studied the rites and customs of this stone-age culture. She reported her findings in *Life in Lesu* (Norton, 1933), which a reviewer for the *Saturday Review of Literature* (August 5, 1933) called "an extremely honest, thorough, and intelligent piece of work and a very valuable contribution to anthropological data."

From 1930 to 1932 Dr. Powdermaker was at Yale University, first as a Fellow of the National Research Council at the Institute of Human Relations and then as the recipient of a Social Science Research Council grant. In 1932 she was awarded a Social Science Research Council Fellowship that enabled her to study social and cultural patterns in a rural community in Mississippi.

Presented as a "visiting teacher" to the Negro and white communities of the Southern town disguised in the book under the name of "Cottonville," Dr. Powdermaker lived with and interviewed persons of both groups for a period of a year. She also penetrated beyond the town into the cotton-growing country surrounding it. Her book *After Freedom* (Viking, 1939) illuminates the attitudes held by both whites and Negroes towards interracial relationships and discusses their codes of behavior. It also describes the domestic and economic patterns of the colored community.

Jonathan Daniels in the *Saturday Review of Literature* (February 4, 1939) observed: "Beyond a little pretentiousness about the magnitude of her adventure and the new scientific certainty of her discovering, Miss Powdermaker has done an excellent job. She has drawn with a new clarity the patterns of Negro living. And as excellent reporter she has collected a body of anonymous Negro personalities of every class and condition who, out of their own mouths, give point and meaning to all the attitudes and customs of the race."

Dr. Powdermaker received a grant from the Carnegie Foundation and the Institute of Human Relations, Yale University, for the academic year 1933-34. For three years, from 1934 to 1937, she was a research assistant and associate at the institute. In 1938 she joined the teaching staff of Queens College, and over the next twenty years rose from the position of instructor to that of professor. She has been a visiting professor or lecturer at the New School for Social Research (1938-39), at the University of California in Los Angeles (1946-47), at Columbia University, and at the University of Minnesota. During World War II she taught in the Army Specialized Training Program at Yale University. In 1944 she prepared a book for high school students, entitled *Probing Our Prejudices* (Harper, 1944), which sought to clarify the causes of prejudice and ways to combat it.

While living in Mississippi in the 1930's, Dr. Powdermaker had noticed that the main form of entertainment available was the movies, and she had been impressed with the influence they exerted upon the townspeople and—ultimately—upon American society. In 1947 she received a grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research to make a study of how the Hollywood social structure affects the movie-makers and the films they produce.

Before going to Hollywood Dr. Powdermaker mastered the cant of the film industry by reading *Variety*. Once in the movie capital, she easily established good working relationships with actors, directors, producers, executives, writers, cameramen, publicity men, and agents—from least to most successful in each category. "The people in Hollywood were as surprised and pleased as the Melanesians had been to have a completely disinterested person come to study their culture," she has said. Because her subjects realized the study was "a big, serious job," they co-operated freely at their homes, over lunch or drinks, in making themselves available for interviews.

"The historical fact that the movies began as a business with large and quick profits . . . is important," Dr. Powdermaker noted in *Hollywood, The Dream Factory* (Little, Brown, 1950). Producers faced with the need to make pictures that will bring in money are haunted by a "terrific insecurity about their own judgment," and as a result follow only the proved formulas. Policy-making executives, unsure of how they succeeded in the past, have magical faith in their own "hunches," and do not allow frustrated subordinates to challenge them. Totalitarian concepts abound in Hollywood: people are viewed as property and personal power is sought for its own sake.

"The totalitarian concept of man is not limited to human relationships in Hollywood," Dr. Powdermaker wrote, "but is reflected in many movies. Life, success or misfortune, is usually portrayed as caused by luck or an accident. Only rarely does a movie show the process of becoming successful or the process of disintegration." For a while after she returned, people she had interviewed in Hollywood occasionally invited Dr. Powdermaker out when they came to New York. She discouraged this, explaining that while she respected Hollywood, she had no desire to become a part of it.

From 1953 to 1954 Dr. Powdermaker did field work in Northern Rhodesia in Africa on a Fellowship from the Guggenheim Foundation. She is currently preparing a book on social change in Central Africa. Her articles have appeared in such magazines as *American Anthropologist, Journal of Negro History, Atlantic Monthly, Social Action,* and the *American Journal of Sociology.* She has written many book reviews.

Dr. Powdermaker was awarded an honorary D.Sc. degree by Goucher College in 1957. She belongs to the New York Ethnological Society and has been vice-president (1944) and president (1946-47) of the American Ethnological Society. Since 1932 she has been a member of the American Anthropological Society, and in 1951 she served on its committee to select a recipient for the annual medal in cultural anthropology given by the Wenner-Gren Foundation. From 1944 to 1946 Dr. Powdermaker was vice-president and chairman of the anthropological section of the New York Academy of Science. She was a representative of the American Sociological Society to the American Council of Learned Societies from 1950 to 1953. The brown-haired, brown-eyed anthropologist is five feet three inches tall and weighs about 125 pounds. Her hobbies are walking and going to the theater.

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American Men of Science vol 3 (1956)

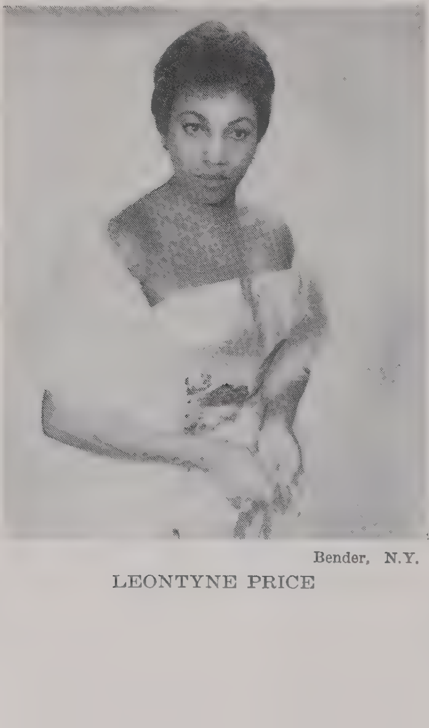
PRICE, (MARY) LEONTYNE (lē-ŏn′tēn)
Feb. 10, 1927- Singer
Address: b. c/o Larney Goodkind, 30 E. 60th St., New York 22

"Since I first began to train as a singer my special goal and ambition has been to sing at the Metropolitan Opera in New York," Leontyne Price once said. The dream of the golden-voiced Negro soprano from Laurel, Mississippi came true on January 27, 1961 when she sang Leonora in *Il Trovatore* and received a glowing reception from music critics and opera lovers. She went on to triumphant Met performances in the title roles of *Aïda* and *Madama Butterfly*, Donna Anna in *Don Giovanni*, and Liù in *Turandot*.

Her Met debut ended a decade of conscientious effort to reach the top. She had performed in *Porgy and Bess* on Broadway and on a world tour, in some of the world's leading opera houses, and on the concert stage singing spirituals, lieder, arias, art songs of modern composers, and solos from oratorios. A "lyric spinto—a high soprano with dramatic feeling," Miss Price combines a resplendent voice with personal charm, an attractive appearance, and skillful acting.

Mary Leontyne (originally Leontine) Price was born on February 10, 1927 in Laurel, Mississippi to James Anthony and Kate (Baker) Price. Both of her grandfathers were Methodist ministers; her father worked as a carpenter in Laurel's sawmills; and her mother often served as a nurse or midwife. She and her brother, George, now a United States Army captain, were reared by old-fashioned, God-fearing parents. The family regularly attended Saint Paul's Methodist Church, where Leontyne played the piano and sang in the choir.

She received her secondary education at Oak Park High School and graduated in 1944. Having decided to become a music teacher in the public schools, Leontyne applied for entrance to the College of Education and Industrial Arts (now Central State College) in Wilberforce, Ohio. On her application form, under Plans for the Future, she wrote: "I'm worried about the future because I want so much to be a success." By the time she earned her B.A. degree in 1948, Leontyne Price had determined to sing professionally.



Bender, N.Y.

LEONTYNE PRICE

"Neither my father nor I had enough money to continue my training," she told Jay Milner of the New York *Herald Tribune* (January 10, 1960), "and I was afraid for awhile I would have to do as some of my friends did—get me one of those slick dresses and sing in night clubs. But Mrs. Elizabeth stepped in." Mrs. Elizabeth Chisholm of Laurel, who had always had faith in her vocal talents, offered to defray her living expenses so that Miss Price could accept a scholarship at the Juilliard School of Music in New York. The Chisholms, whom Miss Price calls her "other family," usually attend her important debuts.

Former concert singer Florence Page Kimball was Miss Price's vocal coach at Juilliard for four years and has been her teacher, adviser, and friend ever since. After her appearance as Mistress Ford in the student production of Verdi's *Falstaff*, composer Virgil Thomson selected her to sing the role of Saint Cecilia in a revival of his *Four Saints in Three Acts*, which was presented on Broadway for two weeks in April 1952.

Her brief, but successful, Broadway appearance led to an audition with Ira Gershwin, who cast her in the feminine lead in *Porgy and Bess* after hearing her sing "Summertime." The revival of George Gershwin's opera with Miss Price was presented to packed houses from June 1952 to June 1954: on Broadway for eight months in 1953, on the road, and, under Department of State auspices, in Europe. At the outset Paul Hume of the *Washington Post* (August 10, 1952) predicted: "Leontyne Price sings the most exciting and thrilling Bess we have heard. . . . Price will no doubt spend a long time in the role of Bess. But when she is available for other music she will have a dramatic career. And her acting is as fiery as her singing."

Hume was echoing Miss Price's own hopes. While singing the role of Bess, she was laying the groundwork for a career in grand opera by studying and concertizing. The producers of *Porgy and Bess* arranged the opera's schedule so that she could accept invitations from Igor Stravinsky, Henri Sauguet, Lou Harrison, William Killmayer, and John La Montaine to introduce their works at such places as the Museum of Modern Art and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C. In October of 1953 Samuel Barber asked her to sing his *Hermit Songs* at their première at the Library of Congress. She then flew to Rome to sing at the International Conference of Contemporary Music as the only American invited to perform.

On November 14, 1954 Miss Price gave a Town Hall recital to an enthusiastic audience and press. Although he criticized her "consistent tremolo" and unevenness of tone, Jay Harrison praised her ability to project "a personality that literally spills charm over the footlights" (New York *Herald Tribune*, November 15, 1954).

In the NBC-TV production of Puccini's *Tosca* in February 1955 Leontyne Price sang the part of Floria Tosca, overshadowing the other principals with her full high notes and dramatic performance. She had leading roles in later NBC-TV productions of Mozart's *The Magic Flute* in 1956, Francis Poulenc's *Dialogues of the Carmelites* in 1957, and Mozart's *Don Giovanni* in 1960. Sponsored by the State Department and the American National Theatre and Academy, she went to India in the summer of 1956 to sing in four major cities.

On September 20, 1957 Miss Price first appeared on the opera stage, as Madame Lidoine in *Dialogues of the Carmelites*, with the San Francisco Opera Company. In succeeding seasons she returned to interpret the title role in Verdi's *Aïda;* Leonora in Verdi's *Il Trovatore*, opposite Jussi Bjoerling; Donna Elvira in *Don Giovanni;* and the leading part in Carl Orff's *The Wise Maiden*. With the Lyric Opera of Chicago, she sang in Massenet's *Thaïs* and the part of Liù in Puccini's *Turandot* in 1959 and Aïda and Madama Butterfly in 1960. She sang in Handel's opera *Julius Caesar* in 1956 and the role of Poppea in Monteverdi's *Coronation of Poppea* in 1958, both presented in concert form by the American Opera Society.

At the request of conductor Herbert von Karajan, Leontyne Price took the role of Aïda at the Vienna State Opera in 1959. This appearance was followed by another performance of *Aïda*, at the Verona Arena under maestro Tullio Serafin, a tour of Yugoslavia, and recitals at the Brussels World's Fair. In the following year she was a soloist in Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis* at the Salzburg festival and she was a principal at the Vienna State Opera, Covent Garden, and Verona. After vowing never to enter Milan's Teatro alla Scala until she could perform there, Miss Price arrived in May 1960 to sing *Aïda* without any rehearsals. The demanding audience awarded her "bravas," and one Italian critic wrote: "Our great Verdi would have found her the ideal Aïda."

Her unremitting hard work in concert halls, opera houses, recording studios, and practising and coaching sessions was rewarded by the spontaneous ovation she received at her Metropolitan debut on January 27, 1961. When she interpreted the difficult role of the Countess Leonora in *Il Trovatore*, the critics agreed with Winthrop Sargeant that she scored "one of the great operatic triumphs of recent years" (*New Yorker*, February 4, 1961). She repeated her success in her later roles at the Met of Cio-Cio-San in *Madama Butterfly*, Donna Anna in *Don Giovanni*, and Liù in *Turandot*. At the Metropolitan Opera on October 23, 1961, she opened the 1961-62 season in the role of Minnie in *La Fanciulla del West*, Puccini's opera about the California gold rush.

The encouragement she has received throughout the years is often acknowledged by Miss Price—to her family; the Chisholms; Florence Page Kimball; David Garvey, her accompanist; Herbert von Karajan; Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College; and others. She often returns to Laurel, Mississippi, where she says she can be "just Leontyne" and where her career is a source of local pride. Recently she gave an unsegregated recital there.

Leontyne Price has recorded exclusively for RCA Victor. Her voice can be heard on a recording of Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 under Charles Münch and of Verdi's *Requiem* under Fritz Reiner. She has made recordings of French and German art songs; operatic arias of Puccini and Verdi; and the *Hermit Songs*, with the composer Samuel Barber at the piano. In full-length recorded operas with the RCA Victor label she is Donna Elvira in *Don Giovanni* and Leonora in *Il Trovatore*.

Mademoiselle magazine selected Miss Price as one of the ten outstanding women in 1955 for her performance in the NBC-TV *Tosca*. She is a member of the American Guild of Musical Artists, Actors' Equity Association, and the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, as well as Sigma Alpha Iota and Delta Sigma Theta. She is a Methodist and has no political affiliation.

Leontyne Price married William C. Warfield, the concert baritone, who co-starred with her in *Porgy and Bess*, on August 31, 1952. Her formula for a marriage that entails two successful careers and long separations is: "You talk it over in advance and then accept it for what it is. It's very fast-moving and difficult. Bill and I are not a team, you know, but we take great pride in each other's work" (*Opera News*, February 4, 1961).

Miss Price, whose appearance has drawn much favorable press comment, is five feet six inches tall and weighs about 130 pounds. On the stage she can portray both a sensuous Bess and a devout Carmelite nun with equal skill and grace. In private life she dresses with both taste and flair; in her limited leisure hours she enjoys interior decorating, record collecting, and walking her two pet poodles. She owns an attractive house in Greenwich Village where she can entertain family and friends.

Already a prima donna at leading opera houses of the world, Miss Price feels that her work is just beginning. "I want to sing for a long time," she told Allen Hughes (New York *Times*, January 22, 1961). She describes the life of an artist as extremely lonely, but she told Emily Coleman: "I never remember that when the applause is going on. Somehow the successes, the grandeur of the opera house, the love of the public wipe out the loneliness. Singing is the only important thing" (*Newsweek*, February 13, 1961).

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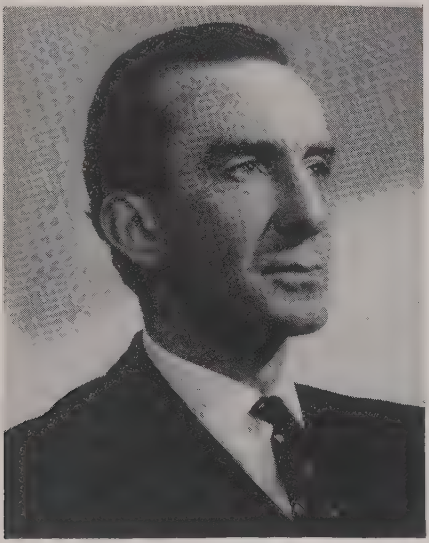
PUCCI, EMILIO (pōōt'chē) Nov. 20, 1914-
Italian dress designer
Address: Palazzo Pucci, Via de' Pucci, 4,
Florence, Italy

The Italian marquis Emilio Pucci, whose elegant sportswear has become "a subtle status symbol," is among the postwar couturiers who have made the fashion world conscious of the great distinction of Italian design. An expert skier, fencer, swimmer, pilot, and sports car racer, he has recognized the importance of perfect cut and freedom of movement in sportswear. To these requisites he has added vibrant colors, original fabrics, and high style. Credited by a New York *Times* (March 31, 1959) fashion writer as "the designer who first whet the American appetite for Italian sportswear," he is best known for his Capri shorts, tight shantung pants, vivid silk blouses, bulky knit sweaters, and resort dresses.



Lumachi, Florence, Italy
EMILIO PUCCI

Pucci became a fashion designer quite by chance in 1947 when a *Harper's Bazaar* photographer admired his ski outfits, which had been made according to his taste, and asked him to design some winter sports clothes for women. His designs were reproduced in the United States and sold by Lord & Taylor and other leading stores. Since 1950 he has presented collections at Florence, Capri, and Rome, and Pucci-inspired sports clothes have become world-famous.

Emilio Pucci, the Marchese di Barsento, was born in Naples, Italy on November 20, 1914, into one of the oldest aristocratic families in Florence. His father, Orazio Pucci, was a cavalry officer descended from the Nariskine Russian imperial family (the mother of Peter the Great was a Nariskine). His mother is the Countess Augusta Pavoncelli. The Pucci family has been noted for its patronage of the arts. Botticelli, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Donatello, and other famed Florence artists painted portraits of members of the family. Pucci lives in the family palace in Florence, which was built about 900 A.D. and was remodeled in the fourteenth century by Brunelleschi. Emilio Pucci has one brother, Marchese Puccio Pucci, and one sister, Niccoletta Pucci, now Senora G. P. Nuti.

Active in sports since his childhood, Pucci excelled in swimming, tennis, fencing, and skiing. After graduating from the Ginnasio Liceo Galileo Galilei in Florence in 1933 he studied for two years at the University of Milan, Italy, one year at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia (1935-36), and two years (1937-39) at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, where he majored in social science and received his M.A. degree in 1939. At the University of Georgia he was on the tennis, swimming, and debating teams and at Reed College was a member of the varsity skiing, fencing, and swimming teams. In 1932 he had been a member of the Italian Olympic ski team.

Subsequently, he studied at the University of Florence in Italy, which awarded him a doctor's degree in political science in 1941. He had planned to become a diplomat, but decided instead to enter the Italian Air Force as a lieutenant. He piloted fighter and bomber planes during World War II and continued in the Air Force after the war in the rank of captain.

In the winter of 1947, while Pucci was on leave, skiing in Switzerland, a *Harper's Bazaar* photographer persuaded him to design some ski outfits for women. His designs were reproduced by the American manufacturers White Stag, worn by models photographed for the December 1948 issue of *Harper's Bazaar*, and sold by Lord & Taylor. The following summer, while on leave from the Air Force, he went to Capri and designed for a friend some woman's sports clothes suitable to the island. Somewhat to his surprise, his designs created a hubbub. Visitors sought his little shop on Capri, and in January 1950 he designed a collection of twenty costumes for the first Italian Fashion Show, held in Florence, and signed them "Emilio." His collection was greeted with enthusiasm by fashion writers and buyers. Many women noted for their elegance crowded his atelier.

The second Florentine show, held in July 1950, was attended by fashion editors and buyers from all over the world. Pucci believes that "after the war, there was a great hunger for color, novelty, and newness." He ascribes his success to encouragement from America: "We Italians have been very much shaped by America. It was you who gave us the push to create without forcing what we created. In the beginning, I never knew what a press show meant and, of course, Italians are very poor at being efficient. But because Americans have a need for excitement and novelty in their clothes, it was like a seed planted in our minds" (New York *Times*, March 31, 1959). He won America's Neiman-Marcus Fashion Award in 1954 and the Burdine Fashion Award in 1955.

Especially noted for his brilliant colors, Pucci designed shirts and slacks at his Emilio of Capri shop in vivid and startling shades inspired by the Mediterranean and Italian countryside. Sometimes he used as many as sixteen colors in a single print. He introduced shades that were not on the international color chart and created bold combinations like coral and purple, blue and fuchsia. In July 1960 as a change from colored prints, he injected a surprise—white and gold—into his fall collection.

Because Pucci believes that women should wear properly fitted undergarments when wearing his glamorous sports slacks and shorts, he has designed girdles for Formfit, a Chicago firm. (In October 1961 he became a vice-president in charge of design and merchandising for Formfit International, an overseas affiliate.) He has also designed elongated sweaters for Darlene Knitwear (which he introduced at B. Altman in New York in November 1957) and for M. K. M. Knitting Mills of Boston, and bathing suits for Rose Marie Reid of California.

One very popular innovation is a Pucci fabric called "Emilioform," introduced on January 19, 1960 in his spring collection. The fabric, made by Trabaldo, is an elasticized silk shantung allowing complete freedom of movement. It is used in both slacks and evening wear.

Although Pucci's clothes are mainly for leisure-time wear, the designer shows as much regard for neatness as for comfort. He dislikes having "casual" confused with "careless" and approves of women who try to look as attractive on the beach as in a ballroom. Pucci stresses femininity in women's attire; he believes that gowns with low-cut, revealing necklines are unfeminine because they tend to destroy "the spiritual quality of a woman." But he thinks that tapered pants on women can be both feminine and flattering. For women who are not slender, he suggests long jackets or shirts worn over the top part of the pants.

Besides sports clothes, Pucci designs suits, coats, and various types of dresses, as well as belts, shoes, jewelry, and other accessories. A few years ago he began designing table tops, inspired by the flags of ancient Siena and Italian paintings, with scarves and dresses to match. More recently, for an American automobile manufacturer he designed a blue harlequin printed top for a convertible car. Ceramics by Pucci are also on the market, and he plans to offer Pucci perfume and *rosé* wine before long.

Emilio Pucci and Baroness Cristina Nannini were married on February 7, 1959. They have a son, Alessandro Roberto Pucci. "Tall, dark and with dashing distinction," as the New York *Times* (May 4, 1954) has noted, Signor Pucci is six feet in height, weighs 145 pounds, and has brown eyes and brown hair. He is said to resemble the actor Basil Rathbone. His religion is Catholic. He holds six war decorations from the Italian government. He belongs to the Rotary Club, Circolo Unione, Circolo Golf, and Circolo Tennis in Florence and the Circolo Nautico in Capri. Sports car racing is one of his favorite activities. In sports and in his work he has "a passion for tidiness."

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International Who's Who, 1960

QUADROS, JÂNIO DA SILVA (kwă′drōs zhă-nū′) Jan. 25, 1917- Former President of Brazil

Jânio da Silva Quadros resigned as President of Brazil on August 25, 1961 after less than seven months in office, charging that forces of "reaction" had blocked his program of "Brazil for Brazilians." He is the first man to have been elected to the Presidency of Brazil in thirty-one years without the support of the political machine of the late dictator Getúlio Vargas. Campaigning as "the man with the broom" to symbolize clean government, he won by an unprecedented landslide in October 1960 and became the youngest man ever to hold Brazil's highest office. Quadros, a former teacher and lawyer, headed no sizable political party. Yet he had never lost an election and had served the city of São Paulo as city councilman and mayor and the state of São Paulo as state legislator and Governor.

Variously described as a "leftist," a "conservative," a "middle-of-the-roader," and a "political chameleon," Quadros was committed to no party line. In economic policy he sought to preserve and encourage private enterprise under a policy of government planning, while supporting certain demands of labor. He was determined to combat rampant inflation and deficit spending, inherited from his predecessor, Juscelino Kubitschek, through a program of strict austerity, although he continued the latter's policies of economic development. In foreign relations Quadros wanted to maintain a policy of friendship and mutual respect with the United States. At the same time he hoped to maintain cordial relations with other nations, including those of the Soviet bloc.

Jânio da Silva Quadros was born in Campo Grande, on January 25, 1917. His father, Dr. Gabriel Quadros, was a gynecologist and state legislator. Quadros received most of his early training from his mother, Leonor da Silva Quadros, who taught him that "no man could be slightly dishonorable or partly honest."

He spent his first school years in Curitiba. After completing his secondary studies at the Colégio Arquidiocesano in 1935, he entered the University of São Paulo, where he attained a good academic record. While at the university, he worked his way through law school as a high school teacher of Portuguese and geography. Following graduation in 1939 he prac-

JANIO DA SILVA QUADROS

tised law and taught history, geography, and Portuguese literature at the Dante Alighieri Institute and other institutions.

At the urging of his students Quadros entered politics in 1945. Two years later he was elected to the São Paulo city council as a candidate of the Christian Democratic party from a working-class district. He spent so much time working at the council building that he was given his own key to it. In 1950 he was elected to the state legislative assembly of São Paulo, where many of the bills that he sponsored were passed.

In March 1953 Quadros was elected mayor of the city of São Paulo, after receiving more than twice the votes of the combined opposition. As mayor, he worked fifteen hours a day and balanced the budget in less than a year. He reformed the municipal market, started numerous housing projects, discharged several thousand superfluous civil servants, and raised fares without the usual riots and burning of buses, and initiated public works that later became the largest industrial complex in Brazil.

In 1954 he decided to run for Governor of São Paulo, Brazil's wealthiest and most populous state. Adopting a broom as his campaign's cleanup symbol, Quadros appealed to the masses with such slogans as "War on the corrupt rich!" Although he was opposed by all major parties and newspapers, he won in a close race against Adhemar de Barros, the candidate of the entrenched political machine. In his victory speech Quadros declared: "I will protect and defend the working class and the poor. There will be one weight and one measure for all."

Governor Quadros became one of Brazil's major political figures. He restored the state of São Paulo—which had almost been relegated to the status of a territory during the dictatorship of Vargas—to its position of leadership in the national economy. The Governor helped to prevent the coffee barons and their political friends from creating an international coffee cartel. He succeeded in turning the state's deficit into a surplus, cutting waste, cracking down on graft and corruption, and discharging 11,000 civil employees in a single day.

At the same time Quadros proceeded with construction of roads, schools, and industrial and power plants. Taking a states' rights position, he refused to implement the federal government's rigid censorship of radio and television, which he regarded as unconstitutional. His administration has been extolled as one of the most honest and efficient in the history of Brazil.

After his choice for successor was elected Governor in 1958, Quadros was considered a leading candidate for the 1960 Presidential campaign. He did not, however, actively seek the nomination from any of the major parties. Although he was elected to the federal Chamber of Deputies from the state of Paraná in 1958, he did not attend a single session. Instead he took his wife and daughter on a world tour, which included a visit to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. The tiny Christian Democratic Union had meanwhile selected him as its Presidential candidate, and he later received the endorsement of the Democratic National Union, the Labor party, and the Republican party.

Campaigning as "the candidate with the broom," he promised to put Brazil's finances in order by cleaning up corruption in all branches of government. His supporters distributed millions of brooms, both in standard size and, in miniature, as pins. He earned a reputation as a "political chameleon" by appealing to widely divergent elements. He went on record as favoring sound money and free enterprise. To appeal to the peasants and workers, he came out for land reform and government ownership of public utilities. He expressed admiration for Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, whom he had visited in the spring of 1960.

The election of October 3, 1960 was the freest and most orderly in Brazil's stormy history. In a record landslide victory, Quadros received 47 per cent of the 12,500,000 votes cast. He maintained a lead of about 1,500,000 over his nearest opponent, former War Minister Henrique Teixeira Lott, the candidate supported by the government. In his inaugural address on January 31, 1961, Quadros pledged to find solutions "in a democratic way," declaring that "in those countries where they tried to find solutions through revolution, the people lose more than they gain." Brazil's President is elected for a term of five years and may not succeed himself.

The most immediate problem facing Quadros upon taking office was the affair of the Portuguese liner *Santa Maria,* which had been seized by foes of the regime headed by António de Oliveira Salazar. The rebels sought assurances that the ship would not be interned upon landing at the Brazilian port of Recife to discharge its passengers. Quadros, who was a personal friend of insurgent leader Henrique Galvão, granted asylum to the rebels, but permitted Portugal to reclaim the vessel, thus averting international complications.

The outgoing Kubitschek regime had bequeathed many problems to the new administration. Kubitschek did much to change the face of Brazil through immense public works, the establishment of a new automobile industry, and the building of the elaborate new capital, Brasília. On the other hand, the cost of living rose by about 500 per cent, and the national debt mounted to $3,800,000,000. Another major problem was the perennial surplus in coffee production. Furthermore, in northeastern Brazil, millions of hungry peasants, under leftist leader Francisco Julião, threatened a revolutionary solution for their plight.

Quadros set out to give his administration as much authority as Brazil's constitution would allow. In his first two months in office he fired some 20,000 federal employees; ordered all government workers to work a full seven-hour day; and launched an investigation of the social security system, which had been criticized as a tool of political patronage. To achieve monetary stability, he approved a 30 per cent slash in government spending; reduced government subsidies on essential imports, including wheat and petroleum; and ordered the military to withdraw all but the most essential missions abroad. He also enforced laws against smuggling and dismissed all suspect tax and customs inspectors. "I have to apply drastic measures to lead this country to sanity," Quadros told a group of businessmen in March 1961. "Applause or censure are indifferent to me.... My only ambition is to serve . . . and to serve well."

Toward the United States, the President maintained a generally friendly, though independent, attitude. Quadros responded favorably to President Kennedy's Food for Peace plan, but declared in March 1961 that the Brazilian people would accept economic aid only "on their own merit, seriousness, and honesty, and not like miserable beggars."

In the past Brazil had generally followed the United States in questions of foreign policy, but Quadros adopted a more independent position. He re-established diplomatic relations with Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria and he ordered the Brazilian U.N. delegate to oppose the United States policy of keeping debate on the seating of Communist China off the General Assembly agenda. He was firmly opposed to any collective action that might be taken against the Castro regime in Cuba.

In his State of the Union message to the National Congress on March 15, 1961, Quadros pledged Brazil to a policy of "sincere collaboration with the United States in defense of the democratic and social progress of the Americas." He declared, however, that "Brazil cannot ignore, without limiting herself unjustly, the reality, the vitality, and the dynamism of the socialist states."

Before his administration was seven months old, however, Quadros' controversial domestic and foreign policies had aroused serious discord in the government. He resigned as President on August 25, 1961, declaring that he had been beaten by "corruption, lies and cowards."

In 1942 Jânio da Silva Quadros married Eloá do Vale. They have one daughter, Dirce Maria, now the wife of the journalist Alaor José Gomes. Quadros is the author of *Grámatica da Língua Portuguêsa* (1946) and *Discursos* (1946). He is a Catholic.

A tall, angular man, weighing 140 pounds, with black hair, a thick mustache, and horn-rimmed glasses, Quadros has been called "a cartoonist's delight." He is slightly walleyed, because of an early injury. His custom of wearing ill-fitting suits and shaving every three days or so while campaigning gave him a reputation of being somewhat of an eccentric. A chain-smoker of cigarettes, Quadros is also fond of Scotch whisky and games of cards.

Although retiring by nature, Quadros excites audiences with his sincerity. His only real confidante has been his daughter. His principal historical hero is Abraham Lincoln, whose picture is prominently displayed in his office, and he frequently quotes Lincoln in his speeches. Quadros has been described as a "cross between Jesus Christ, Lincoln, Lenin, and Charlie Chaplin." "We didn't make big headlines around the world," said one of his supporters, "but we had a revolution. . . . Our revolution was Jânio Quadros."

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RAEDER, ERICH Apr. 24, 1876-Nov. 6, 1960 Former Grand Admiral of the German Navy; removed from command by Hitler in 1943 after fourteen years of duty; tried at Nuremberg in 1945 and 1946 and sentenced to Spandau Prison for life; removed in 1955 because of poor health. See *Current Biography* (April) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 N 7 '60

RAMADIER, PAUL Mar. 17, 1888-Oct. 14, 1961 French statesman; a leader of the Socialist party; active in the resistance movement during World War II; served as Premier for ten months (1947) and as Minister of Finance (1956-57). See *Current Biography* (June) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p88 O 15 '61

RAMSEY, DEWITT C(LINTON) Oct. 2, 1888-Sept. 7, 1961 Retired United States Navy officer; aviator; Vice-Chief of Naval Operations (1946-48); Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet and High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (1948-49); attained rank of full admiral (1946). See *Current Biography* (January) 1953.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 S 8 '61

RANDALL, TONY Feb. 26, 1924- Actor
Address: b. c/o Actors' Equity Association, 45 W. 47th St., New York 36

Since catching the national eye as Harvey Weskit in *Mr. Peepers,* the popular television situation comedy series of the 1950's, Tony Randall has had the opportunity to demonstrate, in starring roles on the Broadway stage, the screen, and television, the wide range of his acting talents. Although he is perhaps best known to the public for caricatures of the American male "searching for a lost collar button" (his delineation of the title role in the movie version of *Will Success Spoil Rock Hunter?* is one example), Randall's repertoire does not stop at comedy. On Broadway he played a barbed iconoclast in *Inherit the Wind;* on the screen he played a tragic dreamer in *No Down Payment;* and on television, in addition to many comic roles, he has played the straight hero of several dramas, including Archibald MacLeish's *The Secret of Freedom.* He added singing and dancing to his credits with the lead in the Broadway musical *Oh Captain!* Before achieving popular recognition in the mid-1950's, Randall had been acting for over ten years, on and off Broadway as well as on radio.

Anthony Randall was born on February 26, 1924, in Tulsa, Oklahoma, a place which he now visits "only for funerals." He received his primary and secondary education in Tulsa schools. One of his teachers used to send home notes: "Please stop him from making faces." "I've always had a very mobile face," Randall told Henderson Cleaves (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* April 29, 1959). He saw his first play—a school production—at the age of twelve and thereafter was bent on becoming an actor. His father, an art and antique dealer, traveled much, taking Tony with him. The boy's persistent efforts to get into plays at Tulsa's Central High School were thus disrupted. When he did try out—usually after a sleepless night—he never qualified.

Randall studied speech and drama at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, for one year. On the advice of Garrett Leverton, head of the University Theatre, he moved on to the Neighborhood Playhouse School of the Theatre in New York City. Here he studied acting under Sanford Meisner and "movement" under Martha Graham.

Early in his career Randall depended to a great extent on radio work for his livelihood, announcing and acting in soap operas. He played Reggie in *I Love a Mystery* and appeared more or less regularly for a number of years in such serials as *Portia Faces Life, When a Girl Marries,* and *Life's True Story.*

His New York stage debut was in the role of the rebellious Chang Ling in the Klabund-Laver adaptation of the thirteenth-century Chinese fantasy, *A Circle of Chalk.* The play opened at the Dramatic Workshop of the New School for Social Research in Greenwich Village in March 1941. During the summer of 1941 he played Marchbanks in George Bernard Shaw's *Candida,* with Jane Cowl in the title role. In 1942 he appeared in Emlyn Williams' *The Corn Is Green* with Ethel Barrymore. He was rehearsing for a role in Thornton Wilder's *The Skin of Our Teeth,* under the direction of Elia Kazan, when he was drafted into the Army.

He served in the Signal Corps from 1942 to 1946, first as a private, later as a first lieutenant. He attended Officer Candidate School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey and in his last assignment for the Signal Corps delivered classified documents in Washington, D.C.

After his wartime service, Randall did summer theater work in Washington before returning to New York to perform on the Henry Morgan radio show. In 1947 he toured with Katharine Cornell in *The Barretts of Wimpole Street,* playing the stuttering brother. The following year he appeared on Broadway with Miss Cornell in *Antony and Cleopatra,* in which he played Scarus. In 1948 he also had the role of Adam in *To Tell the Truth,* an Eva Wolas comedy about sex in the Garden of Eden. Brooks Atkinson of the New York *Times* (April 19, 1948) wrote: "As Adam, Anthony Randall gives an excellent performance. His voice is melodically masculine; he moves with the grace of a dancer, and he acts the part with humor." In 1950 he was in *Caesar and Cleopatra* with Lilli Palmer and Sir Cedric Hardwicke.

In 1952 Fred Coe cast Randall in the role of Harvey Weskit in *Mr. Peepers,* the "live" NBC-TV situation comedy whose characters were small-town high school teachers. Randall played Wally Cox's cliché-spewing, swaggering but ineffectual side-kick until 1956. The show achieved extraordinary popularity, and Randall still looks back fondly on it.

His role in *Mr. Peepers* led to other television work, including appearances in some Max Liebman "spectaculars." In 1957 he replaced Steve Allen for six performances of the NBC-TV *Tonight* show. In August 1958 he replaced Arthur Godfrey for two weeks on the latter's daytime show on CBS-TV.

Among Randall's dramatic roles on television have been Fred Martin, the dreamer who builds a cabin cruiser in his garage, in Calvin J. Clements' *Martin's Folly* on *Desilu Playhouse* (February 23, 1959); Charles MacArthur in Ben Hecht's *Hello, Charlie* on *Goodyear Theatre* (September 28, 1959); and the hero of Archibald MacLeish's *The Secret of Freedom* on NBC-TV's *Sunday Showcase* (February 28, 1960). Occasionally acting as a TV master of ceremonies of sorts, he was an interlocutor in *Summer on Ice,* featuring the Ice Capades cast (June 1, 1959), and fulfilled a similar function in the introduction to the televising of the 1960 Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Awards presentation.

Randall had not, in the meantime, abandoned Broadway. In 1954 he played the drunken movie star in Edward Chodorov's *Oh, Men! Oh, Women!* Jerome Lawrence and Robert E. Lee, authors of *Inherit the Wind,* gave him the role of E. K. Hornbeck, the H. L. Mencken counterpart in their re-creation of the Scopes trial. After the New York opening in April 1955, Walter Kerr noted in the New York *Herald Tribune* (May 1, 1955): "Tony Randall . . . lounges about the courtroom uttering juicy sarcasms with great finesse." Randall, who considers comedy generally more difficult to play than serious drama, told Edward R. Murrow on the CBS television program *Person to Person* (January 3, 1959) that his part in *Inherit the Wind* was the toughest he ever played: "I had to be on stage for fifteen minutes without any lines."

After seventeen months in *Inherit the Wind,* Randall went to Hollywood to make his first movie, Nunnally Johnson's adaptation of *Oh, Men! Oh, Women!* (Twentieth Century-Fox, 1957). He played the role he had sought—and not obtained—in the Broadway production of Chodorov's lampoon on psychoanalysis: Cobbler, the patient in love with his analyst's fiancée. A New York *Times* critic thought "his likeable lunacy could have used some restraint" (February 22, 1957). A critic for *Variety* echoed what seemed to be the more prevalent critical reaction when he credited Randall's performance with "confidence and polish" (February 20, 1957).

Signed to a seven-year contract by Twentieth Century-Fox, he made two more movies for the studio in 1957. He had the title role—the sheepish advertising man who wins the gold key to the executive washroom with the help of Jayne Mansfield—in Frank Tashlin's adaptation of George Axelrod's *Will Success Spoil Rock Hunter?* Bosley Crowther of the New York *Times* did not enjoy Randall's "rubber-faced mugging" and blamed Tashlin for making him "grab out wildly in any direction for a gag" (September 12, 1957), but other critics thought him amusing. Randall's third role for Twentieth Century-Fox in 1957 was a switch from comedy: Jerry Flagg, the pathetic alcoholic automobile salesman with delusions of grandeur in Jerry Wald's *No Down Payment,* a story of domestic strife in a post-World War II suburban housing development.

His versatility was established with stardom in a Broadway musical—a longtime ambition of Tony's. When the opportunity came for the song-and-dance lead in *Oh Captain!* Randall was ready. He had been studying singing for years and has a strong baritone voice. A box-office hit for weeks in its out-of-town tryout, the musical opened in New York on February 4, 1958, with Randall in the role of Henry St. James, the Channel-farer who is a prim family man in England and a debonair Lothario in Paris. Critical response generally favored Randall more than the musical itself.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
TONY RANDALL

In 1959 Randall returned to Hollywood. At Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer he played Loreno Charlton, the federal income tax investigator who becomes more interested in the farmer's daughter than the farmer's tax return in *The Mating Game.* Later the same year he was the jealous rival in *Pillow Talk,* a Universal-International presentation. A critic for *Time,* like many others, found Randall better than his vehicle—"one of the funniest young men in movies today" (October 19, 1959).

Randall starred as the counterfeit King of France in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (MGM, 1960), produced by Samuel Goldwyn, Jr. In Jerry Wald's *Let's Make Love* (Twentieth Century-Fox release, 1960) he was cast as the worried public relations man of the richest man in the world, who falls in love with an off-Broadway actress, played by Marilyn Monroe. "It's not an exceptionally funny part," a critic in *Variety* commented (August 24, 1960), "but because he plays it so straight, Randall gets a boff comedy reaction."

Tony Randall and Florence Mitchell were married shortly after his year at Northwestern University, where they were fellow students. Randall likes big cities, especially New York, where the Randalls live in a rented apartment on the west side of Central Park. They share an interest in antiques that is reflected in the apartment's furnishings. Randall's hobbies are collecting modern American paintings and old Italian operatic recordings. His hi-fi is generally booming Verdi.

Five feet ten and one half inches tall, the wiry Randall has waged a successful battle against underweight. Some 115 pounds in weight when he went in the Army he now

RANDALL, TONY—*Continued*

weighs 150 pounds. He works out a couple of times a week at the Gotham Health Club in New York City. His eyes are brown and have been described as "owlish" and "quizzical"; his hair is also brown. A bare hint of a boyhood stammer still lingers in his speech. He takes a daily voice lesson under Henry Jacobi. Although he does not think of himself as being sociable, he possesses an "un-actorlike" manner, winning in its good nature and patience. He reads much, especially books on the theater, and has written some of his own special comedy material. For recreation he likes to dance with his wife, go to the opera, or take a solitary walk.

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RANKIN, JOHN E(LLIOTT) Mar. 29, 1882-Nov. 26, 1960 Former United States Representative from Mississippi (1921-53); long-time leader of the Southern forces of white supremacy in the House of Representatives; helped to promote rural electrification and a federal power system. See *Current Biography* (February) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 N 28 '60

RASMINSKY, LOUIS Feb. 1, 1908- Governor of the Bank of Canada; economist

Address: b. Bank of Canada, 234 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; h. 440 Roxborough Rd., Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

The third governor of the Bank of Canada, Louis Rasminsky, enjoys much esteem as an expert in financial affairs and international economic relations. Appointed for a seven-year term that began on July 24, 1961, he succeeds James E. Coyne who resigned as a result of controversies with the Progressive Conservative government of John G. Diefenbaker. Rasminsky started his career in 1930, with the economic and financial section of the League of Nations. He has long been active in the work of international organizations and helped, among other things, to establish the International Monetary Fund in 1944. He began his association with the Bank of Canada in 1940, and served as a deputy governor of the bank from 1955 until his appointment as governor in 1961.

Louis Rasminsky was born in Montreal on February 1, 1908 to David and Etta (Garfinkel) Rasminsky. His parents were of Polish-Jewish background. When he was five years of age he moved with his parents to Toronto, where he received his early education in public schools. He subsequently attended the Harbord Collegiate Institute in that city, winning three scholarships. At the University of Toronto, where he majored in economics, he received the B.A. degree with honors in 1928. A Fellowship in Political Science enabled him to undertake two years of postgraduate study in England at the London School of Economics and Political Science, a division of London University, from 1928 to 1930.

After having passed a competitive examination, Rasminsky joined the staff of the economic and financial section of the League of Nations secretariat in 1930 as a specialist on monetary and banking problems. While serving the League of Nations he edited *Commercial Banks, World Monetary Review,* and other publications. In 1936-37 he served as secretary of the League of Nations Mixed Committee on Nutrition, which was set up in 1936 to study the economic aspects of the nutritional problems of European countries, and to formulate plans for accommodating food surpluses to scarcities. In this capacity Rasminsky visited most of the countries of Europe during 1937.

In 1938 Rasminsky was appointed secretary of the League's Financial Committee. In 1939 he was sent on a financial mission to Bolivia, and in the same year he organized a meeting of the national nutritional committees in Argentina. He visited Mexico in 1940 as a member of the Fiscal Committee of the League of Nations, and he was a member of the League delegation on economic depressions, which rendered its report in 1941.

Rasminsky joined the staff of the Bank of Canada in 1940 and was assigned to organize the research and statistical section of its foreign exchange control board. In 1941 he became assistant to the chairman of the foreign exchange control board, and in 1942 he was named alternate chairman and chief executive officer, a position he retained until the board ceased operations in 1951. He also served as executive assistant to the governors of the Bank of Canada from 1943 to 1954. Established by the Bank of Canada Act of 1934, the Bank has functioned since 1935 as the fiscal agent of Canada's federal government, and as the central bank of the nation. It is responsible for regulating credit and currency, and it has the sole right to issue paper currency in Canada.

In addition to working for the Bank of Canada, Rasminsky continued to take an active part in the economic and financial aspects of international organization. Roy Forbes Harrod in *The Life of John Maynard Keynes* (Harcourt, 1951) assigns Rasminsky first place in a list of four prominent Canadians who made major contributions to post-World War II international organizations.

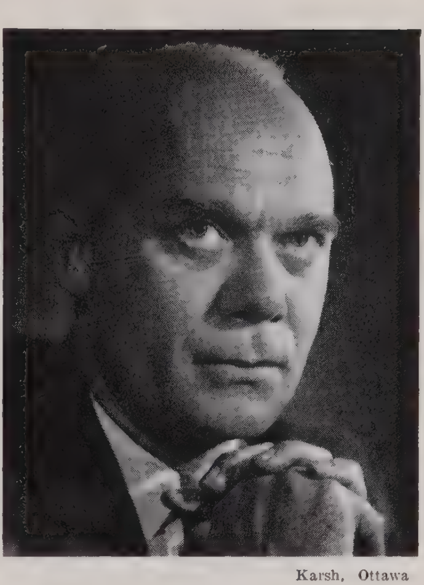
In July 1944 Rasminsky played an important role in the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. He was elected chairman of the drafting committee, which drew up the Articles of Agreement for the International Monetary Fund. Noted for his ability to express complex ideas in clear and simple language, Rasminsky subsequently testified before the Banking and Commerce Committee of the Canadian House of Commons, and succeeded in making the intricacies of the Bretton Woods agreement understandable and interesting.

In 1945 Rasminsky took part in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco as a technical adviser to the Canadian delegation. At the United Nations Assembly session at London in 1946 he was appointed an alternate representative to the Economic and Social Council. In March 1946 Rasminsky was appointed executive director of the International Monetary Fund, and in February 1950 he also became executive director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. In addition, he took the position of executive director of the International Finance Corporation in 1956, and that of executive director of the International Development Association in 1960.

Rasminsky has attended all meetings of the Canada-United Kingdom continuing economic committee since 1947, and all Commonwealth finance ministers' conferences since 1949. Since 1954 he has participated in all meetings of the joint United States-Canada continuing committee on trade and economic affairs. He took part in the 1952 Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers at London, and the 1958 Commonwealth Economic Conference at Montreal. In 1961, at Paris, Rasminsky served on the economic policy committee and on the working party on international payment problems of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

When the first governor of the Bank of Canada, Graham F. Towers, retired at the end of 1954, Rasminsky was considered as a strong candidate for the position. It was believed in some quarters that he failed to receive the appointment because he was Jewish. On January 1, 1955 the governorship of the Bank of Canada went to James E. Coyne, and Rasminsky took over Coyne's previous position as a deputy governor. In June 1957 the Liberal government of Louis S. St. Laurent was supplanted by the Progressive Conservative government of John G. Diefenbaker. To stave off a depression, the new Minister of Finance, Donald M. Fleming, favored easy credit and deficit spending. As governor of the Bank of Canada, Coyne disagreed, and in 1959 and 1960 he made a series of speeches that criticized government policy. Further disagreements with the government led to Coyne's resignation, and on July 24, 1961 it was announced that Rasminsky had been appointed to be his successor.

With the confidence of the government and the commercial banks behind him, Rasminsky is widely regarded as the best possible choice for the governorship of the Bank of Canada. Paid an annual salary of $50,000, he is one of the three most highly paid civil servants in the country. His is the highest governmental post thus far attained by a Jew in Canada. His signature will appear on Canadian currency.



Karsh, Ottawa

LOUIS RASMINSKY

One of Rasminsky's major tasks upon taking office was the re-establishment of the morale and prestige of the Bank of Canada, which had been somewhat weakened by the controversies between Coyne and the government. Believing that contact between the bank and the government should be close and continuous, he has proposed that regular meetings be held between the governor and the Minister of Finance.

In a statement that he issued on August 1, 1961, Rasminisky said that in the ordinary course of events, the Bank of Canada had the responsibility for monetary policy. However, in the event of controversy between the bank and the government, the policy of the government should prevail, and the bank should have the duty of carrying out the government's instructions. Regarding the relationship of monetary policy to the economy as a whole, Rasminsky asserted that a flexible monetary policy was essential to bring about high-level employment, price stability, and sustained economic growth. He cautioned, however, against too much reliance on monetary policy as a restraining or stimulating factor in achieving these goals.

In 1946 Rasminsky was created a Companion of the British Empire. The University of Toronto awarded him an honorary LL.D. degree in 1953, and he was made an honorary Fellow of the London School of Economics in 1959. His article "International Credit and Currency Plans" (*Foreign Affairs,* July 1944) explains the International Monetary Fund. He is also the author of the chapter "Foreign Exchange Control: Purposes and Methods" in *Canadian War Economics* (University of Toronto Press, 1941), edited by J. F. Parkinson; and of

RASMINSKY, LOUIS—*Continued*

"Anglo-American Trade Prospects" (*Economic Journal,* June 1945).

Louis Rasminsky is married to the former Lyla Rotenburg of Toronto. They have a son, Michael, and a daughter, Lola. Rasminsky maintains a neat and well-groomed appearance. He has been characterized as being unassuming, shrewd, and able to get along with people. Although he is serious when discussing matters of economics and finance, he occasionally allows his sharp sense of humor to come to the fore. His modest and attractive home is well stocked with books. Fond of outdoor life, he likes to play golf and go fishing.

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RATOFF, GREGORY Apr. 20, 1893-Dec. 14, 1960 Stage and screen actor; motion-picture director, producer, and writer; recently produced and directed *The Sun Also Rises* (1957) and appeared in the film version of *Once More, With Feeling* (1960). See *Current Biography* (August) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p39 D 14 '60

RAY, SATYAJIT (rī sôt-yô-jĭt) May 2, 1921- Motion-picture writer and director

Address: 3 Lake Temple Rd., Calcutta, India

The gigantic motion-picture industry of India, engaged in turning out celluloid dreams for local consumption, was a nonentity in the West until Satyajit Ray, an amateur and a pioneer, put the poetic realism of *Pather Panchali* upon the screens of the world in the late 1950's. (In India, where some observers saw in it the hope of a new trend, the film had been released in 1955.)

No longer an amateur, Ray followed up this film about a Bengali boy named Apu and his family with *Aparajito* and *The World of Apu,* which together traced the growth of Apu through adolescence and into manhood. In comparing the three films to such predecessors as Marcel Pagnol's *Marius* trilogy and Mark Donskoi's tripartite life of Gorki, some critics have hailed Ray's work as superior in organic integrity. "In the world of films superlatives are thrown around far too freely, but one may safely say that Mr. Ray's trilogy chronicling the life of Apu is beyond question unequalled in its scale, scope and consistent success" (London *Times,* October 26, 1959).

Satyajit Ray was born in Calcutta, Bengal, India, on May 2, 1921, into a family of talented intellectuals. His father, Sukamar Ray, a merchant, wrote and illustrated two books of nonsense verse and prose that are still popular in Bengal. His mother worked at handicraft, particularly clay modeling. Upendrakisore Ray, his grandfather, a painter, poet, and musician, wrote juvenile books and stories and founded the first Bengali children's magazine. In 1923, when Satyajit was three, his father died. He continued to be reared in Calcutta, in the home of a maternal uncle, who was an admirer of Western as well as Eastern music.

While studying economics at Presidency College in the University of Calcutta during the late 1930's, Ray spent much of his spare time studying the images on the screens of crowded Calcutta cinemas. Taking his B.A. degree with honors in 1940, he spent the next three years studying painting in the Fine Arts Department of the University of Santiniketan, founded by Rabindranath Tagore, 100 miles from Calcutta. In the meantime, he was reading books on the film art and writing scenarios as a pastime.

Returning to his native city in 1943, Ray became a layout artist in the Calcutta office of a British advertising agency. In 1949 he was promoted to art director, and in 1950 he was sent to the agency's main office in London. During his six months in England he frequented the cinemas almost daily and talked with many British film theorists and critics. It was during this sojurn that he saw Vittorio De Sica's neorealistic *The Bicycle Thief*, a film which, he has said, "bowled me over and changed my ideas on everything."

On the ship that returned him to India, Ray wrote the first draft of the scenario for *Pather Panchali (Song of the Road)*, the beginning of his film adaptation of a perennially popular Bengali novel written by the late Bibhutibhusan Bandyopadhyay that was first published in 1934. Unable to interest Calcutta film distributors and investors in the finished scenario, Ray began shooting *Pather Panchali* himself on holidays and weekends in 1952 with about $3,000 borrowed and otherwise scraped together and with a largely amateur and unpaid staff and cast.

The shooting of *Pather Panchali* spanned three years that were filled with long interruptions imposed by lack of funds. (There were only seventy actual shooting days.) In 1954, during an interruption that promised to be fatal (the members of the cast, most noticeably the children, were growing older), John Huston, the American director, who happened to be in Calcutta, saw the rough cut of the film-in-progress. Huston interested Monroe Wheeler, director of exhibitions at the Museum of Modern Art, New York City, who was planning an Indian exhibition, in the unfinished film. Wheeler's enthusiasm in turn encouraged the West Bengal government to finance Ray's project sight unseen. It is reported that the government authorities had envisioned a travelogue and were at first bewildered at the finished production. The total production cost was $38,640, the major portion of which was supplied by the government, in return for ownership of the film.

Pather Panchali was released in India in 1955. Although it ran against the escapist grain that the average Indian movie-goer expects in a film, it was an immediate success among educated Indians. Encouraged, Ray left his advertising agency work to devote himself full time to film making.

Ray did not expect the film to be shown outside of India, except at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. After its screening during the museum's Living Arts of India exhibition, however, it began to attract international notice. Among other awards, the film won the grand prize at the Cannes Film Festival in 1956, the Golden Gate Award at the San Francisco International Film Festival in 1957, and the film critics' award at the first Stratford (Ontario) Festival in the summer of 1958. Meanwhile, commercial theaters throughout the world began to book the film. The only theater in the United States that risked the venture was San Francisco's Vogue Theater, until, on September 22, 1958, *Pather Panchali* opened in Manhattan at the Fifth Avenue Cinema. It broke attendance records at that theater and by early 1959 was being exhibited at art theaters all over the country.

Pather Panchali is the simple and lyrical, yet profound, story of life and death, joy and sorrow in a high-caste but poor family in India two decades before the country became independent. Its hero is Apu, a wide-eyed boy played by Subir Banerjii. North American critics generally admired and praised Ray's achievement. A writer for *Time* thought the film "perhaps the finest piece of filmed folklore since Robert Flaherty's *Nanook of the North*" (October 20, 1958). Frank Morriss found in Ray's writing and direction "the authentic touch of genius" (Toronto *Globe and Mail*, March 18, 1960). Bosley Crowther called the film "a cinema mosaic, done by an inexperienced man whose priceless assets are integrity, compassion and a great feeling for pictorial imagery" (New York *Times*, September 28, 1958).

The story of Apu was carried from childhood through adolescence in Ray's *Aparajito*. Like *Pather Panchali*, this second film in the trilogy won the President of India Gold Medal. In September 1957 it won the Gold Lion, highest award of the Venice International Film Festival. First exhibited in the United States at the 1958 San Francisco International Film Festival, *Aparajito* was judged the festival's best-directed entry. When it moved into American art theaters in 1959, the second film was received as warmly by critics as the first had been. The public, however, was less enthusiastic. Many critics, while praising the first film, had pointed out the need for serene patience on the part of the Western viewer who would savor Ray's pensive, leisurely work, and had expressed the fear that not enough Hollywood-conditioned movie-goers would summon such patience. Paul Beckley, writing in the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 9, 1960), tied the failure of the second film directly to the success of the first, but with a different thread, when he noted that many Americans may have stayed away from *Aparajito* because they remembered the shock of involvement with characters in *Pather Panchali* whom Ray "by the logic of his unflinching sense of reality made to die."

Arnold Eagle

SATYAJIT RAY

In *Apur Sansar (The World of Apu)*, the final film of the trilogy, Apu emerges, after misfortune and heartbreak, as a man who accepts life and its vicissitudes. Critics saw in the film not only the simplicity, economy of statement, subtle pictorial sense, and poetic insight they had recognized in its predecessors, but also Ray's progressive mastery of the medium.

During the late 1950's Ray made three films in addition to the trilogy: *Parash Pather (The Philosopher's Stone)*, *Jalsaghar (The Music Room)*, and *Devi (The Goddess)*. Ray was commissioned by the West Bengal government to make a five-reel documentary on Rabindranath Tagore for the centenary celebration in 1961 of the late Bengali poet-novelist's birth.

Ray works with a loose script, improvising as he films. Minimizing rehearsal, he emphasizes spontaneity and naturalness. "A warm actor can't really imitate a cold man, no matter how good he is," Ray told an interviewer (*Newsweek*, September 26, 1960). He tries to avoid retakes of a scene, not only for the sake of spontaneity, but also because the supply of film is rationed in India and, even if it were not, Ray would still have to keep his production costs below $40,000, because of the limited appeal of his films. As the first strong breath of realism in the fantasy-ridden Indian motion-picture industry, Ray's films appeal chiefly to Indian urban intellectuals. His insistence on using the Bengali dialect in them (rather than the more widely understood Hindi) has not helped their commercial success in India.

Satyajit Ray is a quiet giant of a man (six feet four inches tall) whose casualness gives way to excitement when he talks about realism in the cinema. His features are strong, his skin swarthy, his fingers long and tapering, his

RAY, SATYAJIT—*Continued*

mouth generous, his eyes brown and penetrating. He speaks flawless English with a British accent. With his wife, mother, and son, Sandpip, he lives in a rented four-room apartment in Calcutta. His favorite recreations are chatting with friends and listening to recorded Eastern and Western classical music.

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REECE, B(RAZILLA) CARROLL Dec. 22, 1889-Mar. 20, 1961 Republican Representative from Tennessee; served in House of Representatives from 1921 until 1961, except for the one time he failed to be re-elected and the period he spent as Republican National Chairman (1946-48); maintained an isolationist and ultraconservative stand in politics. See *Current Biography* (May) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 Mr 20 '61

REINER, CARL Mar. 20, 1922- Actor; author

Address: h. 48 Bonnie Meadow Rd., Scarsdale, N.Y.

"Such bananas don't grow on trees," comedian Sid Caesar once said of Carl Reiner, who played second banana to him on television for eight years. With Caesar and Imogene Coca, Reiner warmed the hearts and tickled the risibilities of viewers by satirizing such phenomena as foreign films and suburban commuting on *Your Show of Shows*. As best supporting actor in a comedy series he received "Emmy" awards in 1957 and 1958 for *Caesar's Hour* and *Sid Caesar Invites You*, respectively.

Besides appearing on TV, Reiner has acted on the Broadway stage and in Hollywood films. A sampling of his talent is available to record collectors on a disc called *2,000 Years with Carl Reiner and Mel Brooks*. In recent years he has tried his hand at writing. He contributed sketches to the Dinah Shore show and has written a novel *Enter Laughing* (1958).

Carl Reiner was born on March 20, 1922 in the Bronx, New York City, to Bessie (Mathias) and Irving Reiner, a watchmaker. He has one brother, Charles. After graduating from Evander Childs High School in the Bronx at the age of sixteen, he worked first as a shipping clerk and later as a machinist's helper in a shop that made millinery equipment. While he was working, he found time to attend drama school and after eight months of study he left the shop to join a little theater group.

"We worked every night," he recalls. "It was a terrific experience, but I wasn't getting any money for it. Nobody else in the troup was, either. But I got uppity one day—after all, the audience was paying from 22 to 88 cents for admission—and I demanded to be paid. They settled for one dollar a performance and I was satisfied. I should have been. I became their highest priced actor." In this period he also acted in summer stock in Rochester, New York and the borscht circuit.

With the entrance of the United States in World War II, Reiner joined the Army and attended the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University. When his acting ability was noticed by Army superiors, he was attached to Major Maurice Evans' special services unit, with Howard Morris as his first sergeant. He toured South Pacific bases in GI revues for about a year and a half.

Returning to civilian life in 1946, Reiner haunted the Broadway casting offices for a comedy role. In an interview with Mike Wallace (New York *Post*, March 26, 1958), he explained his attraction to comedy. "In a loose sense," he said, "all actors are frauds. During the course of their work they play at being something they're not. . . . That's the reason I started gravitating towards comedy, I think. Making fun of the very thing that was sacred to most actors. I have the urge to show the audience that I'm one of them—that I think this whole thing is ridiculous."

In 1946 he landed a part in *Call Me Mister*, a GI revue, and later, when the show went on tour, he won a leading role. Back on Broadway, on April 30, 1948 he opened in *Inside U.S.A.*, a revue of musical Americana based on John Gunther's book of the same title, starring Beatrice Lillie and Jack Haley. Critic Ward Morehouse wrote that "such players . . . as Carl Reiner . . . contribute zestfully to the proceedings" (New York *Sun*, May 1, 1948). About the same time Reiner landed his first continuing engagement on television in the role of a fashion photographer on ABC-TV's *Fashion Story*.

In his next Broadway show, *Alive and Kicking*, which began its run on January 17, 1950, Reiner performed in several of this revue's better numbers. One of the backers of *Alive and Kicking*, Max Liebman was also the producer-director of NBC's *Your Show of Shows*. He remembered Reiner's buffoonery and hired him in 1950 as a character actor and emcee for the lavish Saturday night show.

"It was the happiest thing that ever happened to me," Reiner has often remarked. Acting with the star, Sid Caesar, and his Army friend, Howie Morris, Reiner caricatured a variety of types: Confederate soldier, waterfront hoodlum, suburban commuter, warbling gypsy, and business tycoon. Reiner's ability to trade quips, raise eyebrows, and provoke laughs won praise from many TV critics. Reiner considered the years he spent playing second fiddle to Caesar invaluable in many ways. "As second banana," he said in 1960, "I had a chance to do just about everything a performer can ever get to do. If it came off well, I got all the applause. If it didn't, the show was blamed" (*TV Guide*, May 14, 1960).

The Caesar-Reiner-Morris triumvirate was so popular that when Caesar went on his own without Miss Coca or Liebman in *Caesar's Hour* in 1954, Reiner and Morris were the first to be signed. Despite talented comics and a varied repertoire, in 1957 *Caesar's Hour* suffered from relatively mediocre ratings, high production costs, and what *Time* (May 27, 1957) called the "decline of the comedians." Caesar refused to do spectaculars instead of his regular show, and he and NBC parted company in May 1957.

After playing a straight role, the villain, in Marcel Pagnol's *Topaze* on *Playhouse 90,* Reiner rejected various offers including a movie bid in order to rejoin the Caesar-Coca team in January 1958 in a new half-hour show on ABC entitled *Sid Caesar Invites You.* The show, however, was cramped by its short time slot and was discontinued in May 1958. Jo Coppola in the New York *Post* (January 27, 1958) wrote: "Carl Reiner, one of the best comic sidekicks in the business, had little or nothing to do." For his work on the Caesar shows, Reiner won the "Emmy" award from the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences in 1957 and 1958 as the best supporting actor in a comedy series.

After *Sid Caesar Invites You,* Reiner appeared as a guest star on programs like the Patti Page and George Gobel shows. He proved an apt emcee on *Keep Talking,* a wacky panel show on which performers improvised a story using a predesignated secret phrase that other members had to guess at. *Keep Talking* began as a summer offering in July 1958 and received a regular status on CBS in November. Reiner left the show in July 1959.

In Hollywood films Reiner co-starred in *The Gazebo* (MGM, 1959), the farce about a man who murders a blackmailer for threatening to publish indecent pictures of his wife, a Broadway star. Some critics felt that the role Reiner took—the district attorney friend of the blackmailed couple—was too limited for his bounding talents. He co-starred again as the law partner in *Happy Anniversary* (United Artists, 1959), a lampooning of television, marriage, and inlaws.

In his career as a showman Reiner appears to enjoy his status as a supporting actor. He told Mike Wallace: "I see the problems that people have when they're trying to uphold the role of star, and it's frightening. The pressures, the tremendous responsibilities of having once made the *big, big* bit. . . . You have to keep living the part. I have yet to see somebody do that graciously and casually. The bigger they are, the more worried they are about everything they do."

While he was still on the Caesar show, Carl Reiner sat in on the writers' conferences where everyone contributed material for gags and ideas for sketches. This creative experience, coupled with watching some poor television drama, led the comedian to try his hand at writing. In July 1959 he left for California to accept a long-term writing assignment. He became a regular writer for Dinah Shore's show and acted in some of his own routines.

CARL REINER

For the 1959-60 season Reiner teamed with Peter Lawford to produce a situation comedy series, but they could not find a sponsor to back them. Reiner, who completed about a dozen scripts and planned to star on the program, was understandably angry. Lamenting the uniformity of current video fare, he told Marie Torre: "It's too late to work a private eye or Western theme into the show" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 4, 1959). He was the writer of the ABC-TV special *A Date with Debbie,* starring Debbie Reynolds and telecast on October 27, 1960. In 1961 he originated and produced the CBS-TV series *The Dick Van Dyke Show.*

Reiner had also written several short stories. When he showed them to someone from Simon and Schuster, he received an advance on royalties to produce a novel. It was finished in the summer of 1957 and published in February 1958. *Enter Laughing* is a simple, humorous, and somewhat autobiographical tale of a seventeen-year-old Bronx lad who becomes an actor to impress the ladies. A reviewer in the *New Yorker* (March 8, 1958) referred to it as "an honest, funny and touching first novel." Sales of the book were not spectacular but steady, and David Merrick bought the stage rights with plans to adapt the story for a Broadway production.

Mike Wallace once asked Reiner: "Carl, of all your talents, which are you proudest of?" Reiner replied: "Writing a book. Because that is the intellect—the mind. The final accomplishment of the mind is being able to put down words and thoughts which move people." At the present time, Reiner combines writing for television with work on a scenario and another novel. He still considers himself an actor first, however, and yearns to return to the stage in a role that would combine acting and singing—another Reiner talent.

(Continued next page)

REINER, CARL—*Continued*

Carl Reiner married Estelle Lebost, a commercial artist, on December 24, 1943. They have three children, teen-agers Robert and Sylvia Anne and a toddler. The Reiners share their pleasant Westchester home with a large German Shepherd dog. They spend their summer vacations at Fire Island, New York. Reiner is six feet two inches tall, weighs around 170 pounds, and has brown hair and hazel eyes. He enjoys watching or playing baseball and is a converted Los Angeles Dodger fan.

Of his dual role as writer and actor, Reiner says, "I am not a split personality—and by just saying that, of course, I *am*. Reiner the writer is delighted with Reiner the actor. He knows that Reiner the actor will interpret the material exactly as it was intended, thus eliminating the middle-man—the director" (*TV Guide,* May 14, 1960).

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RICHBERG, DONALD R(ANDALL) July 10, 1881-Nov. 27, 1960 Lawyer; writer; specialist in corporate and labor problems; helped to formulate National Industrial Recovery Act and was general counsel to NRA (1933-35); chairman of NRA in 1935; prime mover behind some New Deal measures. See *Current Biography* (December) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 N 28 '60

RICHTER, SVIATOSLAV (TEOFILOVICH) (rĭк′tẽr svyá′tŏ-släv) 1915- Pianist

Address: b. c/o Hurok Attractions, 730 5th Ave., New York 19

Until he made his North American debut in 1960-61, the fabled reputation of Soviet pianist Sviatoslav Richter in the West was based largely upon recordings released outside the Soviet Union and upon reports sent from Russia by foreign correspondents. His poetic mastery of the romantic literature for the piano, his musical refinement, and his huge and wide-ranging repertoire have brought him acclaim as one of the world's greatest living pianists. Heinrich Neuhaus, under whom Richter studied at the Moscow Conservatory, once said of him: "All music, all the finest music, rests—like the infant in the arms of Raphael's Madonna—within his skull, which reminds one of domes built by Bramante and Michelangelo."

Sviatoslav Teofilovich Richter was born in 1915 in the town of Zhitomir in the Ukraine. Some sources report that he is of a mixed ancestry that includes strains of Russian, German, Polish, and Swedish; others maintain that his mother and father were German. His parents were both musical; the elder Richter was an organist, pianist, and composer. After moving to the great music center of Odessa, Sviatoslav Richter, who was already demonstrating his extraordinary musical gifts, was given some musical training outside the home.

At the age of fifteen he was engaged as a rehearsal conductor at the Odessa Opera and Ballet Theatre, where he attained the post of assistant chief conductor by the time he was eighteen. Almost entirely self-taught, Richter gave his first solo piano recital, an all-Chopin program, at the age of nineteen. Several years later he resolved to devote himself to the piano and resigned his conducting post. During this early stage of his career, he also tried his hand at musical composition, but this, like conducting, he soon gave up in favor of the piano. In explaining why he turned away from composing, Richter told Ralph Parker: "Perhaps the best way I can put it is that I see no point in adding to all the bad music in the world. There is plenty of it being written, perhaps no more than at other ages, but certainly plenty" (*Saturday Review,* October 15, 1960).

In 1937 Richter began formal piano training under the direction of Professor Heinrich Neuhaus of the Moscow Conservatory, to whom the pianist gives much of the credit for his subsequent success. "In half a year, Neuhaus freed my hands—really liberated them," Richter recalled in an interview with Osgood Caruthers (New York *Times,* October 16, 1960). "For that reason he is more than a teacher or friend to me." Neuhaus was also the teacher of Emil Grigoryevich Gilels, another Soviet pianist who has won a considerable reputation in the Western world.

Richter completed his studies at the Moscow Conservatory in 1944, and in the following year won first prize in the U.S.S.R. Musical Competition. Even before this, he had become known to the Russian public as a pianist of stature. In 1942 Neuhaus had persuaded the noted Soviet composer Serge Prokofiev to entrust the world première of his Sixth Piano Sonata to the young pianist. This performance led not only to a brilliant career for the artist, but also to a close association between Richter and Prokofiev. Richter went on to introduce the composer's Seventh and Ninth Piano Sonatas, the latter dedicated to the pianist. He made his only appearance as a conductor since the 1930's in the world première of Prokofiev's Second Concerto for Cello and Orchestra in February 1952.

From the beginning Richter, who has an unusual musical memory, astonished Russian concertgoers with the large number and frequent novelty of his programs. Describing Richter's pianism during the early years of his career, the Soviet critic V. Delson has written: "His playing was inspired and brilliant, though it still sounded a little affected and overintellectual" (*Saturday Review,* October 15, 1960). The same critic has noted that, even in his mature playing, Richter has an occasional tendency to distort the music he performs in the cause of an original interpretation.

His busy touring schedule, which includes cities in most of the iron curtain countries, has not prevented Sviatoslav Richter from amassing a prodigious piano repertoire. Although he confesses a particular fondness for Schubert, Liszt, Ravel, and Debussy, his repertoire includes works of all the major traditional composers and an extensive cross section of the contemporary repertoire, including Paul Hindemith, Béla Bartók, and the important Soviet composers. He also enjoys participating in chamber music and song recitals.

It was not until 1960 that Sviatoslav Richter gave Western audiences the opportunity to see and hear him playing much of his large repertoire. In May 1960 he appeared in Finland. It was impresario S. Hurok who reportedly persuaded the Soviet Ministry of Culture to permit the pianist to visit North America under the Soviet-American cultural exchange program. Richter's American debut took place on October 15 in Chicago, where he performed with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under Erich Leinsdorf.

Richter presented his first solo recital in the United States at New York's Carnegie Hall on October 19, 1960 in a program that consisted of five Beethoven sonatas. Harold C. Schonberg reported that, as a result of Richter's advance publicity, "every musician in town was present." He went on to note that "there may have been a show-me attitude at the beginning. Within fifteen minutes all was dissipated in enthusiasm. Mr. Richter proved to be a pianist with style, poetry, and imagination: a complete artist" (New York *Times,* October 20, 1960).

Richter went on to give four more scheduled recitals in New York: on October 23 he played an all-Prokofiev program; on October 25, works of Haydn, Schumann, and Debussy; on October 28, Beethoven, Schumann, and Rachmaninoff; and on October 30, Schumann, Chopin, Ravel, and Scriabin. His playing aroused such enthusiasm that two Carnegie Hall recitals in late December had to be added to the original five. Richter's New York schedule also included an appearance with the New York Philharmonic on December 18 in a benefit for the orchestra's pension fund.

Harold C. Schonberg feels that Richter is not a heroic pianist, that he does not deal with sonorities, and that he is unable to attain an extreme volume of sound. Most reviewers and audiences, however, are overwhelmed by his phenomenal piano playing. In discussing the art of Richter, Erich Leinsdorf told Delos Smith (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* November 20, 1960): "He has both modesty and flamboyance, self-effacement and self-assertion. Pianistically speaking; he plays the piano. . . . He doesn't thrash the piano. He exploits it, and into its extreme ranges of dynamics and expressive possibilities, but he does not go further than the instrument will permit him to go. His playing is at all times mastered by a classical order." Richter's American tour included appearances in many of the major cities of the United States and Canada.

SVIATOSLAV RICHTER

Although he dislikes recording sessions, his art may be heard on numerous records that have been released under the labels of Colosseum, Artia, Monitor, USSR, Concert Hall, Columbia, Deutsche Grammophon, Period, Bruno, Decca, and Parliament. While in Chicago, Richter recorded Brahms's Second Concerto for Piano and Orchestra with Erich Leinsdorf and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra for RCA Victor.

Sviatoslav Richter is married to Nina Doloyak, a singer and professor at the Moscow Conservatory. The couple live in an apartment on Moscow's Gorky Street, and Richter is himself helping with the construction of another home in the country, on the Oka River. Richter is squarely built and has thinning red hair and a ruddy complexion. When he is playing, his face and body conform expressively to the mood of the composition. His hobbies include painting and photography. He has great personal warmth and charm and is excessively modest. He speaks German fluently.

Said to be moody and temperamental, Richter cannot maintain any fixed schedule of practice and has been known to cancel concerts when he felt a lack of rapport with the composer he had chosen to play. He is, however, hard working and often practises fourteen hours a day and gives about 120 performances a year. That audiences are more than willing to accept his artistic idiosyncrasies is indicated by Richter's holding a People's Artist Prize, one of the highest accolades for a Russian performer.

The great appeal of Richter's stage personality has been described by Erich Leinsdorf. He said: "This Sviatoslav Richter strikes an audience as a romantic and peculiar character by his mere appearance, by his manner, and by all sorts of personal and artistic manifestations. . . . This man Richter is not a sober,

RICHTER, SVIATOSLAV—*Continued*

overpowering machine-age human being. He is a musician out of the Victorian age, the romantic age of the 19th century."

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RIECKEN, HENRY W(ILLIAM) (rēk'ĕn) Nov. 11, 1917- Social psychologist; educator; government official

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Increasing government support for basic research in the social sciences was reflected in the elevation of the National Science Foundation's Office of Social Sciences to divisional status in December 1960. The social psychologist Henry W. Riecken, assistant director for social sciences of the foundation, administers the new Division of Social Sciences, acting as liaison between scientists requesting basic research grants and the agency that supplies the funds. The National Science Foundation is the major United States government agency supporting basic research in the sciences.

Himself a former research scientist, Riecken joined the foundation in 1958 as program director of the social science research program. From 1954 to 1958 he was professor of sociology and senior member of the laboratory for research in social relations at the University of Minnesota. From 1949 to 1954 he taught social psychology at Harvard University.

Henry W. Riecken, the only child of Henry William Riecken, a businessman, and Lilian A. (Nieber) Riecken, was born in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn on November 11, 1917. He attended Polytechnic Preparatory Country Day School in the same borough, where he took part in athletics and worked on the school newspaper and yearbook. He graduated in 1935. At Harvard University, where he won a scholarship from the Harvard Club of Long Island, he played on the soccer and lacrosse teams and contributed to the magazine *Guardian.* He graduated *cum laude* with a B.A. degree in 1939. Interested in human behavior and "how people learn to live together (or fail to learn)," he studied sociology at the University of Connecticut, where he took his M.A. degree in 1941.

His first job with the United States government was that of social science analyst with the Department of Agriculture. In the 1930's the Bureau of Agricultural Economics had used opinion polls and sampling techniques among the rural population, and as World War II approached, other government agencies became interested in the public response to the defense effort: the buying of bonds, the reaction to the imposition of controls, and matters of related interest. They looked to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for information about research techniques. From 1941 to 1943 Riecken worked on the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and again in 1945 and 1946, in the farm population and program surveys divisions.

Entering the United States Army Air Corps in 1943 as a private, Riecken underwent training in personnel psychology. He helped to devise aptitude tests for airmen in combat and later, as a member of an evaluation team in Italy, France, and England, compared the test predictions with actual performance in battle. Discharged with the rank of corporal in 1945, he returned to the Department of Agriculture for one year, surveying rural communities in an attempt to evaluate the opportunities they held for newcomers.

From 1946 to 1949, Riecken studied for his doctorate at Harvard, serving at the same time as a research assistant and Teaching Fellow in the department of social relations. He received his Ph.D. degree in social psychology in 1950, after he had completed a dissertation entitled "Changes in Attitudes and Personality Characteristics Following Participation in a Volunteer Work Camp." He later incorporated material from this dissertation into a book, *The Volunteer Work Camp; A Psychological Evaluation* (Addison-Wesley, 1952), which evaluates the effects of the domestic work camp program of the American Friends Service Committee upon its participants. With W. Leon Festinger and Stanley Schachter, Riecken wrote *When Prophecy Fails* (University of Minnesota Press, 1956). He has contributed to Gardner Lindzey's *Handbook of Social Psychology* (Addison-Wesley, 1954) and has written many articles for professional publications.

Until 1954, Riecken remained in the Department of Social Relations at Harvard, as a lecturer in social psychology and research associate in clinical psychology. In 1954 he went to the University of Minnesota, where he became a professor of sociology and senior member of the laboratory for research in social relations. Concerned primarily with the relationships between persons in small groups, his research programs were supported by grants from the Carnegie Corporation, the Office of Naval Research, and the Ford Foundation. Riecken thus came to appreciate the situation of the academic scientist who depends on grants from external agencies—an insight that stood him in good stead when he later became an administrator of grants for the National Science Foundation.

Succeeding Harry Alpert, Riecken became program director for social science research at the National Science Foundation in September 1958. He took a leave of absence from his duties at the University of Minnesota. For some years before Riecken's arrival at the National Science Foundation, private organizations had been reducing the amount of money made available for basic research in the social sciences and supporting investigations of specific social problems instead. Alpert had tried to build up support for basic social science research; Riecken continued this program.

Riecken allots much of the credit for the emergence of the new Division of Social Sciences to researchers who have proposed worthwhile projects and to advisory boards that have approved support of their experiments. By discouraging exaggerated claims and by emphasizing the legitimate contributions that social science can make to human knowledge, he has done much to win for social science a respected place beside other, more established sciences.

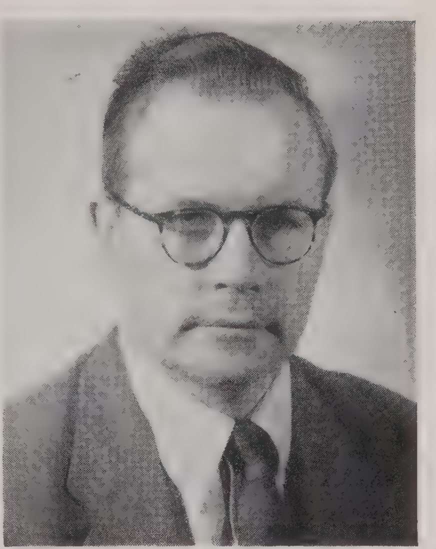
Before 1954, when the National Science Foundation gave direct funds to a social science project for the first time, grants for such projects had been made indirectly by the foundation's Division of Biological and Medical Sciences and the Division of Mathematical, Physical, and Engineering Sciences. In 1956 a separate social sciences research program was created and in 1958 the Office of Social Sciences was established, which Riecken helped to develop in the Division of Social Sciences.

Established in December 1960, the division supports basic research in anthropological sciences (including archaeology, ethnology, linguistics, and physical anthropology); in economic sciences (including economic and social geography, econometrics, and general mathematical economics); in sociological sciences (including social psychology, psycholinguistics, demography, and the sociology of science); and in the history and philosophy of science.

"Elevation of the Office of Social Sciences to divisional status recognizes the insistent need for supporting more fundamental studies in the social sciences, particularly in the face of diminishing support from other sources," Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, said in December 1960. "Some of the foremost social scientists in the United States are now pursuing research under foundation grants. Establishment of the new division should indicate to them and their colleagues that the foundation is pledged to assist in the study of basic problems in the social sciences and the development of research techniques, rather than applied craftsmanship in social affairs or in contemporary social problems."

Henry William Riecken married Frances R. Manson, a speech therapist, in 1955. He is the father of three children: Mary Susan, Gilson, and Anne. Riecken has blue eyes and brown hair and stands six feet one inch tall and weighs 185 pounds. He enjoys squash, golf, and sports car racing. He is a member of the Harvard Club of New York City, the Cosmos Club in Washington, D.C., the American Sociological Society, the Society for Applied Research, and the American Association for Public Opinion Research. He is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association.

Since the end of World War II both the federal government and private organizations have supported scientific research in many different universities and other corporate bodies. Out of a need for persons who will evaluate proposed research and decide upon distribution of funds never adequate to support all the projects for which money is requested has grown a body of scientist-administrators, of which Riecken is one. "To the special entrepreneurial role that he now plays between science and the people, Riecken brings many skills," wrote John G. Darley, a former colleague of Riecken at the University of Minnesota, in the *Saturday Review* (January 7, 1961). "He speaks the technical and statistical language of several scientific disciplines. Within [the National Science Foundation] he represents the social scientist to scientists from other fields. Unlike the rewards of the active research worker or the local research administrator who can see new knowledge take shape under his efforts, his rewards are remote. But without the scientist-turned-civil servant, whose dedication he typifies, our civilization would slowly but surely part at the seams."



HENRY W. RIECKEN

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RIGG, EDGAR T(AYLOR) Jan. 10, 1900-
Publishing executive

Address: b. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc., 383 Madison Ave., New York 17; h. 23 Glen Washington Rd., Bronxville 8, N.Y.

Reviewers may disagree over the merits of the books published by Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc., but its stockholders will certainly agree that the company's financial reports make pleasant reading. This is due in a large extent to the financial acumen of Edgar T. Rigg, the chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer of Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc. He is recognized as a pioneer in introducing the tools and techniques of modern

EDGAR T. RIGG

business management into book publishing. Rigg joined Henry Holt & Co. in 1948 as chairman of the executive committee and in 1949 he became president. In 1959 he helped to engineer the merger of Henry Holt & Co., the John C. Winston Co., and Rinehart and Co. into Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc., now one of the largest publishers of textbooks in the United States. Before he came to Henry Holt & Co., Rigg was a vice-president of Standard & Poor's Corporation, stock and bond market analysts and advisers.

Born in Baltimore, Maryland on January 10, 1900, Edgar Taylor Rigg is the son of Edgar Taylor Rigg and Florence Betty (Taylor) Rigg. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and began his career by working as a technician in Lee De Forest's radio company, a pioneer in the industry. Later, he worked on Wall Street as a security analyst. By 1935 Rigg had become a vice-president of Standard & Poor's Corporation, one of the largest and most respected organizations of stock and bond market analysts and advisers. The most intimate association that he experienced with publishing, however, came when he supervised the publication of Standard & Poor's *Corporation Records,* which gave him "something of the smell of printer's ink."

It was Rigg's experience as a judge of corporate management rather than any literary or publishing experience that caused him to be selected by Wall Street investor J. Patrick Lannan to take a hand in reorganizing the house of Henry Holt & Co. In its 1947 sales of $3,400,000 Holt had made a profit of only $2,382.

Lannan asked his old friend Rigg to appraise the financial status of Henry Holt & Co. in order to determine whether or not it could be lifted out of its financial morass. Rigg became a member of the board and although he had decided to keep silent at the first meeting, he found himself talking more and more, suggesting business techniques that might benefit the company. Favorably impressed, the board named Rigg chairman of a newly formed executive committee. Most of 1948 found him spending his leisure time in mulling over the problems of Henry Holt & Co. Resigning from Standard & Poor's Corporation, he became president of Henry Holt & Co. on April 1, 1949.

One of Rigg's first objectives was to create an impressive task force of editors and salesmen. He strengthened and enlarged the textbook department by widening its scope and by giving it more money and more personnel. In the ten years between Rigg's assumption of the presidency of Henry Holt & Co. and its merger with the John C. Winston Co. and with Rinehart and Co., Holt's editorial staff increased more than fourfold. The number of its traveling high school bookmen tripled and the number of its college travelers quadrupled.

Rigg also introduced a system of inventory control and installed a Ramac data-processing unit to accelerate the flow of inventory information. He equipped a new warehouse with conveyors and fork-lift trucks, rarities in the publishing industry. He also made the company familiar for the first time with such procedures as keeping departmental budgets and forecasting cash flow.

An invaluable contribution to literary scholarship in the United States was made by Henry Holt & Co. on April 14, 1952, when the archives of the company, dating from its founding in 1866, were turned over to Princeton University, to become part of its Archives of American Letters. Edgar T. Rigg presented the gift to Dr. Harold W. Dodds, then the president of Princeton. Consisting of more than 400,000 letters and documents in nearly 100 boxes and cartons, the archives presented to Princeton contained materials associated with Thomas Hardy, Henry Adams, Ivan Turgenev, A. E. Housman, John Dewey, Albert Einstein, and William James.

By 1959 Henry Holt & Co. led the field of high school science textbooks and had developed a much-respected line of language texts employing the modern oral-aural method introduced in World War II army courses. Holt pioneered in the use of tapes as a supplement to texts in classroom language instruction. For adults it has promoted a flourishing line of self-teaching records and tapes in many languages.

While engaged in reorganizing Holt's book-publishing operations, Rigg also ventured into magazine publishing, a new enterprise for the company. *Field and Stream,* which merged with Holt in 1951, had grown in circulation by 40 per cent by 1959 to about 1,200,000 copies monthly; in the general outdoors field it led in both circulation and advertising revenues. Other magazines that Rigg brought to Henry Holt & Co. are *Popular Gardening* and *New Homes Guide* and *Home Modernizing Guide,* both issued semiannually.

In 1958 Henry Holt & Co. purchased Dryden Books, a small publisher of well-designed, attractively printed textbooks for colleges. But at the same time Rigg was searching for bigger game, and his hunt for merger situations generated many rumors in publishing circles. On December 13, 1959 Rigg announced that Henry Holt & Co. would merge with Rinehart and Co. and the John C. Winston Co. on March 1, 1960. As a result of the merger, the new company would have more than 1,800 textbook titles in addition to related materials. Rigg became chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the new house.

The John C. Winston Co., organized in 1884, had achieved a foremost position as a publisher of textbooks for elementary schools, as well as dictionaries, religious books and Bibles, general works, and children's books. Rinehart and Co., established in 1929, was an important publisher of college textbooks, technical books for adult educational and vocational school use, and trade books. Rigg was able to announce in Holt, Rinehart, & Winston's 1960 annual report to stockholders that the combination of the Holt, Rinehart, and Winston lists of textbooks had created "a fully integrated textbook publishing company, covering all levels of education from grade one through college graduate courses."

The success of the merger was apparent in the same annual report, which showed consolidated 1960 net sales and operating revenues of $38,549,350 and net income after taxes of $3,258,691, equal to $1.45 per share. This compared with 1959 *pro forma* sales of $35,333,665 for the three companies, net income of $2,731,801, and per-share earnings of $1.25.

Rigg announced still another merger on February 3, 1961, when the company acquired all the capital stock of Mentzer, Bush and Co. of Chicago, a long-established publisher of textbooks for Catholic elementary and high schools. In announcing the acquisition, Rigg said that Mentzer, Bush's editorial and sales program would be expanded "to meet the requirements of bulging enrollments in Catholic schools over the nation."

Edgar T. Rigg is married to the former Gwendolyn J. Evans. They have a daughter, Florence. He is a member of the Siwanoy Country Club and the Players, Camp Fire, and Lotos clubs. Like Clint Murchison, an important stockholder in the company, Rigg enjoys fishing and hunting expeditions. On March 16, 1961 Rigg was named by Murchison to an opposition slate of nine directors to stand for election at the May 1 annual meeting of the Allegheny Corporation, which later in May came under control of Murchison forces.

Traditionally, the publishing of books has been known as "the industry capitalism forgot." Rigg has helped to transform a moribund and conservative old publishing house into one of the most dynamic publishers in the fast-growing, lucrative, and competitive field of textbook publishing. Modestly, Rigg says: "All that was needed was someone to run the company as a modern business instead of a literary tea party." He still adheres to the guiding principle he set for Henry Holt & Co.: "Let's create the best product the market has ever seen, a product we're so proud of, we're busting out all over, and having done that, let's go out and sell hell out of it."

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Obituary

N Y Times p41 S 28 '61

ROBINSON, HENRY MORTON Sept. 7, 1898-Jan. 13, 1961 Novelist and poet; on editorial staff of *Reader's Digest* (1935-45); coauthor of *A Skeleton Key to Finnegans Wake* (1939) and author of the novel *The Cardinal* (1950). See *Current Biography* (July) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 Ja 14 '61

ROLLINS, CARL PURINGTON Jan. 7, 1880-Nov. 20, 1960 Typographer; book designer; writer on the graphic arts; printer to Yale University, with professorial rank (1920-48); received gold medal of the American Institute of the Graphic Arts in 1941 for printing excellence. See *Current Biography* (September) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 N 21 '60

ROSTOW, EUGENE V(ICTOR) Aug. 25, 1913- Lawyer; economist

Address: b. Yale School of Law, New Haven, Conn.; h. 208 Saint Ronan St., New Haven Conn.; Peru, Vt.

The Yale School of Law, one of the oldest and most respected of law schools in America, in recent years has pioneered in teaching law as it relates to the study of philosophy and the operations of society. Instrumental in this development has been Eugene V. Rostow, who succeeded Harry Shulman as dean on July 1, 1955. A member of the law faculty at Yale since 1938, Rostow has also taught in the graduate economics department of Yale University. He is a specialist in the economic aspects of public law and the public regulation of private business and has written two books in these areas—*A National Policy for the Oil Industry* (Yale University Press, 1948) and *Planning for Freedom* (Yale University Press, 1959).

During World War II Rostow was assistant general counsel of the Office of Lend-Lease

Yale News Bureau—Alburtus

EUGENE V. ROSTOW

Administration, and from 1949 to 1950 he served as assistant executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. In the spring of 1961 he was elected chairman of the development assistance committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a newly formed economic alliance of Western countries.

Eugene Victor Rostow was born in Brooklyn, New York City, on August 25, 1913 to Victor A. and Lillian (Helman) Rostow. He grew up in New Haven, Connecticut and attended New Haven High School before entering Yale University. In 1933 he graduated with a Phi Beta Kappa key and a B.A. degree. He studied economics on a Henry Fellowship at King's College, Cambridge, England in 1933-34.

While studying at the Yale School of Law from 1934 to 1937, Rostow was editor in chief of the *Yale Law Journal* and received scholarship prizes in his second and third years. He graduated *magna cum laude* with an LL.B. degree in 1937 and passed the New York state bar examinations shortly thereafter. In 1937-38 Rostow practised law with the firm of Cravath, deGersdorff, Swaine, & Wood in New York City.

Rostow joined the faculty of law at Yale as an assistant professor in 1938 and three years later became an associate professor of law. In 1944 he took his M.A. degree from Yale and assumed the post of full professor of law that he still holds. Courses that Rostow has given include "Corporate Financing and Re-organization," a survey of antitrust laws; and "Public Control of Business," an examination of the legal-economic techniques by which the federal government can influence the economy. He usually lectures from a sitting position at his desk and speaks rapidly in an easy, well-modulated voice.

Rostow's book *Planning for Freedom; The Public Law of American Capitalism,* which draws on materials from the "Public Control of Business" course, is based principally on the William W. Cook Lectures on American Institutions that Rostow gave at the University of Michigan in March 1958. Parts of the book were also developed by Rostow in lectures at the University of Paris in November and December 1949.

The subject matter of *Planning for Freedom* is the legal control of the economy. "Its concern," Rostow explained, "is public policy toward economic affairs, that is, the dispositions of the law for directing, stimulating, releasing, encouraging, repressing, or regulating the economic proclivities of Americans." Three areas in which laws may act are in fiscal and monetary policy; regulation of markets for products and services; and the labor field.

"Government programs to regulate the relationship between the flow of funds and the flow of goods in a market economy do not require any change in the prevailing pattern of power distribution," Rostow wrote. They need not "become engines of collectivism. On the contrary, if well conducted they should fortify, and not weaken, the health, vigor, and autonomy of the free institutions of business and labor. Thus they should minimize the risk of Socialism, Fascism, or other forms of collectivist domination by the state."

A previous book by Rostow, *A National Policy for the Oil Industry,* examines the forces that determine prices and output in the petroleum industry and considers desirable national policies for regulation of industry in general. Hugh L. Elsbree, writing in *American Political Science Review,* called the book "a sophisticated analysis of existing systems of legal and industrial controls" (June 1948).

In 1941 Rostow was visiting assistant professor of law at the University of Chicago. Its law school published a book edited by him entitled *The Recession of 1937-38; Materials for the Study of the Control of Industrial Fluctuations* (1941). Together with J. Douglass Poteat, Rostow edited *The Bankruptcy Act of 1898* (Chicago Foundation Press, 1940) and the third edition of Wesley A. Sturges' *Cases and Other Materials on the Law of Debtors' Estates* (West, 1940). Rostow is sole editor of the fourth edition (1949) of the Sturges materials.

During World War II Rostow took a leave of absence from Yale to serve as assistant general counsel of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration. He worked abroad and in the United States on the legal problems of inter-allied supply from 1942 to 1944. He was later acting director of economic operations in the North African theater of operations. He also served as executive vice-chairman of the North African Economic Board and as executive assistant to Dean Acheson, at that time Assistant Secretary of State. In 1949-50 he worked as assistant executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

Harry Shulman, the ninth dean of the Yale School of Law, died on March 20, 1955, less than a year after he had became dean. On June 14 president A. Whitney Griswold announced that Rostow would take over from the acting dean, Jack B. Tate, on July 1, 1955. A visiting professor at Yale, Benjamin Kaplan of Harvard University, has said that Rostow, as dean, has performed his "complicated roles with skill and good humor; he has, besides, an extraordinary sympathy with the highly diverse characters who make up his faculty and student body." Law instruction at Yale began around 1801, but the law school is officially credited with starting its operations in 1824. The school closed during the Civil War, reopened in 1869, and, in 1876, was the first in America to offer graduate instruction in law.

In December 1955 Yale University announced that the Ford Foundation had given the law school a grant of $1,600,000 to help finance a major revision of its curriculum. The new program, which began in 1956 and which Rostow called "unique in the law school world," emphasized the teaching of law as it is related to other areas of study like history, philosophy, economics, politics, and sociology. A four-year course for training law teachers and legal specialists, under which students simultaneously earn an LL.B. and an M.A. degree in another field, was offered. The regular three-year law course was amended to provide more seminars and opportunities for independent research. Yale has also received a government grant of $323,000 to support expansion of its program stressing the relationship between law and psychiatry.

"Our purpose," Rostow said, in describing the new programs, "is to train lawyers, law teachers, and public servants who will be capable of constructive leadership in American life. We want Yale lawyers of course to be masters of their professional skills. Beyond that, we seek to turn out lawyers whose command of law is rooted in a sure knowledge of the historic, social, and economic sources and purposes of law. We remain convinced that that kind of humane and broadly based law school training is indispensable in preparing lawyers for the highest and most responsible kind of professional careers, not merely as advocates, but as participants, in every phase of their work, in the endless struggle to achieve justice through law."

Rostow has often spoken out publicly in support of "just causes." His article in the *Yale Law Journal* of June 1945 was instrumental in spurring action on behalf of nisei who had lost citizenship rights and property when the United States Army removed them from their homes to detention camps after the Pearl Harbor attack in 1941. After the war the Justice Department restored citizenship status and property to many nisei. The restitution program was completed in 1959 and Rostow attended, as a guest of honor, the ceremonies marking the end of the program.

During the academic year 1959-60 Rostow taught at King's College, Cambridge, England as the Pitt Professor of American History and Institutions. He also held a Guggenheim Fellowship during this year for the study of American antitrust laws. He served on the Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Anti-Trust Laws from 1953 to 1955 and has been a trustee of the Walter Meyer Institute of Legal Research since 1958.

Eugene V. Rostow, a "large, almost hulking man whose hair is touched with gray," married Edna Berman Greenberg on August 8, 1933. They live with their children, Victor, Jessica, and Charles Nicholas, in New Haven, where Rostow is active in community projects. He is a member of the Judicial Council of Connecticut (since 1955) and was vice-chairman of the New Haven Charter Revision Commission from 1950 to 1955. He also served as chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Education (New Haven); as a member of the Governor's Prison Study Committee of Connecticut and of the New Haven Emergency Committee for Displaced Persons; and as a director of the Family Service of New Haven. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and belongs to the American Law Institute. His religious affiliation is Jewish, and he is a Democrat. His clubs are the Elizabethan (Yale), the Lawn, the Century Association, and the Graduates (New Haven).

Reference

Who's Who in America, 1960-61

ROSTOW, WALT W(HITMAN) Oct. 7, 1916- Economist; educator; government official

Address: b. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass.; h. 56 Fairmont St., Belmont, Mass.

An authority on the stages of growth of modern nations, the economic historian Walt W. Rostow is regarded as one of the more brilliant and influential of the intellectuals who have taken leaves of absence from their academic posts to serve as key idea men for the Kennedy administration. As deputy special assistant to President John F. Kennedy for national security affairs, Rostow was in and out of the President's office every day. His views on the strategic role of the United States in the world arena—views reflected in campaign speeches on military policy that helped to elect Kennedy—earned him the reputation of being one of the most influential Presidential advisers. In November 1961 he was appointed counselor of the State Department and chairman of its policy planning council.

Dr. Rostow was recruited by the President from the so-called "Cambridge group" of young brain trusters. Since 1950 he has been a member of the staff of the Center of International Relations at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and since 1955 he has been in charge of its basic study of American society in world affairs. As reflected in his research and his many books and articles, his interests range over the Soviet Union, Communist China,

WALT W. ROSTOW

and the relationship between Great Britain and the United States. David Wise, the White House correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune,* credits Dr. Rostow with having originated the slogan "the New Frontier" for John F. Kennedy's Presidential campaign.

Walt Whitman Rostow was born in New York City on October 7, 1916, the son of Victor Aaron and Lillian (Helman) Rostow. He is the younger brother of Eugene V. Rostow, the dean of the Yale Law School. Walt W. Rostow received the B.A. degree from Yale University in 1936. As a Rhodes scholar, he studied at Balliol College of Oxford University from 1936 to 1938. He earned the Ph.D. degree from Yale in 1940. Oxford University granted him an M.A. degree in 1946, and Cambridge University granted him another M.A. degree in 1949.

Beginning his career as an instructor in economics at Columbia University, Dr. Rostow taught during the academic year of 1940-41. He then entered wartime service with the Department of State and with the Office of Strategic Services, achieving the rank of major. For his work with the British Air Ministry on problems dealing with the German Air Force he was awarded the Legion of Merit and made an honorary member of the Order of the British Empire.

On October 13, 1942 Dr. Rostow, then an OSS agent, was aboard the British tanker *Empire Mersey* when it was sunk by a German submarine. He managed to save his life, but lost his luggage. Five years later he induced Representative Ellsworth Bishop Foote of Connecticut to introduce a bill for his private relief. It was adopted on May 19, 1947 and reimbursed him to the amount of $585.50 for his torpedoed possessions.

The first published work by Dr. Rostow was the pamphlet *The American Diplomatic Revolution* (Yale, 1947), based on his inaugural lecture before the University of Oxford as Harmsworth Professor of American History on November 12, 1946. His *British Economy of the Nineteenth Century; Essays* was published by Oxford University Press in 1948. With A. D. Gayer and A. J. Schwartz, he wrote *The Process of Economic Growth* (Norton, 1952). With A. Levin and others he wrote *The Growth and Fluctuation of the British Economy, 1790-1850* (Oxford, 1953). He collaborated with A. Levin and others on *The Dynamics of Soviet Society* (Norton, 1953); with others on *The Prospects for Communist China* (Wiley, 1954); with R. W. Hatch on *An American Policy in Asia* (Wiley, 1955); and with Dr. Max F. Millikan on *A Proposal: Key to an Effective Foreign Policy* (Harper, 1957). Dr. Millikan directs the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which Dr. Rostow has been a staff member. Their book makes a vigorous plea for an expanded and long-range program of United States foreign economic aid.

His firsthand knowledge of foreign aid Dr. Rostow acquired as assistant chief of the German-Austrian economics division of the Department of State (1945-46) and as assisant to the executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe (1947-49). During the academic year of 1946-47 Dr. Rostow was Harmsworth Professor of American History at Oxford University and during the academic year of 1949-50 he taught as Pitt Professor of American History and Institutions at Cambridge University. In 1950 he returned to the United States as professor of economic history at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In 1957 Dr. Rostow joined the "Cambridge group" of Kennedy brain-trusters when Fred Holborn, a member of Senator Kennedy's staff and a former Harvard instructor, asked him to contribute ideas to a major policy address on aid to India that Senator Kennedy was planning to deliver. In 1959 he prepared an important government document for the Joint Congressional Economic Committee on the rate of growth of the Soviet economy. It won wide acclaim, and the New York *Times* on November 13, 1959 commented editorially that Americans should ponder Dr. Rostow's key implication that the success or failure of the United States will be determined by "whether our political leadership mobilizes the evidently ample resources that lie to hand—resources of will, of skill, or talent, of commitment to the American heritage, as well as goods and services—to do the job."

Also in 1959 Dr. Rostow contributed two articles to the London *Economist* that were published in August. He had originally presented ideas contained therein in the form of lectures that he had delivered at Cambridge University late in 1958. The articles won Dr. Rostow attention as one of the original and creative economic theorists of the day. The *Economist* termed his economic interpretation of history, an alternative to Marxism, a "non-Communist manifesto," and called it "the most stimulating contribution to political and economic discussions made by an academic economist since the war."

As published in modified form in the December 1959 issue of *Fortune* magazine, the theory tried "to generalize the pattern of modern economic history in the form of a series of stages of economic growth." These are: (1) the traditional society; (2) the preconditions for take-off; (3) the take-off; (4) the drive to maturity; and (5) the age of high mass consumption. Dr. Rostow expanded these ideas in his book *The Stages of Economic Growth* (Cambridge, 1960), of which Harry Schwartz observed in the New York *Times Book Review:* "This could become one of the most influential economic books of the twentieth century." On page 134 of the book the phrase "new peaceful frontiers" appeared; later, in modified form, it became a key idea of the Kennedy Presidential campaign.

With another book, *The United States in the World Arena* (Harper, 1960), Dr. Rostow produced what William T. Stone in the Washington *Post and Times Herald* described as a "remarkable study of American conduct in world affairs." Since 1955 Dr. Rostow has directed a basic study of the United States in world affairs at the Center for International Studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In November 1960 Dr. Rostow attended a series of closed meetings of American and Soviet intellectuals at Dartmouth College. Lawyers, educators, economists, and writers from the United States and Soviet Union took part in the meetings, which were held at Dartmouth College under the sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. Later that month Dr. Rostow traveled to Moscow as an observer at the Sixth Pugwash Conference of Scientists and Scholars, held to discuss nuclear disarmament.

While in Moscow, Dr. Rostow and Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, special assistant to the President for science and technology, met privately with Vasily V. Kuznetsov, the Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, at the Soviet Foreign Office. The two men urged the release of two RB-47 flyers, Captains Freeman B. Olmstead and John R. McKone, with no strings attached, as "an essential first step toward better United States-Soviet relations." (President Kennedy announced their release on January 25, 1961.) They also recommended that Soviet pressure on West Berlin be relaxed to alleviate the tensions of the cold war.

Dr. Rostow also conferred in Moscow with one Mr. Pavlichenko, an official of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, who asked him when President Kennedy intended to visit the Soviet Union. Reportedly, Dr. Rostow gave the following conditions that the Soviet Union had to fulfill before President Kennedy would agree to a summit meeting or a trip to Russia: return of the RB-47 pilots; successful completion of nuclear-test-ban negotiations; a meeting in New York City between Soviet Premier Khrushchev and President Kennedy to sign the test-ban treaty; progress on disarmament; free elections for all of Germany; and guarantees of Western access to Communist-surrounded West Berlin.

Walt W. Rostow married Elspeth Vaughan Davies on June 26, 1947. She is an assistant professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They have two children, Peter Vaughan and Ann Larner Rostow. Dr. Rostow is a member of the Royal Economic Society in England and of the Elizabethan Club in New Haven, Connecticut. In 1957 he was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Murrey Marder of the Washington *Post and Times Herald* has characterized Dr. Rostow as "a personable man of medium height with a sharp sense of humor and a mind which formulates ideas in series of problems and answers." According to Marquis Childs, he can "toss off ideas at an average rate of a dozen an hour." Louis J. Halle, former State Department planning chief, has called him "an activist who believes that the challenge to our society calls for innovation and sacrifice at the service of a dynamic purpose." Dr. Rostow takes a less formal view of himself. "I don't pose as a philosopher; I'm a working stiff," he told a reporter for the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (August 7, 1960).

The relationship that Dr. Rostow maintains with President John F. Kennedy is easygoing. "Jack and I hit it off from the start," he told Marguerite Higgins of the New York *Herald Tribune* (July 25, 1960). Playing a key role in formulating United States policy to confront the Soviet challenge, he contends that meeting the challenge "demands that we remain loyal to the sense of democratic mission which is at the root of our nationhood and demonstrate once again that democracy is not the absurdity dictators and autocrats have always believed it to be."

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ROTHKO, MARK Sept. 25, 1903- Artist
Address: b. c/o Sidney Janis Gallery, 15 E. 57th St., New York 22; h. 102 W. 54th St., New York 19

The Russian-born American painter Mark Rothko is among the principal exponents of abstract expressionism, one of the most vital movements in American painting in the period following World War II. It is also referred to as the New York School. Rothko's style, which has changed relatively little in the years since the war, singles him out as unique among his fellow abstract expressionists like De Kooning, Kline, Gottlieb, and Hofmann. The classic reticence of his simple but monumental rectangles of glowing and shifting color distinguishes his outsized canvases from their more turbulent and furious action paintings. Some critics feel that his style represents an appalling emptiness; others find that his composi-

Herbert Matter

MARK ROTHKO

tions, by eliminating all superfluous detail, symbolize the calm orderliness of another world.

Rothko's importance in American painting was signalized by a retrospective showing of fifty-four of his works at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City during early 1961. Such recognition has not often been accorded a living painter—much less an American—by an institution that some consider the final arbiter in questions of taste in contemporary art. Only such living artists of long established reputations as Picasso and Miró have been similarly honored by the Museum of Modern Art. It is only in the last ten years, however, that Rothko has achieved world-wide recognition as an American painter.

Mark Rothko was born Marcus Rothkovich on September 25, 1903 in Dvinsk, Russia, the son of Jacob and Kate (Goldin) Rothkovich. His father was a Russian Jewish pharmacist who in 1913 brought his family to the United States. They settled in Portland, Oregon, where the boy attended public elementary and secondary schools. He never gave a thought to becoming a painter, but always, even during childhood, preoccupied himself with social and cultural values. His only ambition, as he recalls, was to become a labor leader.

Rothko entered Yale College in 1921, but, because of a lack of interest in formal learning, left it in 1923 to "wander around, bum about, starve a bit." By 1925 he had settled down in New York City, where he began to attend Max Weber's classes at the Art Students League. The brief time that he studied with Weber constituted the extent of his formal training, and Rothko considers himself a self-taught painter. He first exhibited in 1929 when several of his paintings, selected by Bernard Karfiol, were shown at the Opportunity Gallery. In the early 1930's his work was included in group shows at the Secession Gallery. His first one-man exhibitions occurred in 1933 at the Contemporary Arts Gallery in New York City and at the Portland (Oregon) Art Museum.

Like so many other American artists trying to weather the Depression, he worked on the WPA's Federal Arts Project in New York in 1936-37. Although his work was realistic, in keeping with the social realism then in vogue, it was nevertheless highly individualistic. His urban scenes of the 1930's are distinguished for their subtle color and are peopled with human figures isolated from each other. In 1935 he was co-founder of a pro-expressionist group called The Ten, which held annual shows. In 1940 some of his paintings were exhibited at the Neumann-Willard Gallery in New York City.

Since Rothko admired Dali, De Chirico, Miró, and Ernst, he soon showed signs of succumbing to the influence of surrealism. Mythology became an obsession of his paintings in the 1940's, and the surrealistic direction that his work was taking was apparent in his first important one-man show at Peggy Guggenheim's gallery in 1945. By 1947 his style had become completely abstract, already characterized by floating and diffuse rectangles of color. At this time he started to show regularly at the Betty Parsons Gallery, where he held annual exhibitions from 1947 to 1951. The criticism Rothko received during this period was, if respectful, sometimes bemused. A New York *Times* reviewer (April 8, 1951) wrote of the paintings in his final show at the Betty Parsons Gallery: "They are given no titles and, in the accepted sense of the word, they represent nothing. They are expressions of pure and elementary color-form relationship. For line plays no part here nor do images sully their serene expanses. One would have to be blind indeed to deny that Rothko is a subtle and sensitive colorist."

In 1951 Rothko showed at the Museum of Modern Art in an exhibition called "Abstract Painting and Sculpture in America." Its catalogue has become an important handbook of contemporary American art. After that, he was often represented in Museum of Modern Art exhibitions: "Fifteen Americans" in 1952; "Twelve Modern American Painters and Sculptors" in 1954, which toured six cities in Europe; "Modern Art in the United States" in 1955 (also shown throughout Europe); and "The New American Painting," which toured Europe in 1958 and 1959.

The Sidney Janis Gallery in New York, known for its successful advocacy of advanced American art, began to exhibit Rothko's work in 1954. Rothko has shown regularly at the Sidney Janis Gallery ever since. Avant-garde critics acclaimed Rothko, but the more conservative critics voiced their alarm at the increasing size and emptiness of his canvases. A New York *Herald Tribune* reviewer, for example, on April 17, 1955, asserted that "Rothko's pictures get bigger and bigger and say less and less." Robert Coates of the *New Yorker* (April 23, 1955), on the other hand, wrote: "The fact is that largely through the size and the compactness of their arrangement the canvases in the current collection do take on a brooding glow and a towering, almost totemic import that is quite impressive."

Outside New York City, Rothko has had one-man shows in several cities in the United States: in Santa Barbara, California in 1946; in Providence, Rhode Island and Chicago in 1954; in Houston, Texas in 1957; and at the Phillips Collection in Washington, D.C. in 1960. Katharine Kuh, who is now the art critic for the *Saturday Review*, wrote the catalogue for the show at the Art Institute of Chicago, and the critic-painter Elaine De Kooning furnished the preface for the catalogue of the Houston exhibition.

With painter Mark Tobey and sculptors David Smith and Seymour Lipton, Rothko in 1958 was chosen to represent the United States at the twenty-ninth Venice Biennale d'Arte, the most important of international art shows. He has often exhibited abroad, not only in shows sponsored by the Museum of Modern Art, but also at shows of contemporary American art in Berlin, Paris, London, Rome, and Milan. The dignity and elegance of Rothko's paintings appeal to European art critics. When Rothko exhibited in London at Gimpel Fils in 1957, Robert Melville wrote in the *Architectural Review* (October 1957): "The art of Rothko seems to me to be the most valid of all the cleansing operations undertaken by twentieth century painters. It is baffling and mysterious in its simplicity and I know that many people only find it an insult to their intelligence; but if by some miracle, Rothko's attitude to painting were to prevail, we should all be on the way to becoming converts to Zen Buddhism."

Since 1925 Rothko has made New York City his home. He has left it only occasionally—to travel to Europe in 1950 and 1959 and at other times to take temporary teaching positions elsewhere in the United States. He taught children's classes from 1929 to 1952 at the Center Academy in Brooklyn; he taught during the summers of 1947 and 1949 at the California School of Fine Arts in San Francisco. In 1948 he was co-founder of Subjects of the Artists, a school on East 8th Street. He taught on the staff of Brooklyn College from 1951 to 1954. In 1955 he taught as visiting artist at the University of Colorado at Boulder, and in 1956, again as visiting artist, he taught at Tulane University in New Orleans. He has also done some lecturing and writing. Since March 31, 1945 he has been married to the former Mary Alice Beistle.

The tragic dramatists have been major influences upon Rothko's thought and art. He has said: "As I have grown older, Shakespeare has come closer to me than Aeschylus, who meant so much to me in my youth. Shakespeare's tragic concept embodies for me the full range of life from which the artist draws all his tragic materials, including irony; irony becomes a weapon against fate."

In evolving his style, Rothko has produced paintings that have become larger, simpler, more majestic in their emptiness. Into that emptiness the sensitive viewer may project whatever meanings he wishes. Although these paintings lack subject matter, line, movement, and intricacies of form, they encompass a wide range of mood. To explain his work, Rothko has said: "In our inheritance we have space, a box in which things are going on. In my work there is no box; I do not work with space. There is a form without the box, and possibly a more convincing kind of form."

During World War II, Mark Rothko and Adolph Gottlieb stated their artistic credo in a letter that was published in the New York *Times* on June 13, 1943. That letter's most often quoted statement applies to Rothko's work even today. "We favor the simple expression of the complex thought. We are for the large shape because it has the impact of the unequivocal. We wish to reassert the picture plane. We are for flat forms because they destroy illusion and reveal truth."

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RUBATTEL, RODOLPHE Sept. 4, 1896-Oct. 18, 1961 Swiss statesman; former newspaper editor; member of the Federal Council and head of the Department of Public Economy (1948-54); President of Switzerland (1954). See *Current Biography* (December) 1954.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 O 19 '61

RUDOLPH, WILMA (GLODEAN) June 23, 1940- Athlete

Address: h. Kellogg St., Clarksville, Tenn.

The world's swiftest female runner is a tall, lissome, and charming girl named Wilma Rudolph from a small Negro college in Tennessee, who electrified spectators at the Stadio Olimpico in Rome with three superlative performances in the 1960 Olympic Games. Running with the speed of the wind and the grace of a frightened doe, Miss Rudolph won the women's 100-meter and 200-meter dashes and anchored the victorious 400-meter team, made up entirely of girls who are Miss Rudolph's classmates at Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University.

Miss Rudolph's victory marked the first time in the history of the Olympic Games that an American woman won three gold medals for running. The wonder of it is that Wilma Rudolph can run at all. A series of childhood illnesses had so crippled her that she was unable to walk until she was eight years old. Not until three years later could she walk without the aid of a specially constructed shoe.

(Continued next page)

Wide World

WILMA RUDOLPH

A center of attraction on her return to the United States, Wilma Rudolph appeared at dozens of banquets, gave dozens of press conferences, and received award after award. In a poll of sports editors and writers conducted by the Associated Press she was named America's Female Athlete of the Year for 1960. In balloting for the 1960 Sullivan Award, given annually by the Amateur Athletic Union to the outstanding amateur athlete in the United States, she finished second to Rafer Johnson, the Olympic decathlon champion. In December 1960 she won the United Press International's Athlete of the Year European sports poll.

Wilma Glodean ("Skeeter") Rudolph was born on June 23, 1940 in St. Bethlehem, Tennessee, a tiny corn and tobacco community about forty-five miles southeast of Nashville. She is the fifth of eight children born to Ed Rudolph, a retired porter who had had eleven children by a former marriage, and to his wife, Blanche, a domestic. Shortly after Wilma was born the Rudolph family rented a red-frame cottage on Kellogg Street in Clarksville, Tennessee, where Wilma grew up.

From almost the beginning she had more than her share of physical misfortune. She weighed only four-and-a-half pounds at birth and her parents were afraid that she would not survive. She improved in health only to give way to an attack of double pneumonia and scarlet fever at the age of four. The twin illness left her with the use of only her right leg. Specialists at Meharry Medical College in Nashville told Mrs. Rudolph that Wilma might get back the use of her leg through daily therapeutic massage.

From Clarksville to Nashville is a round trip of ninety miles, but for two years Mrs. Rudolph traveled the circuit on her weekly day off, taking Wilma with her for heat and water therapy at the clinic. Every other day of the week, after returning from her day's work as a domestic, she spent her few leisure hours in massaging the child's left leg until long after she had fallen asleep. Three older children in the family were also taught the techniques of massage, and soon Wilma's leg was being rubbed at least four times a day.

Thanks to the devotion of her family, Wilma began to walk with the aid of a specially reinforced high-top left shoe when she was eight years old. Speaking of the days when her child could not walk, Mrs. Rudolph has said: "It didn't make her cross. She tried to play. The other children came and played with her while she sat there in her chair." By the time she was eleven, Wilma had discarded the shoe and was tossing a basketball at a hoop her brother had set up in the Rudolph backyard. Within three years she had become an outstanding athlete at the all-Negro Burt High School in Clarksville. Excelling in basketball, she scored 803 points in twenty-five games during her sophomore year, a new record for high school girl basketball players in the state of Tennessee.

At a tournament in Nashville Wilma Rudolph attracted the attention of Ed Temple, the women's track coach at Tennessee State University, who saw in her a potentially great runner. When the outdoor track season came around that year, she entered the competition and never lost a race that season or the two seasons that followed. During the summers Clinton Gray, her basketball and track coach at Burt High School, drove her to the campus of Tennessee State University in Nashville for daily practice under Temple's guidance. It was Gray who had first given Wilma Rudolph the nickname of "Skeeter" when she was a thirteen-year-old at Burt High School. "I called her 'Skeeter'—short for mosquito. Always buzzing around," Gray has said.

Predictably, Wilma Rudolph matriculated at Tennessee State University after she graduated from Burt High School in June 1957. Although she practised for hours on end and raptly listened to Temple's advice, in one sense she constituted a tremendous problem for the dedicated track coach. "She don't eat," Temple has lamented, not without a trace of affection. "And when she does, it's junk—hamburgers and pop."

During the 1958 season Wilma Rudolph was too ill to run at all, and in 1959, at a dual meet between the United States and the Soviet Union in Philadelphia, she pulled a muscle in her left thigh. Early in 1960 her tonsils were removed and she became violently ill during the post-operative period. But despite these setbacks, Wilma Rudolph was ready for the Olympic Games in Rome.

Her performance at the Stadio Olimpico was perhaps best described by a reporter for *Time* magazine (September 19, 1960) who wrote: "Running for gold medal glory, Miss Rudolph regularly got away to good starts with her arms pumping in classic style, then smoothly shifted gears to a flowing stride that made the rest of the pack seem to be churning on a treadmill." She won the 100-meter dash by three yards after tying the world record of 11.3 seconds in a heat; she won the 200-meter dash in the Olympics record time of 23.2 seconds (on July 9, 1960 she had set a world 200-meter dash record of 22.9 seconds); and she ran the final leg on the 400-meter relay team, which won in the world record time of 44.4 seconds. The girl whose left leg had once been paralyzed thus became the first American female runner to win three gold medals in track at a single Olympics competition. European journalists, marveling at her scissoring stride, cast about for the proper phrases with which to describe her. The French called her "La Gazelle," "La Chattanooga Choo Choo," and "La Perle Noire"; to the Italians she became known as "La Gazzèlla Nera."

After her triumphs at the Rome Olympics, Miss Rudolph traveled around Europe, competing in various invitational track meets, and wherever she went she drew crowds of admirers. In Cologne, Germany, the mounted police had to hold back the throngs who wanted a glimpse of her; in Berlin her shoes were stolen off her feet and hundreds of persons surrounded her bus and beat on it with their fists to make her wave to them. Back in the United States she endured banquet after banquet, presentation after presentation. Her triumphal tour ended in her home town of Clarksville, where a parade, a carnival, and a dinner were held in her honor. Miss Rudolph made speeches, gave television interviews, signed hundreds of autographs and shook hundreds of hands. It was a trying time, but she bore up admirably.

Early in February 1961 Wilma Rudolph returned to competition. She was asked to appear at Madison Square Garden in the Millrose Games, the first time in thirty years that a woman had been asked to run in the most celebrated of all indoor track meets. Cheered on by a predominantly male audience, she won the 60-yard dash in 6.9 seconds, tying her own world record. Returning to Madison Square Garden two weeks later to run in the New York Athletic Club games, she won the 60-yard dash in 6.8 seconds. (The men's world indoor record for that event is 6.1 seconds.) After the New York Athletic Club meet, she flew to Louisville, Kentucky. In a meet there she won the 70-yard dash in 7.8 seconds, eclipsing the old world record of 8.2 established in 1935 by Stella Walsh, the Polish-American runner. In West Germany on July 19, 1961 Miss Rudolph set the women's world record of 11.2 seconds in the 100-meter dash.

While appearing at Madison Square Garden, Wilma Rudolph endeared herself to the fans of New York City as she had to the fans of other cities in the United States and Europe. The telephone never stopped ringing, dozens of persons tried to see her, and letters and telegrams poured in. Through all the tumult she maintained her calm and poise. "It's been like this ever since I got back from Rome," she told a reporter. "At home too." But she has also discovered that fame has its drawbacks. Some of her school friends now hesitate when they talk to her. "I really don't understand it," she has said. "Quite a few others have changed in the opposite direction. That is, they bend over backwards to please me. But that's not the same as being friends and it's certainly not the way I want it."

Wilma Rudolph is five feet eleven inches tall and weighs about 130 pounds. Nerveless and relaxed, she has been known to fall asleep upon the rubbing table just before an important meet. She doesn't believe in hurrying except when she runs and she is habitually late for classes at Tennessee State University, where she is majoring in elementary education and accumulating an academic average of B plus. Gracious and charming, and dressed in skirts and blouses for casual wear, she belies the entrenched notion that a girl who competes in track has to surrender her femininity. She once told a reporter, "Yes, I do want to get married some day and have children—two girls—but that's a long way off." She admits that she cannot cook, but hastens to add, "I'm learning." On October 14, 1961 Wilma Rudolph married William Ward of Linden, New Jersey, who is also a student at Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University.

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RUSK, (DAVID) DEAN Feb. 9, 1909- United States Secretary of State; educator
Address: b. Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 4980 Quebec St., Washington, D.C.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1949.

The Secretary of State in President John F. Kennedy's New Frontier administration, Dean Rusk, is responsible for dealing with the problems and complexities of American foreign policy during a highly critical period. Although he is less well known to the public than some of his subordinates—notably Under Secretary of State Chester Bowles and Ambassador to the United Nations Adlai E. Stevenson—Rusk has had a distinguished career in the field of international relations, working mainly behind the scenes.

After serving in World War II and teaching political science at Mills College in Oakland, California, Rusk served with the State Department between 1946 and 1952, and played a major role in shaping United States Far Eastern policy during the Korean War. From March 1952 until he took office as the fifty-fifth Secretary of State in January 1961, Rusk had been president of the Rockefeller Foundation.

David Dean Rusk was born on February 9, 1909 in Cherokee County, Georgia, the fourth of five children of Robert Hugh and Frances Elizabeth (Clotfelter) Rusk, a former school-

Dept. of State—Robert H. McNeill

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teacher. He weighed eleven pounds at birth and was delivered by a veterinarian. His father, an ordained Presbyterian minister, eked out a living as a country schoolteacher, a small cotton farmer, and later as a mail carrier, after a throat ailment had prevented him from preaching. An elder brother, Hugh Parks Rusk, is a newspaper editor in Miami Beach, Florida; another brother, W. Roger Rusk, is a physics professor at the University of Tennessee. There are also two sisters, Margaret Rusk and Helen Orr (Mrs. James) Perkins.

"We grew up in a strict atmosphere of moral integrity," W. Roger Rusk has said. "We were under constant admonition to excel, to go out in the world and do something. . . . We were always striving for excellence." Dean Rusk entered school in the second grade, having already learned to read by studying his brothers' schoolbooks, and he received almost straight A's on his school record. One of his high school teachers recalls that Dean "seemed to be born mature and adequate to any situation."

After graduating from Boys' High School in Atlanta in 1925, Rusk worked for the next two years as a general helper in a law office to earn money for his college education. He then entered Davidson College in North Carolina, where he majored in politics, supporting himself by working at a bank for $50 a month, and waiting on boardinghouse tables for his meals. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He was also president of the Y.M.C.A., a member of the varsity basketball team, a cadet commander in the R.O.T.C., and manager of the student store.

In 1931 Rusk graduated from Davidson College *magna cum laude* with a B.A. degree. Having won a Rhodes scholarship, he attended St. John's College at Oxford University, England, where he studied politics, economics, and philosophy; played tennis and lacrosse; and won the Cecil Peace Prize for an essay on international relations. He received the B.S. degree in 1933 and the M.A. degree in 1934. During vacations he took additional courses at the University of Berlin, Germany.

Returning to the United States in 1934, Rusk accepted an offer of a position as assistant professor of government and international relations at Mills College in Oakland, California. In 1938 he was made dean of the faculty at Mills. Concurrently, from 1937 to 1940, he studied law at the University of California at Berkeley.

In December 1940 Rusk joined the United States Army as an infantry reserve captain. He became company commander of the 30th Infantry at the Presidio in San Francisco and in 1941 was transferred as assistant operations officer in the 3d Infantry Division to Fort Lewis, Washington. He subsequently was assigned to work as head of the British Empire section of military intelligence (G-2), under the War Department General Staff in Washington, D.C.

In 1943 Rusk went overseas to the China-Burma-India theater of operations. He participated in two campaigns in Burma and eventually became deputy chief of staff to General Joseph Stilwell, mapping military strategy. Returning to Washington in 1945, he served as assistant chief in the operations division of the War Department General Staff. He was discharged in February 1946 with the rank of colonel.

Upon leaving the service, Rusk joined the Department of State as assistant chief of the division of international security affairs. Several months later, in May 1946, he became a special assistant to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. In March 1947 Rusk returned to the State Department upon invitation of Secretary of State George C. Marshall to become director of the office of special political affairs. There he was preoccupied with problems arising from the establishment of the state of Israel.

In January 1948 Rusk was made director of the office of United Nations affairs in the Department of State and in February 1949 he became the first Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations affairs. He had been an adviser to the American delegation to the U.N. General Assembly in 1947, and an alternate delegate at the 1948 and 1949 General Assembly sessions. On a number of occasions he served as an adviser to the United States representative on the U.N. Security Council.

After a brief tenure as Deputy Under Secretary of State, co-ordinating all policy work in the department, Rusk was appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern affairs in March 1950. At the time the State Department under Secretary of State Dean Acheson was under heavy attack for its alleged acceptance of the Communist conquest of the Chinese mainland, and for its hostility toward the Chinese Nationalists under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

When the North Korean Communists invaded South Korea in June 1950, Rusk played a major role in formulating the policy that led to United States military intervention under United Nations auspices. He felt that prompt intervention in Korea would prevent future aggressions in the Far East. At the same time he strongly supported the Truman administration's policy of containing the Korean war instead of making a direct attack upon Communist China. He participated in the decision of President Harry S. Truman to recall General of the Army Douglas MacArthur from command in Korea in April 1951, after MacArthur had urged a more vigorous policy against the Chinese Communists. Rusk was also partly responsible for the decision to dispatch the 7th Fleet to Formosa not only to protect the island from Communist attack, but also to bar a Chinese Nationalist invasion of the mainland of China.

In a speech in May 1951 Rusk heralded a major shift in United States policy in the Far East to one of unyielding support of the government of Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa. The Peiping regime, he said, "is not the government of China," whereas the national government of the Republic of China "more authentically represents the views of the great body of the people of China." Subsequently Rusk served as an adviser to John Foster Dulles in the negotiation of the Japanese peace treaty signed in September 1951, and later arranged an agreement on stationing United States troops in Japan.

In March 1952 Rusk left the State Department to succeed Chester I. Barnard as president of the Rockefeller Foundation with headquarters in New York City. During his eight years with the Rockefeller Foundation Rusk presided over the distribution of about $250,000,000 for various projects, including aid to underdeveloped nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America to help them to cope with agricultural and public health problems and promote development of the natural and social sciences.

On December 12, 1960 President-elect John F. Kennedy, who had made the acquaintance of Rusk only a few days earlier, designated him to be Secretary of State. In making the announcement, Kennedy declared that after long and careful study he had found Rusk to be "the best man available that the United States could get." He noted that Rusk would bring to this office "the long view of the student of world affairs, the concern for peace shared by all those who have known war at first hand, and a practical working experience in the conduct of our foreign relations." On January 21, 1961 Rusk was sworn in to head the State Department, which early in 1961 had about 23,500 employees.

Upon taking office, Rusk was confronted by crises all over the world. In Southeast Asia Communist rebels were steadily advancing in the Kingdom of Laos, and the independence of South Vietnam was being threatened. In the Western Hemisphere friction between the United States and the Castro regime in Cuba was increasing. In Africa the strife between contending factions in the Republic of the Congo continued. In Europe the United States was trying to strengthen the NATO alliance and maintain the position of the Western powers in Berlin. Everywhere the pressing needs of the underdeveloped nations of the world presented a challenge to the United States.

In dealing with these problems, Rusk believes in applying staff work, precision, and foresight. He is wary of summit diplomacy which, he believes, should be employed only rarely. He views negotiation by trained diplomats as far more effective than personal contacts between heads of states. Rusk advocates "quiet diplomacy," and maintains that "the value of the diplomatic channel depends on its privacy." He believes, however, that the public has the right to know what is going on in international relations.

In his policy statements Rusk has stressed the view that the United States and its Western allies must devote more attention and resources to the underdeveloped nations. He does not look upon neutralism as necessarily undesirable, and has stated that "if a new nation is internally vigorous, viable, strong, progressive, its orientation in foreign policy is not so important as its health and strength." He said that progress on disarmament would be difficult to envisage without taking Communist China into account, although he saw no prospect for normal relations with the Peiping regime in the immediate future. Rusk has also said that the United States must strengthen its capability for conventional, as well as nuclear, warfare. At a meeting of NATO foreign ministers in May 1961 he affirmed the United States' determination to maintain its position in Berlin, but he also asserted that various elements of American policy in Germany were being reviewed for "possible changes, additions, or fresh approaches."

During his first few months in office, Rusk was largely preoccupied with the questions of Cuba and Laos. He had expressed advance doubts about the success of the ill-fated invasion of Cuba by foes of the Castro regime in April 1961. He refrained, however, afterwards from reminding his associates that he had been right. He has said that, barring aggression by the Cuban government, the United States has no plans for armed intervention in Cuba, and he has declared that the primary issue in the Western Hemisphere is the battle against poverty.

In March 1961 Rusk traveled to Bangkok, Thailand, to consult with SEATO foreign ministers on the question of Laos. When a cease-fire in Laos became a reality in May 1961, Rusk attended a fourteen-nation conference in Geneva, Switzerland to work toward a final settlement of the Laotian problem.

According to *U.S. News and World Report* (December 26, 1960), President Kennedy expects to play a major role in formulating his own foreign policy, and prefers to have a Secretary of State who would not overshadow him. Rusk, in accepting the position, has ex-

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pressed agreement with the President's conception. Within the New Frontier administration Rusk is the chief international negotiator, but he operates under strict directives from the White House. On the other hand, there is less emphasis upon Presidential "summitry" and "personal diplomacy."

Rusk has received honorary LL.D. degrees from Mills College (1948), Davidson College (1950), and the University of California at Berkeley (1961). He was made an honorary Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford University, in 1955. For his wartime military service he was awarded the Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster. He also holds the French Legion of Honor. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, American Political Science Association, American Society for International Law, and the Association of American Rhodes Scholars. He contributed to *America's Role in International Social Welfare* (Columbia University Press, 1955) and numerous periodicals.

On June 19, 1937 Dean Rusk was married to Virginia Wynifred Foisie of Seattle, Washington, who had been a teaching assistant at Mills College. They have three children, David Patrick, Richard Geary, and Margaret Elizabeth. Rusk is six feet and one half inch tall and weighs 190 pounds. He has brown eyes and thinning gray hair. He is a Presbyterian and a Democrat. For recreation he enjoys golf, fishing, gardening, woodworking, chess, and bridge.

Rusk has been described by associates as "a man with a million ideas," a "no-nonsense scholar" whose knowledge and intellect command respect, and as a man with a sound awareness of history. Although he is not an introvert, he prefers to work behind the scenes and has not tried to capture headlines. "When the emphasis of discussion falls too heavily for my taste upon the limitations on policy," Rusk wrote in *Foreign Affairs* (April 1960), "I recall from early childhood the admonition of the circuit preacher: 'Pray as if it were up to God; work as if it were up to you.' "

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SAARINEN, EERO Aug. 20, 1910-Sept. 1, 1961 Architect; often collaborated with his father, Eliel Saarinen; designed the Trans World Airlines Terminal at New York International Airport and Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in Saint Louis, among many others. See *Current Biography* (October) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p15 S 2 '61

SALANT, RICHARD S. Apr. 14, 1914- Broadcasting executive; lawyer

Address: b. Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. Wing Rd., New Canaan, Conn.

The announcement on February 2, 1961 that the Columbia Broadcasting System had appointed Richard S. Salant as president of its news division created a stir in broadcasting circles. He is the first person to hold this position at CBS without a previous professional background in journalism. Salant began his career in government service, as a lawyer with the National Labor Relations Board, and later with the Department of Justice. He first became associated with CBS when, as a member of a private law firm, he served as legal representative for the network. In 1952 Salant joined CBS as a vice-president and general executive, and he became the network's top-ranking news executive in February 1961. Since his appointment he has taken a number of far-reaching steps to improve the quality of news broadcasting.

Richard S. Salant was born in New York City on April 14, 1914, the only son of Louis and Florence (Aronson) Salant. His father was a lawyer. He has one sister, Helen Isaacs. He received his early education at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, where he was editor of *Exonian* and *Pean* and president of the Golden Branch Society. Graduating from the academy in 1931, Salant entered Harvard University, where he majored in English and was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He graduated *magna cum laude* with the B.A. degree in 1935. He then went on to Harvard Law School, where he was a member of the board of editors of the *Harvard Law Review* and received the LL.B. degree in 1938.

Salant began his career in 1938 as an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D.C. In 1940-41 he held the position of acting director of the Attorney General's committee on administrative procedure, and in 1941-43 he served as attorney with the office of the solicitor general in the Department of Justice. Entering the United States Navy with the rank of ensign in July 1943, he was discharged as a lieutenant commander in 1946.

After he returned to civilian life, Salant joined the law firm of Rosenman Goldmark Colin & Kaye in 1946 as an associate; he subsequently became a partner of the firm. One of the leading clients of the firm was the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and he represented CBS in legal cases. He familiarized himself with the various aspects of the field of broadcasting and began to exercise an influence upon the quality of programs, urging his clients, the network affiliates, to produce more and better public affairs programs. He represented CBS in its litigation with RCA-NBC over compatible color television. This legal battle cost CBS an estimated $100,000,000, and Salant later referred to himself jokingly as the network's "vice-president in charge of losing money."

In July 1952 Salant left the law firm to devote himself full time to the network's corporate affairs, and joined CBS as vice-president and general executive. From 1955 to 1960 he was also a member of the CBS editorial board.

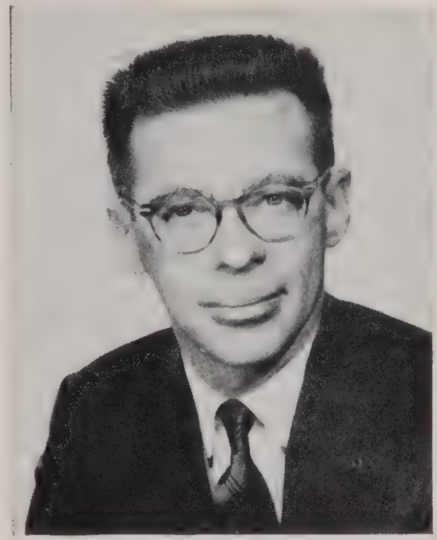
On December 9, 1960 Salant was appointed chairman of the newly established seven-member CBS news executive committee, which was created to strengthen and revitalize the news and public affairs operations of CBS in competition with other networks, and to eliminate as much red tape as possible. The news executive committee was made responsible for the scheduling of news programs and the determination of news policies. Salant was given the authority to cancel an entertainment show in the event of an important last-minute news development.

Observers of the CBS news operation who felt that the formation of the committee indicated that additional changes would be forthcoming were proved correct on February 2, 1961, when Frank Stanton, president of CBS, announced the appointment of Salant as president of the CBS News Division, succeeding Sig Mickelson. Within the next few weeks Salant made a number of far-reaching decisions. They aimed at confining the functions of CBS News to the reporting of actual news events, and turning over to CBS-TV such areas as sports, beauty pageants, and other programs not directly concerned with news.

CBS newsmen were removed from dramatic productions and other entertainment programs, where their presence might be construed as CBS endorsement of the viewpoints of programs over which the network had no control. As an additional means of freeing his staff from all but strictly news events, Salant decided to turn over to CBS-TV the showing of nonfiction public affairs programs dealing with subjects in the non-news field that did not require the editorial control of CBS News.

Salant disagrees with critics who hold the television industry responsible for the mediocrity of many of its programs. "If television and general executive. In this capacity he represented CBS in hearings before the Federal Communications Commission and congressional committees, and his advice on news matters was frequently solicited by the network's management. He headed the legal battery of CBS in has failed," he declares, "it is part of a general cultural failure for which our whole society is responsible."

Although he is determined to raise the level of content in CBS news programs, Salant is aware of the importance of entertaining the audience. "First catch the rabbit before you make the rabbit stew," he argues pragmatically. "Broadcasting is not solely in the uplift business: it needs its mass audiences to survive." Rejecting the concept of an elite minority that would impose its tastes on the rest of the people, he says: "There is nothing I can do about the fact that most people prefer westerns to Leonard Bernstein." Salant has also voiced the suspicion that television's most vocal critics are making no effort to support existing minority-taste programs that are being produced with an intellectual audience in mind.


RICHARD S. SALANT

Salant deplores the current trend towards introducing the "cult of personality" into news broadcasting. In statements that have provoked considerable controversy he has deprecated newscasts that feature "comedians" who interject their own viewpoints into the news and end their broadcasts with a quip. His objective, as quoted by Bob Williams in the New York *Post* (April 27, 1961) is to "find the happy medium between style and viewpoint on the one hand, and understandable content and substance on the other—with wit used only to illuminate and style and personality only a means to the end of understanding rather than the end itself."

Salant is the author of "Political Campaigns and the Broadcaster," an article that appeared in *Public Policy, 1958,* a yearbook published by the Harvard University Graduate School of Public Administration. In it Salant criticizes Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act, which requires broadcasting stations to grant equal time to all candidates for a political office, if they permit any one candidate to use its facilities. Salant feels that the repeal of this provision would provide greater freedom for the major candidates to debate the important issues before the public. (Section 315 was suspended by Congress for the duration of the 1960 Presidential campaign.) In collaboration with Thomas K. Fisher and Leon R. Brooks, Salant has also written "The Functions and Practices of a Television Network," published as the Autumn 1957 issue of *Law and Contemporary Problems.*

On June 14, 1941 Richard S. Salant married Rosalind Robb. Four children were born of this marriage: Rosalind, Susan, Robb, and Priscilla. The marriage ended in divorce in August 1954, and on December 31, 1955 Salant married

SALANT, RICHARD S.—*Continued*

Frances Trainer. They have one daughter, Sarah Meigs. Dick Salant is wiry, five feet ten inches in height, weighs 125 pounds, and has blue eyes and short-cropped brown hair. He wears horn-rimmed glasses and has a spontaneous wide grin.

With characteristic modesty, Salant has said: "No problem I ever tackle ever gets solved." Described as a "corporate egghead of awareness, purpose, and courage," he combines the qualities of a pragmatist and a poet. Once, during his student days, he won a $500 prize for writing an honors thesis on the influence of the moon upon the romantic poets. With his family, he spends his "sacred" weekends in New Canaan, Connecticut. He is a member of the New Canaan Field Club. He has served as president of the Radio & Television Executives Society, and he is a director of CBS. His hobbies he lists as tennis, photography, and child-rearing.

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SALINGER, PIERRE (EMIL GEORGE)

June 14, 1925- White House press secretary

Address: b. The White House Office, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 917 Lakeview Dr., Falls Church, Va.

President John F. Kennedy's press secretary, Pierre Salinger, is an accessible and articulate link between the President and the men and women of the fourth estate. The youngest press secretary in the history of the White House, Salinger began his public life as a musical prodigy at the age of six. After World War II service as a naval officer, he became a reporter and later, an editor with the San Francisco *Chronicle* and subsequently was West Coast editor of *Collier's* magazine. Hired by Robert F. Kennedy as an investigator for the Senate Rackets Committee, Salinger worked closely with Senator John F. Kennedy and, as press aide in the latter's Presidential campaign, played a major role in its success. On November 10, 1960, two days after the election, Salinger was designated by President-elect Kennedy to be his press secretary.

Pierre Emil George Salinger was born on June 14, 1925 in San Francisco, California, one of four sons of Herbert and Jehanne (Biety) (one source gives Bietry) Salinger. He has three brothers, Herbert, George, and Richard Salinger. His father, a Jewish mining engineer and a talented musician, was one of the founders of the San Francisco Symphony children's concerts. His mother, who was of French Catholic background, had been a journalist and writer. Farther back in his dual heritage, his paternal grandparents were accomplished pianists, while his maternal grandfather, Pierre Biety, was a member of the French Chamber of Deputies.

A piano prodigy at the age of six, Pierre Salinger spent most of his early years in Toronto, Canada where he gave a recital at the Canadian National Exposition in 1931. By the age of eight he was giving major piano recitals. His concert career ended at twelve, when his parents decided that the solitude of his daily practice schedule was making him too shy and introverted. Previous private tutoring had made it possible for him to graduate from Lowell High School in San Francisco in 1941, before his sixteenth birthday. He then entered San Francisco State College, where he edited the college newspaper and worked nights as a copy boy with the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

Interrupting his studies in 1942 to enlist in the United States Navy, Salinger saw three years of action in the Pacific. He served as a lieutenant and was commanding officer of a submarine chaser—one of the youngest men ever to command a ship of the United States Navy. He was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for leading the rescue of fifteen Navy men during the Okinawa typhoon in 1945.

After the war, Salinger resumed his studies, at the University of San Francisco, majoring in history and working nights as a cub reporter with the *Chronicle*. Following his graduation with a B.S. degree in 1947, he became a full-time reporter. By 1950 he was night city editor with a special interest in investigative reporting. He helped to expose conditions in California county jails by disguising himself as a vagrant and writing a series of articles based upon firsthand experience. For these articles he won the Edward V. McQuade Memorial Award in 1953 and a commendation from Earl Warren, then Governor of California. He also wrote a series of exposés that led to a state-wide cleanup of illegal practices in California's bail-bond system.

In 1954 Salinger took a leave of absence from the San Francisco *Chronicle* to manage the unsuccessful California gubernatorial campaign of Democratic candidate Richard P. Graves against Goodwin J. Knight. He also took an active part in the local and state-wide Democratic Presidential campaigns for Adlai E. Stevenson in 1952 and 1956. From 1950 to 1955 Salinger was a guest lecturer in journalism at Mills College in Oakland, California.

Salinger left the San Francisco *Chronicle* to become West Coast editor of *Collier's* magazine in 1955. In the fall of 1956 he went to Washington to work on an exposé of James R. Hoffa's International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America. In Washington he met Robert F. Kennedy, who was then engaged in establishing the Senate committee for investigating labor rackets. When *Collier's* ceased publication in December 1956, Robert Kennedy asked Salinger for his research material on the Teamsters Union to be used in the Senate probe.

In February 1957 Salinger was hired by Robert F. Kennedy as the first staff investigator of the Senate's newly formed Select Committee to Investigate Improper Activities in Labor-Management Relations (Senate Rackets Committee). John F. Kennedy, then Senator from Massachusetts, was a leading member of the committee, and Salinger worked closely with the Kennedys in the committee's investigations. Committee associates remember Salinger as a diligent investigator, skilled at sifting relevant information from complex documentary sources.

In September 1959, as Senator John F. Kennedy's campaign for the Presidency of the United States began to take shape, Robert Kennedy recommended Salinger as press aide to his brother. At first Salinger found the Senator cool and reserved, but as the Presidential campaign got underway, they established a relationship that reporters have described as "easygoing," "close," and "friendly." A member of Kennedy's staff has said of Salinger: "He works with the team, knows the position, and is never out in left field."

Starting the Presidential campaign with only four news correspondents under his supervision, Salinger ended up with more than 300. He traveled extensively during the campaign and worked diligently at making the arrangements for press coverage of Kennedy's campaign trips. At the Democratic National Convention at Los Angeles in July 1960 Salinger played a key role in rallying support to the nomination of Kennedy. On November 10, 1960 President-elect John F. Kennedy made the official announcement appointing Salinger as his press secretary.

William S. White, writing in *Harper's* (April 1961), noted that the White House press office under James C. Hagerty in the Eisenhower administration resembled an army orderly room. On the other hand, under Salinger in the Kennedy administration the office conveys the tone of a newspaper city room—"essentially lighthearted, however aware it may be of man's manifold trials upon this Earth." While Eisenhower had been generally cool toward the White House press, Kennedy (who himself was a reporter early in his career) numbers newspapermen among his personal friends.

The Kennedy administration's policy toward the press, as administered by Salinger, entails more centralization of high-level information, both foreign and domestic, than was the case in the Eisenhower administration. Cabinet officers are encouraged to hold frequent press conferences, but they are required to stay within the limits of their own departmental subjects. Greater restrictions are placed upon military spokesmen, whose public statements are required to conform to administration policy. White House press conferences are to continue, without limitations on the questions a reporter might ask. All serious inquiries on governmental activities are answered in detail, and any press complaints are given due consideration. While full information is given on the President's public activities, trivial stories about his private life and that of his family are discouraged. Salinger has pledged that the term "secret" would never be used to cover up administration blunders.

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PIERRE SALINGER

Salinger is highly respected by reporters for his political wisdom and calm control in the midst of confusion, and for his success in reflecting and reporting the news, rather than in making it. On the other hand, the Republican national committee has coined the catchword—"Salingerize"—implying that Salinger is the "czar and mastermind" of White House news policy.

Salinger himself has said that he would not want to "characterize how the President feels" and that he seldom makes any statement of substance without first discussing it with Kennedy. From the beginning of his press work for the President, Salinger has encouraged the freest possible flow of information. He has said that the American people are "entitled to know what is going on when it's going on."

Both Salinger and Kennedy consider the President's news conference an important opportunity to inform the public and to quicken the nation's lagging interest in government. Salinger has initiated more frequent and more open press conferences, employing live radio and television broadcasts, which, he feels, are vital as the President's "window to the world." He believes that these conferences bring the people into closer contact with the administration and that they regenerate political enthusiasm. A significant share of the success of President Kennedy's press talks has been credited to Salinger who, at an informal meeting before each conference, briefs the President on topics he thinks are likely to be discussed and summarizes the background of some of the leading issues.

On June 28, 1957 Pierre Salinger married Nancy Joy, an artist from Spokane, Washington. He has three children from an earlier marriage, Marc, Suzanne, and Stephen. The Salingers make their home in Falls Church, Virginia. Salinger is of stocky build, five feet, nine inches tall, weighing 183 pounds, with

SALINGER, PIERRE—*Continued*

dark hair and brown eyes. His appearance has been described as "vaguely Napoleonic." The President and Mrs. Kennedy discovered, and others have agreed, that Salinger remarkably resembles a portrait of Grover Cleveland that hangs in the White House. No profile of Salinger ignores his trademark, the ever-present cigar. He is a man of great energy, whose actions are charged with a passionate intensity. White House shorthand expert Jack Romagna has complained that Salinger talks too fast (over 250 words per minute) and that he is apparently "trying to break the sound barrier."

In common with his predecessor, James C. Hagerty, Salinger is fond of golf. One of his favorite pastimes is cooking. His first love, however, is music, especially Bach and Beethoven, and he still finds time to play the piano at odd moments. He has proposed the establishment of an American arts prize, to be sponsored by the White House, to encourage talent and appreciation in the cultural field.

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SANFORD, (JAMES) TERRY Aug. 20, 1917- Governor of North Carolina; lawyer

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When the voters of North Carolina elected Terry Sanford as Governor on November 8, 1960, following a run-off in the Democratic gubernatorial primary, they chose a soft-voiced, hard-fighting lawyer who had been active in politics since his student days on the campus at the University of North Carolina. They also voted to maintain the moderate approach to the problem of school integration that the state has followed since 1954, when the United States Supreme Court ruled that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

Beginning his career as a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Sanford later engaged in the private practice of law, and took an active part in Democratic politics as a supporter of North Carolina's liberal Governor (later Senator) W. Kerr Scott. In 1953-54 Sanford served in the North Carolina State Senate, and in 1956 and 1960 he was a delegate to the National Democratic conventions. Sanford's victory over an ardent segregationist candidate for Governor in North Carolina's Democratic primary run-off election in June 1960, prompted the New York *Times* to editorialize: "Every victory for moderate thought in the South today points toward the time when a new political rationale will be accepted" (June 30, 1960).

James Terry Sanford was born in Laurinburg, North Carolina, on August 20, 1917, one of four children of Cecil LeRoy and Elizabeth Terry (Martin) Sanford. Terry's father was a hardware merchant; his mother was a schoolteacher for forty years. The boy attended public schools in Laurinburg and was graduated from Laurinburg High School in 1934. He attended Presbyterian Junior College and then entered the University of North Carolina, where he received the B.A. degree in 1939.

After serving as a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1941 and 1942, Terry Sanford enlisted in the United States Army. As a member of the 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment and 517th Parachute Combat Team from 1943 to 1945, he saw action in five campaigns in Italy, France, Belgium and Germany. He participated in the invasion of Southern France and the Battle of the Bulge. Released from active duty as a first lieutenant in December 1945, he returned home and resumed his studies at the University of North Carolina law school. He was awarded the LL.B. degree in 1946. From 1946 to 1948 he served as assistant director of the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill, seat of the University of North Carolina.

Admitted to the North Carolina state bar in 1946, Sanford became a partner in the Fayetteville law firm of Sanford, Phillips, McCoy & Weaver in 1948. He remained with the firm until his election as Governor in 1960. He organized the Fayetteville unit of the North Carolina National Guard and served as its first commanding officer. In 1949 he was elected president of the North Carolina Young Democratic Clubs. From 1950 to 1953 he served as a member of the State Ports Authority under appointment by Governor W. Kerr Scott, and in 1953-54 he was a member of the North Carolina State Senate. A staunch supporter of Scott, Sanford served as state manager for the Governor's successful campaign for a United States Senate seat in 1954, and he succeeded in building up an effective county-by-county political organization.

In May 1960 Sanford entered the Democratic primary for the state's chief executive position. In the heated primary campaign he soft-pedaled the issue of race relations and emphasized his "new day" program of increased expenditures for education and for attracting new industry to the Tar Heel state. Supported by most of North Carolina's newspapers, Sanford appealed to the urban voter and to organized labor through his educational policies, and to bankers and textile manufacturers through his industrial program. His moderate racial policies won him overwhelming support from the state's 160,000 Negro voters. His opponents charged that his program would impose heavy tax burdens upon the people. When the polls closed on the evening of May 28, 1960, Sanford led his three opponents in the Democratic primary with 263,563 votes—enough to win a plurality, although not enough to constitute a majority of the approximately 650,000 votes cast.

In the run-off campaign that followed, Sanford was pitted against Dr. I. Beverly Lake, a former law professor and assistant state attorney general, who held large segregationist rallies, hoping to establish a climate of opinion that would offer massive resistance to school integration. Sanford supported the moderate racial policies of outgoing Governor Luther H. Hodges (now United States Secretary of Commerce), policies that have permitted token integration in North Carolina public schools and that have avoided both court fights and racial violence. Declaring that he had "no position which can't be defended," he continued to concentrate his campaign on his plans to stimulate the state's economic growth and to raise its educational standards. "We need massive intelligence, not massive resistance," he declared, challenging his opponent. Sanford won the primary run-off by a margin of more than 77,000 votes.

Sanford's nomination was considered especially significant in that it reversed the trend that had taken place in Florida only a few weeks earlier when, in a similar Democratic primary run-off, the State's voters rejected the moderate who had led in the first primary contest and elected an all-out segregationist as Governor. Since winning the Democratic nomination is tantamount to election in North Carolina, Sanford easily defeated his Republican opponent Robert L. Gavin in the general election of November 8, 1960.

In addition to his political activities on a state level, Sanford has taken an active part in national politics. Having previously served as a delegate to the 1956 Democratic National Convention, he played a major role in helping to bring about the nomination of John F. Kennedy as Democratic Presidential candidate at the Los Angeles convention in July 1960. Sanford was the first of the Southern leaders attending the convention to leave the camp of Lyndon B. Johnson and join the Kennedy forces. He seconded Kennedy's nomination and thereby won himself not only the support and friendship of the Kennedy administration, but also a role as a key figure in gaining Southern support for the administration's major proposals.

In his inaugural address at Raleigh on January 5, 1961, Governor Sanford pledged himself to a program of educational progress and economic development. He told the assembled guests who saw him take office as North Carolina's ninety-third governor that he wanted the state to move into "the mainstream of American life." The New York *Times*, in an editorial (January 15, 1961), praised Sanford for measuring North Carolina's future on the national scale rather than in comparison with other states below the Mason-Dixon line.

In line with his policy of co-operating with the Kennedy administration, Governor Sanford urged North Carolina Congressmen, late in January 1961, to support the administration's proposals to liberalize the House Rules Committee, in order to avert the obstruction of a large part of the President's legislative program. Sanford's interest in economic development was indicated in remarks he made at ceremonies marking the dedication of a $7,500,000 research center by the Chemstrand Corporation near Durham, North Carolina, on February 1, 1961. Noting that research expenditures in the United States ran close to $13,000,000,000 a year, he asserted: "These figures are exciting in themselves, but they are even more exciting when we view them in terms of new products, new plants, new farming methods, new employment, and most important, a higher standard of living."

TERRY SANFORD

Governor Sanford is a Mason, a Shriner, and a Rotarian. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of the American Judicature Society. A Methodist, he served for several years as a district lay leader and as first chairman of the board of trustees of Methodist College at Fayetteville. He is a former chairman of the Fayetteville Red Cross and has been president of the United Services Fund of Fayetteville and a director of the Children's Home Society of North Carolina. He has served as judge advocate of the North Carolina Department of the American Legion and is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is a past president and life member of the Fayetteville Junior Chamber of Commerce, and a charter member of the Fayetteville Area Industrial Development Corporation. He has also served on the boards of directors of the North Carolina Natural Gas Corporation and the First National Life Insurance Company.

Terry Sanford was married on July 4, 1942, to Margaret Rose Knight of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, a former schoolteacher. They have two children—Betsy and Terry, Jr. Both children are enrolled at the Murphy elementary school, Raleigh's only integrated school. Sanford has said that he expected his children to be treated like the children of any other family moving to Raleigh. The North Carolina Governor's action in enrolling his own children in an integrated public school underlined a comment made by

SANFORD, TERRY—*Continued*

Harry Ashmore in the New York *Herald Tribune* (July 15, 1960). "Sanford," he wrote, "took his stand facing the future while the others mourned the past."

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SAWYER, JOHN E(DWARD) May 5, 1917- College president; economist

Address: b. Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts is a liberal arts institution for men that is dedicated to developing excellence in the basic areas of human effort—intellectual, aesthetic, and moral. To carry on this 170-year-old tradition, the trustees of Williams College in January 1961 appointed Professor John E. Sawyer as its eleventh president, succeeding Dr. James P. Baxter 3d. At the time of his designation Sawyer said that after he takes office in July 1961 the college "may have to expand moderately" from its current enrollment of 1,100 to meet the pressure of increasing numbers of college applicants. He added, however, that Williams' "most important contribution has got to be on the side of quality" rather than quantity.

Sawyer has long been associated with Williams College. He was an undergraduate there from 1935 to 1939 and has served as one of its trustees since 1952. An economic historian, he is an expert on American economic development, the influence of social structures on the economy, French political and economic history, and comparative European and American economic growth. He served as an assistant professor of general education and economics at Harvard University (1949-53) and as associate professor of economics at Yale University (1953-61). From time to time he has been called to act as a consultant to various federal government bodies.

The son of William Henry and Dorothy (Winslow) Sawyer, John E. Sawyer was born in Worcester, Massachusetts on May 5, 1917. He received his secondary education at the Deerfield Academy in Deerfield, Massachusetts and then studied at Williams College, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and won highest honors in history, his major subject. He graduated in 1939 and went on to Harvard University for graduate study, specializing in modern European history. He earned his master's degree in 1941, together with the Bowdoin Prize. He also completed all the prerequisites for the Ph.D. degree except the thesis before he enlisted in the Naval Reserve.

Commissioned an ensign in 1942, Sawyer served as an intelligence officer attached to the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D.C., Algiers, Italy, and France. He was chief of research and analysis for the OSS in Paris. In 1946 he headed the Western European section of the office of information of the State Department. By the time he was discharged in the same year, he had attained the rank of lieutenant and won the Bronze Star Medal. Since 1958 he has belonged to the National Defense Executive Reserve.

Returning to Harvard in 1946, Sawyer became a Junior Fellow in the Society of Fellows and worked in the social sciences for the next three years. The Junior Fellows, who devote themselves to productive scholarship, are free from regulations leading to academic degrees. In 1948 Sawyer called the Society of Fellows "about the brightest spot which I know on the dreary horizon of graduate education." He went on to note that "for a man interested in several related fields, it provides a unique opportunity to range around in them . . . and it encourages him to struggle with, not avoid, the problems of their interrelationship. If the money could be found," he concluded, "I'd like to see graduate education opened up across the land by the establishment of this sort of institution in other great universities" (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 25, 1948).

From 1949 to 1953 Sawyer was assistant professor of general education and economics at Harvard, teaching courses in the development of Western civilization and the history of American economic institutions. In 1953 he became an associate professor of economics at Yale University and conducted undergraduate and graduate courses in economic history.

Professor Sawyer has not confined himself to scholarly pursuits. During the 1950's he was a consultant to United States government agencies in the United States and Europe and a consultant to the Committee for Economic Development. In 1957 he was a member of the planning committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research-History Association conference on wealth and income. At the Franco-American Conference, sponsored by the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques in Paris in March and April 1958, he presented his paper, "The Three Frances and the 1960's." In the following year he became a director of the Inter-University Program of Research in American Economic History, which was set up at Stanford University, the University of North Carolina, Indiana University, and Yale University and financed by a five-year grant from the Ford Foundation.

With members of the faculties of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, Sawyer sent a letter to the New York *Times* (April 30, 1950) deploring the precarious strategic position of the United States. The signers explained that military defense depends on the "economic strength and political co-operation of the free world. These latter are the first tasks of American policy." The writers criticized the degree of reliance on the atomic bomb as a security measure and suggested that this defense plan has been "misleadingly attractive to the American people and Congress," promising "great economies in financial outlay, in manpower, and in political inconvenience." The plan, they said, was shaped

JOHN E. SAWYER

by political factors, including interservice rivalry. The letter also urged that American ground forces be strengthened in order to deal with possible limited warfare.

On January 23, 1961 Williams College announced the appointment of John E. Sawyer as president, and the inaugural ceremonies were scheduled for July 1, 1961. Williams College was founded in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts as a free school in 1791 and organized as a men's college in 1793. In the words of its current catalogue, "Williams seeks to develop in the student those qualities of mind and character which will be of lasting value no matter what vocation he may follow. . . . It is hoped that a student who has graduated from Williams will be aware of uniqueness—the value inherent in convictions, tastes, and opinions which are a result of disciplined but independent investigation."

The curriculum emphasizes the development of the student's awareness of his responsibility to society and his relationship to the physical world. It also tries to cultivate his awareness of man's aesthetic achievements. To meet the demands of a technological age, Williams, together with M.I.T., offers a combined program leading to undergraduate degrees from both institutions. A student enrolled in this program first completes the requirements of a liberal arts degree at Williams in three years and then fulfills the prerequisites for an engineering degree at M.I.T. in two years.

John E. Sawyer has been a trustee of the Economic History Association since 1956. He is a member of the American Historical Association and of the American Economic Association. He has written many articles on his fields of interest for scholarly journals. At present, he is writing two books. One concerns the beginning of interchangeable manufactured goods in France; the other deals with the emergence of the system of manufacturing in the United States.

On June 28, 1941 Sawyer married Anne Whitin Swift, a Smith College alumna, of Whitinsville, Massachusetts. They are the parents of four children: Katharine Whitin, John Winslow, Stephen Weld, and William Kent.

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SCHELL, MARIA (MARGARETHE ANNA) Jan. 15, 1926- Actress

Address: Pienzenauer Strasse 77, Munich 27, West Germany

A rare instance of the true international star, actress Maria Schell has appeared in films made in Switzerland, Germany, Austria, France, England, Italy, and, more recently, the United States, in each case speaking her own lines in the language of the country. Her favor with the public is proved by her being voted the most popular actress in Germany in 1951, 1952, 1954, 1955, and 1956, while her effect upon the critics is suggested by the many awards she has garnered, including citations from both the Venice and Cannes international film festivals. In the United States she is perhaps best known as the star of *The Brothers Karamazov* (1958) and *Cimarron* (1961).

Maria Margarethe Anna Schell was born in Vienna, Austria on January 15, 1926. (Some German sources give January 5 as her birthdate.) Her father, Hermann Ferdinand Schell, was a Swiss playwright who had settled in Vienna; her mother, Marguerite (de Noé) Schell, was a Viennese actress of French and Austrian descent. Maria Schell has two younger brothers, Karl and Maximilian, and a younger sister, Immy: all have entered the acting profession, and Maximilian Schell, like Maria, has played important parts in American films and television.

In 1938 the Schell family left Vienna in the shadow of Hitler's invading forces and settled in Zurich. Maria Schell became and remains a Swiss citizen. Although she had appeared in public and private theatricals when still a small child, she was sent to a convent school at Colmar in Alsace and later to a business school in Switzerland, before her father permitted her to indulge her theatrical inclinations professionally.

After she had completed her commercial courses, Maria Schell accepted an office job, but she soon found a way to prove her abilities as an actress: auditioning for a small part in a Swiss film entitled *Der Steinbruch* (1942), she was instead awarded the leading role. She subsequently enrolled at the School of Theatrical Arts in Zurich, appeared on the Zurich stage, and completed another Swiss film, *Nach dem Sturm (After the Storm).*

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MARIA SCHELL

By the time she had reached the age of twenty, Maria Schell was hired by the State Theater of Bern to do leading roles in its repertory of classic dramas. Two years later, intending to become a member of the Burgtheater, a major German-language repertory house, she journeyed to Vienna. But she was sidetracked by an offer of the leading part in an Austrian film, *Der Engel mit der Posaune (The Angel with the Trumpet).* This 1948 film brought her to the attention of British film magnate Sir Alexander Korda, for whom she made three films under a seven-year contract.

Launched as an international motion-picture star, Maria Schell went on to appear in a variety of films that exploited her ability to speak easily in German, Swiss-German, French, English, and Italian. Before beginning work on her first American film in 1957, she had appeared in a total of twenty-one European pictures: two Swiss, three Austrian, two French, one Italian, four British, and nine German. One of them, *Die Ratten (The Rats),* won the Gold Berlin Bear award for 1955 at the International Berlin Film Festival.

Among the most successful of Maria Schell's pre-Hollywood films were *Die letzte Brücke (The Last Bridge)* (Cosmopol Film of Austria, 1953); the English *The Heart of the Matter* (London Films, 1953), based on Graham Greene's novel; and the French *Gervaise* (Annie Dorfmann, 1955), based on Zola's novel *L'Assommoir.* Miss Schell was voted the best actress of the year at the Cannes International Film Festival for her work in *The Last Bridge,* in which she played a German nurse in a story about the fighting between the Nazis and the Partisans in the mountains of Yugoslavia during World War II. The picture was also honored at the Berlin festival in 1954. *Gervaise* won the New York Film Critics Award as the best foreign film released in the United States in 1957, as well as a nomination for an Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Award.

Although dealing with widely varying subjects, these three films had one trait in common, a characteristic they also shared with most of Maria Schell's other European pictures: each places the actress at the center of a lachrymose story in which she is called upon to suffer unjustly and weep profusely. An invaluable asset to her in such films has been her extraordinary ability to deliver, on cue, seemingly inexhaustible supplies of tears.

Aside from working in films, Maria Schell continued to appear on the European stage. Among her most impressive credits in the legitimate theater was a European tour opposite the late German star Albert Bassermann in a production of Goethe's *Faust.* To interviewers, Miss Schell has reported that she still enjoys stage work not only for the opportunity it provides to build a whole characterization continuously, as opposed to the scene-by-scene characterization of motion pictures, but also for the chance it gives her to do comedy roles, which have been generally awarded to other stars in pictures.

Maria Schell's first Hollywood role was the sensuous Grushenka in the film version of Dostoevski's *The Brothers Karamazov* (MGM, 1958). The appetite of the American public was whetted for Miss Schell's debut not only by her European films but by two factors that made her the center of considerable publicity.

First, the role of Grushenka had, according to widespread stories, been coveted by Marilyn Monroe. Second, shortly before the release of the film, a cover story on Miss Schell appeared in *Time* (December 30, 1957) in which the actress was accused of combining her unquestioned talents with such qualities as ruthless ambition, egoism, and avarice. Articles denying these charges and quoting Miss Schell's reaction to them soon began to emerge, and Maria Schell's American film debut was enhanced by the controversy surrounding her off-screen personality.

After the financially successful *The Brothers Karamazov,* which also featured Yul Brynner and Lee J. Cobb, Maria Schell made two other Hollywood films, both westerns in color: *The Hanging Tree* (Warner Brothers, 1959) with Gary Cooper and *Cimarron* (MGM, 1961) with Glenn Ford. Miss Schell's recent European work has included the English film *The Mark* (Raymond Stross-Sidney Buchman, 1961).

Maria Schell has supplemented her American film work with starring appearances on three United States television dramas: a play about a Dutch girl imprisoned by the Nazis, *Word From a Sealed-Off Box,* offered on *Playhouse 90* (CBS) on October 30, 1958; a dramatization of Ernest Hemingway's novel *For Whom the Bell Tolls,* presented on *Playhouse 90* in two installments, on March 12 and March 19, 1959; and *Ninotchka,* a new version of the Greta Garbo film comedy about a rigid lady commissar's trip to Paris, presented on ABC on April 20, 1960.

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Maria Schell is five feet two inches tall and weighs about 112 pounds. Unable to deny her strong physical appeal, the controversial *Time* article described Miss Schell's "mysteriously soulful face" as that of "a princess in a German fairy tale." She has ash-blond hair, a luminous smile, and large, blue-green eyes; off-stage she wears very little make-up.

On April 27, 1957 Maria Schell married the German film director Horst Hächler. The Hächlers live in a seventeenth-century farmhouse outside Munich, Germany. Among Maria Schell's nontheatrical interests is Japanese poetry. Commenting on her reputation for imposing her own opinions on her co-workers, she told Don Ross of the New York *Herald Tribune* (February 23, 1958): "When I was young I might not have had the tolerance to think that other people's ideas were as good as mine. I might have tried to persuade, not simply because I wanted to be strong, but because I was full of belief and wanted to win people over. Today, I think I am more tolerant."

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SEABORG, GLENN T(HEODORE) Apr. 19, 1912- United States government official; chemist

Address: b. United States Atomic Energy Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

> NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1948.

Since his appointment in January 1961 as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Glenn T. Seaborg has been supervising a $3 billion organization that administers the national laboratories, manufactures fissionable materials, develops reactors, makes weapons, and produces atomic power. In addition he is President Kennedy's chief adviser on atomic affairs and the United States delegate to international conferences on atomic energy. A former Nobel laureate in chemistry and chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley, Seaborg is the first scientist to head the Atomic Energy Commission.

Born in the small mining town of Ishpeming, Michigan on April 19, 1912, Glenn Theodore Seaborg is the only son of Herman Theodore and Selma Olive (Erickson) Seaborg. Glenn's paternal grandparents emigrated from Sweden in 1867 and his father was born in the United States; his mother came to this country in her teens. The Seaborgs, including his sister Jeanette (now Mrs. Raymond Edwards), lived in Ishpeming till 1922, when they moved to California and settled in Home Gardens, now a part of South Gate, a suburb of Los Angeles. Glenn attended the local public schools, played football, mowed lawns, and had his own paper route. He showed no particular scientific proficiency until Dwight Logan Reid, an enthusiastic science teacher at the high school inspired him with an interest in chemistry and physics. When he graduated in 1929 from David Starr Jordan High School, Seaborg was first in his class and the valedictorian.

In September 1929 Seaborg matriculated at the University of California at Los Angeles. "In those days," he says, "people worked their way through school or just didn't go." He paid his tuition with money he earned as a stevedore, apricot picker, laboratory assistant for a rubber company, farm laborer and apprentice linotype machinist for the Los Angeles *Herald*. From 1931 to 1934 he was an assistant in the chemistry laboratory at UCLA, preparing samples and doing some research and teaching. He maintained a high scholastic average, which won him election to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year, and served two terms as president of a local chemistry fraternity. He was elected a member of the chemistry honorary, Phi Lambda Upsilon, and an associate member of Sigma Xi.

Encouraged by professors at UCLA, Seaborg decided during his senior year to pursue a career in nuclear chemistry. After taking his B.A. degree in 1934, he transferred to the University of California's Berkeley campus. He held a teaching assistantship from 1934 to 1936 and a fellowship for his last year of study In 1937 Seaborg earned his Ph.D. degree for his dissertation on the inelastic interaction of fast neutrons with lead.

For two years, beginning in 1937, Dr. Seaborg gained invaluable experience as laboratory assistant to Professor Gilbert Newton Lewis, then Dean of the College of Chemistry. They worked together on studies of the atomic structure and Seaborg was a co-author with Lewis of several important papers. In 1939 Seaborg was appointed an instructor in the College of Chemistry, but teaching did not stop his research. In a period of three years (1937-40) Seaborg and his colleagues discovered a few dozen new isotopes of common elements and published more than forty papers describing their work.

Seaborg's major contribution to science came in 1940 when he announced the discovery of a new element, plutonium (atomic number 94). Before his experiments chemists believed that uranium (number 92) was the heaviest element. Uranium bombardment experiments, conducted by E. M. McMillan and Seaborg and their staff, using the giant cyclotron, yielded the synthetic element plutonium. By 1941 Seaborg and his colleagues had prepared and identified plutonium 239, an isotope that fissions with slow neutrons. This important discovery provided an alternate method of obtaining fissionable material. Scientists began to build

University of California
GLENN T. SEABORG

reactors for the conversion of uranium 238 into plutonium, thus increasing the world's potential of nuclear fuel. Seaborg's discovery of the fissionable isotope of uranium, U-233, which could be produced from the action of neutrons on thorium, further added to the nuclear fuel supply. These accomplishments brought Seaborg fame, established his reputation as a top-ranking scientist, and made his laboratory the unquestioned leader in the research into heavy elements.

Seaborg was promoted to assistant professor at Berkeley in 1941. With the advent of World War II, Seaborg requested a leave of absence to continue his plutonium research at the metallurgical laboratory of the University of Chicago, where Manhattan Project scientists were concentrating on the creation of the atomic bomb. In April 1942 he was appointed chief of the section working on transuranium elements, with an assignment to devise a chemical process for separating plutonium from uranium.

Some scientists estimated that it would take at least five years to develop a successful chemical process, since the chemists were working with an amount of plutonium so small it could not be seen with the naked eye. But in little more than one year Seaborg planned and put into operation a program of ultramicrochemical research, using quantities a thousand times less than had previously been considered necessary in microchemical operations. He used instruments to trace the chemical reactions of plutonium and to understand its properties. At the same time Seaborg began to use the cyclotron to manufacture plutonium, and on September 10, 1942, the first fraction of a gram of pure plutonium compound was isolated and weighed.

When the first self-sustaining, chemical-reacting pile was set in operation at the University of Chicago in December 1942, Seaborg and his staff had worked out a production process for the separation of plutonium based on a ten-billion-time magnification of their first laboratory experiments. The entire operation was put on a workable scale by late 1944 and the total scientific effort culminated in the dropping of the atomic bomb in August 1945.

Shortly after he started working at the metallurgical laboratory, Seaborg and his staff verified the existence of minute quantities of plutonium in nature, in such ores as pitchblende and carnotite. In 1944 and 1945 he engaged in research that established the existence of two new elements, americium (number 95) and curium (number 96). In recognition of his work the University of California promoted Seaborg in 1945 (while he was on leave) to the rank of full professor. He returned to Berkeley in May 1946, to teach and to direct nuclear chemical research at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory. He expanded his investigations of the transuranium elements and in 1949 he proved the existence of berkelium (number 97). There followed californium (number 98) in 1950; einsteinium (number 99) in 1952; and fermium (number 100) in 1953. The laboratory announced the discovery of mendelevium (number 101) in 1955 and of element 102 (still unnamed) in 1958.

Many new discoveries in nuclear science are based on the methodology and instrumentation that Professor Seaborg pioneered. He developed techniques for separating minute quantities of materials from chemical mixtures, improved measuring instruments and methods of radiation detection, adapted ultramicrochemical techniques to nuclear chemistry and created a system of new tools never before attempted in the laboratory. Seaborg has also investigated the transmutations caused by high energy accelerators and nuclear reactors, making it possible to predict what bombardments must be made to achieve a desired transmutation. He established the fact that the heavy elements formed a transition series of actinide elements. This permitted the classification of the heavy elements in the periodic table and established the relationship of one element with the other.

In addition to heading nuclear chemical research Dr. Seaborg was appointed associate director of the Radiation Laboratory, holding both posts simultaneously from 1954-58. When he was appointed Chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley in 1958 he gave up all research. For three years he supervised what *Newsweek* (October 16, 1961) had described as "possibly the best faculty in the United States."

Dr. Seaborg left California in 1961 to answer President Kennedy's call to head the Atomic Energy Commission. As the first scientist to head the Commission he is in a unique position to accomplish his programs, with high priority given to basic research. The scientist made a favorable impression on members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, who were responsible for his confirmation, and he and President Kennedy have maintained an excellent working relationship. Seaborg has sided neither with the military who desire a weapons race nor with the dreamers who think only of unilateral moratorium. His formula for the future is "to ride two horses . . . to continue negotiations with the Russians . . . and at the same time keep our defenses strong" (*Newsweek,* October 16, 1961). The big problem he faces in 1961 is atomic testing. Since the Russians resumed exploding nuclear devices, Seaborg has agreed with the President that the United States has no other alternative but to continue testing for the nation's safety.

In Vienna in October 1961 he attended the fifth general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, often meeting with Vasily S. Emelyanov, the chief of the Soviet's Central Board on the Use of Atomic Energy. The two men conferred in private on the exchange of scientific reports and nuclear physicists, the study of radioactive waste disposal means, and a project to build jointly a $500 million particle accelerator that would explore the final secrets of matter.

More than two hundred articles written by Dr. Seaborg or in conjunction with members of his staff have appeared in scientific journals. He is co-author of volume I of *Comprehensive Inorganic Chemistry* (Van Nostrand, 1953), *The Chemistry of the Actinide Elements* (Wiley, 1957) and *Elements of the Universe* (Dutton, 1958). Seaborg adapted *The Transuranium Elements* (Yale University Press, 1958) from the Silliman Lectures he delivered at Yale. As a co-editor of the National Nuclear Energy Series, Plutonium Project Record, Seaborg published data on his research of the transuranium elements (Volume 14B, 1949), the production and separation of U-233 (Volume 17A, 1951) and the actinide elements (Volume 14A, 1954). He is a member of the editorial advisory boards of the *Journal of Inorganic and Nuclear Chemistry* and Funk and Wagnalls Encyclopedia.

From 1946 to 1950 Dr. Seaborg served on the general advisory committee to the Atomic Energy Commission, and in 1959 he became a member of President Eisenhower's science advisory committee. He has been a consultant to the Department of Defense, Argonne National Laboratory, and Oak Ridge. Seaborg has served on the scientific advisory boards of several foundations and has taken an active role in educational programs, especially those implementing the teaching of science.

Among the many honors bestowed on Dr. Seaborg the most significant is the 1951 Nobel Prize in chemistry, which he shared with E. M. McMillan for their work on the transuranium elements. The United States Atomic Energy Commission presented its $50,000 Fermi Award, the government's highest honor in atomic science, to Seaborg in 1959. He has also received academic recognition from the University of Denver, Northwestern University and the University of Michigan.

Dr. Seaborg has been elected to fellowship in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Nuclear Society, American Physical Society, and the Academy of Sciences in New York and California. He is also a member of the American Chemical Society and the National Academy of Sciences. He has received recognition in Great Britain from the Royal Society of Arts and the Chemical Society (London).

Physically rugged, Dr. Seaborg stands six feet two and one-half inches tall and has brown hair and expressive gray eyes shadowed by heavy brows. He and his wife, the former Helen Griggs, used to live in a sprawling California redwood ranch house that they designed themselves. With his six children and their neighborhood friends the scientist plays baseball, volleyball, and basketball and goes swimming. He also breaks ninety at golf. He is a Protestant and an inactive Democrat.

Described as a modern version of the many-sided Renaissance man, Dr. Seaborg is the ideal teacher, scientist, and administrator. He likes to work with people and is "an adroit reconciler of divergent personalities." He tries never to anger anyone but to rely on tact and persuasion. He is optimistic about the future and about the role of the creative scientist, whom he sees as a helpmate to the politician. "We live in an age," says Seaborg, "in which for better of for worse, the influence of science is revolutionary. It is part of our culture, shaping every aspect of our lives and our institutions" (*Science News-Letter,* March 6, 1961).

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SENIOR, CLARENCE (OLLSON) June 9, 1903- Sociologist; educator; economist
Address: b. Brooklyn College, City University of New York, Brooklyn 10, N.Y.; h. 15 Claremont Ave., New York 27

Sociologist Clarence Senior both teaches and follows the precept that purposeful social action by governments in co-operation with voluntary organizations can alleviate much human suffering throughout the world. He is principally known as a specialist in Puerto Rican migration, especially to New York City, and in Latin American land reform, especially in Mexico; but his writings and researches have wide international application because they deal with problems common to many areas. From 1951 to 1960 he was chief of the migration division of the Puerto Rican Department of Labor, with headquarters in New York City, and at present he is professor of sociology at Brooklyn College of the City University of New York.

The eldest of eight children (four boys and four girls), Clarence Ollson Senior was born

Studio of The New York Times

CLARENCE SENIOR

to Joseph Cressey and Margaret (Ollson) Senior on June 9, 1903 in Clinton, Missouri. During most of his boyhood his home was in Kansas City, Missouri, where his father worked as a paperhanger and painter, and he attended Central High School of Kansas City.

Because of the necessity to help support his family, Senior left high school after his second year, in 1919, and took a job as a messenger boy. He was later employed as a shipping clerk, an office appliances repair man, an ice cream packer, a truck driver, and as a clerk and then a supervisor in a central station of the fire and police alarm system in Kansas City. Encouraged, however, by an aunt who was a schoolteacher, he was determined to continue his education, and in 1923 he graduated from Missouri Wesleyan Academy in Cameron.

For the next two years, 1923-25, Senior studied at the Junior College of Kansas City. Then enrolling at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, he specialized in sociology, with political science as his minor subject, and belonged to various academic societies for these fields of study. He was also active on the student "radical" newspaper, the *Dove,* and outside of school worked eight hours a day for the International City Managers Association and the League of Kansas Municipalities.

After he had graduated from the University of Kansas with the B.A. degree in 1927, Senior accepted an offer of a position as field secretary of the Adult Education Association of Cleveland, Ohio. Under the auspices of this association and of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, he organized the Cleveland Labor College. In 1929, at the request of Norman Thomas, he became national secretary of the Socialist party of the United States and in the 1932 and 1936 campaigns served as Thomas' campaign manager. During his seven years as Socialist national secretary he also taught at the Chicago Labor College. Since leaving the University of Kansas in 1927, Senior had taken advantage of several opportunities for further study, including courses in summer schools at the University of Vienna and the International Peoples College in Elsinore, Denmark during 1928 and 1931 and graduate courses at the University of Chicago in 1934.

"A deep interest in Mexico had been in the back of my mind for many years," Senior has related, "and I took a six months' vacation in Mexico after leaving the Socialist party office [in 1936]." During 1937 he worked as labor editor for a labor and Socialist daily newspaper, the Milwaukee *Leader,* and then returned to Mexico to represent a group of international relations organizations that included the American Friends Service Committee. From 1939 to 1941 he organized work camps at which college students helped Mexican peasants to build schools and carry out various other rural projects.

Senior's articles and speeches for the Information Center of the Americas, which represented the international groups concerned with his work in Mexico, led to a teaching position at the University of Kansas City, where he also completed his courses for the M.A. degree in history, granted in 1941. His thesis dealt with the building of the Kansas City Mexico and Orient Railroad. He also directed the university's Inter-American Center and taught in classes of the Kansas City Labor College, which were held at the university.

In January 1942 Senior went to Washington, D.C. to work on Mexican and Latin American economic matters for the Board of Economic Warfare. During some nine months in 1943-44 he made field studies in Mexico for the National Planning Association, returning to Washington in April 1944 for further Latin American research with the Foreign Economic Administration (formerly the Board of Economic Warfare).

When the University of Puerto Rico asked Senior to make a study of the country's agrarian program, he moved to Puerto Rico in the fall of 1945 to become visiting professor of social science at the university and director of its Social Science Research Center. "Fortuitously," Senior has noted, "my research assignment was shifted from the agrarian program to demography, with special reference to migration."

Senior's reports on migration led to his appointment at Columbia University as director of the field work for a study of Puerto Rican migrants in New York City. He was occupied with the project from January 1948 to mid-1949, and during that period he took courses at Columbia for his doctoral degree, which was conferred in 1955. *The Puerto Rican Journey: New York's Newest Migrants* (Harper, 1950), which Senior wrote in collaboration with C. Wright Mills and Rose Kohn Goldsen, also of Columbia's Bureau of Applied Social Research, is a carefully documented and comprehensive account of all crucial aspects of the Puerto Rican mass migration.

For about a year after Senior had completed his field work for Columbia, he was engaged in a study that he made for the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America on immigration possibilities related to development programs in Brazil and Chile. While in South America, he attended the second Inter-American Congress on Indian Life, in Cuzco, Peru in July 1949, as a delegate of the United States government. In late 1950 and early 1951 he undertook a survey of economic development in Costa Rica for the Twentieth Century Fund.

As part of its program of social and economic reform called Operation Bootstrap, the Puerto Rican government had set up in 1948 the migration division of its Department of Labor, the first agency ever established in the United States for immigrants by the place of their origin. In March 1951 Senior was made chief of the migration division, which has headquarters in New York City and offices in ten other cities. Its programs in housing, education, employment, and social service have helped hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans to adjust to new homes in the continental United States.

In 1955, on loan to the government of Jamaica, Senior made a survey of the West Indian migration to Great Britain. He left his position as chief of the migration division in March 1960, but continued his association with the Department of Labor of Puerto Rico as a part-time consultant to the Secretary of Labor. During 1960 he served as a consultant to the public affairs program of the Ford Foundation and began a year-long study for the American Society of Planning Officials on migration and urbanization in the United States. Since 1950 he has been a lecturer in sociology at Columbia University and currently also holds a professorship in sociology at Brooklyn College of the City University of New York.

Senior's reports for special projects, his articles in professional journals, and his books have been commended not only for their scholarship and their statistical information, but also for the helpful insight into social problems that they offer to sociologists, welfare workers, and government and political officials. His *Land Reform and Democracy* (University of Florida Press, 1958), an authoritative study of the large-scale agrarian experiment begun in the Laguna region of Mexico in the 1930's, has significant application to the world-wide movement toward the breakup of rural feudalism, particularly in Latin American countries in the 1960's.

In *Strangers—Then Neighbors: From Pilgrims to Puerto Ricans* (1961), Senior discusses the Puerto Rican migration in relation to the integration of other ethnic or racial groups throughout American history, especially in regard to problems of prejudice and discrimination. He found that Puerto Ricans had adjusted more quickly to city life in the United States than any earlier group of newcomers. At a reception honoring the book, given in New York in March 1961 by its publisher, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Senior defended Puerto Ricans against charges of "relief chiseling" made by some proponents of New York's residency relief legislation. He said that Puerto Ricans had "an intense sense of personal dignity" and were reluctant to accept relief.

Since 1958 Senior has been a member of the housing advisory council of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination. He is also active in a large number of organizations concerned with social problems and public welfare, such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Citizens' Housing and Planning Council, and League for International Democracy.

Clarence Senior married Ruth Louise Miller, a secretary, on January 24, 1934; they have a son, Paul Norman Senior. A sociologist of convictions as well as knowledge, he is a member of the Liberal party and a Unitarian. He stands six feet one inch tall, weighs 190 pounds, and has gray-green eyes and brown hair. His hobby is a form of horticulture: "Trying to keep the weeds from taking over all of the acre of weeds and jungle on which we have a house to which to escape from the irritations and frustrations of the city."

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Who's Who in New York, 1960

SEYMOUR, WHITNEY NORTH Jan. 4, 1901- Lawyer; organization official

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The American Bar Association has sometimes been called a citadel of conservatism in American professional life. Yet its eighty-fourth president, for the 1960-61 term, New York trial lawyer Whitney North Seymour, is a man who has been a champion of several unpopular causes and who is "a recognized authority in the field of civil liberties" (New York *Times*, February 25, 1959). During his presidency, the A.B.A. has taken a more liberal position on certain issues.

Seymour, who has practised law for almost four decades, held several government posts. In recent years he has headed various professional and civic organizations: Association of the Bar of the City of New York, American Arbitration Association, Freedom House, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and National Book Committee.

Whitney North Seymour was born on January 4, 1901 in Chicago to Charles Walton and Margaret Lucinda (Rugg) Seymour. His brother, Walton, is an expert on the economic aspects of power projects. Whitney received his elementary and secondary education in the schools of Madison, Wisconsin and continued his studies at the University of Wisconsin. In his senior year he made a bid for the class presidency, but lost to a classmate who later became a famous actor under the professional name of Fredric March.

(Continued next page)

WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR

Graduated with a B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1920, Seymour went on to Columbia University School of Law for his professional training and received the LL.B. degree in 1923. In the same year he went to work for the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett in New York City, an association he still maintains. He became a partner in the firm in 1929 and is now a senior partner.

Shortly after joining the law firm, Seymour left it temporarily to serve in the Hoover administration as Assistant Solicitor General of the United States from 1931 to 1933. Later, he held another public office when he was Special Assistant Attorney General of New York State during the 1954 water-front controversy. He has also been a member of the Attorney General's committee on antitrust laws. In 1953 the Department of Defense named him chairman of a seven-member committee of civilians to review the armed forces' system of courts-martial and appeals.

In the practice of law, Seymour specializes in trial work, including appeals litigation, and he is an authority on civil liberties and antitrust cases. According to a New York *Times* (February 25, 1959) writer, Seymour "has long been a fighter for the principle that lawyers have an obligation to represent unpopular clients." Thus, in the 1930's when the International Labor Defense wanted to retain him in the case of Angelo Herndon, a *cause célèbre* of radical organizations, he accepted the case. Herndon, a young Negro Communist, had been convicted of violating a Georgia anti-insurrection law largely on the grounds that Communist literature had been found in his room. He had been sentenced to a chain gang for eighteen years. When he appealed the case to the Supreme Court in 1937, Seymour won a 5-to-4 ruling that the law, dating from the Reconstruction era, had been wrongfully applied to Herndon and that the evidence did not warrant the conviction.

Interested in legal education, Seymour was a part-time instructor at New York University School of Law from 1925 to 1931. He joined the faculty of Yale University School of Law as a lecturer in 1935 and taught there until 1945. He has continued his interest in legal education by serving as a trustee of the Practising Law Institute, as president of the Joint Conference on Legal Education, and as Fellow of the American Bar Foundation, which fosters education and research in the field of law. He is also a trustee of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation.

In 1953 Seymour became president of the nonprofit American Arbitration Association, which administers arbitrations involving contract terms and wages for unions and industries. It also arbitrates international trade disputes. When he took office on March 11, 1953, Seymour called for voluntary arbitration as an alternative to government intervention in labor-management disputes. In 1954 he presided over the dedication of the association's library of 7,000 volumes. Since the end of his term as president in 1955, he has served as chairman of the board.

Another organization with which Seymour was associated was Freedom House, which is dedicated to promoting freedom and justice for all. While he was chairman of the board from 1954 to 1959, Freedom House warned American foreign policy makers against threatening to walk out of the U.N. in the "unlikely event" that Communist China gained admission in 1954, criticized the American Legion attack on UNESCO in 1955, assailed the extreme racism manifest in the murder of Emmett Till in 1955, and urged the U.N. to send an observer group to Hungary during the revolution of 1956.

For many years Whitney North Seymour has been active in legal organizations. He was president of the Legal Aid Society (1945-50) and of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York (1950-52). He is chairman of the National Conference of Judicial Councils, vice-president of the Fund for Free Jurists, a director of the New York County Lawyers' Association and American Judicature Society, and a regent of the American College of Trial Lawyers.

Some of the most important work of legal societies is performed in its committees, and Seymour has also been engaged in this phase of legal affairs. For the Association of the Bar of the City of New York he headed a special committee on wire-tapping and eavesdropping legislation. On January 21, 1958 the association adopted the committee's recommendations to prohibit wiretap evidence in all criminal cases and in hearings of state and local agencies and to require court orders for electronic eavesdropping by police except when immediate action is needed to prevent crime.

From 1952 to 1956 Seymour was chairman of the American Bar Association's special committee on individual rights as affected by national security. After the committee submitted a report, on August 17, 1954, the A.B.A. passed the committee's recommendation for a uniform code of fair procedures for all Congressional investigations. Since 1958 he has headed an A.B.A. special committee to study what effect photography and telecasts would have on the fairness of trials.

A member of the American Bar Association for over thirty years, Seymour has served in the house of delegates, the association's policy-making body, since 1947 and as president of the board of governors since 1957. In 1959 he was voted president-elect, a position created that year. He officially took over as president on September 2, 1960 for a one-year term, as successor to John D. Randall. About the same time the A.B.A. chose John C. Satterfield as president-elect.

The A.B.A. is composed of about 97,000 of the nation's 250,000 lawyers and serves as the chief vehicle of expression for the legal profession. It has members in all the states and territories of the United States and maintains its headquarters at 1155 East 60th Street in Chicago.

For many years the A.B.A. has been regarded as a stronghold of conservatism. After the Supreme Court of the United States ruled against public school segregation in 1954, the A.B.A. assembly in August 1956 urged willing compliance with the Supreme Court's edict as an alternative to enforced compliance. The A.B.A. house of delegates, however, rejected the assembly's resolution a few days later. In February 1959 the house of delegates recommended that Congress enact laws to modify the effect of certain Supreme Court decisions dealing with Communism and internal security matters.

With Seymour's support, the house of delegates in 1960 passed a resolution calling for repeal of the Connally Reservation. The Connally Reservation, which was adopted by the United States Senate in 1946, when American adherence to the International Court of Justice was authorized, retained the right to decide which cases are "domestic" and outside the court's jurisdiction. "In our crisis-laden, turbulent world," President Seymour said, "few ideas offer more to mankind than the achievement of a genuine rule of international law."

In addition to serving legal organizations, Seymour is a member of the distribution committee of the New York Community Trust and a trustee of the American Committee for Liberation, a private group supporting Radio Liberty, which broadcasts to the U.S.S.R. He was board chairman of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in 1958 and chairman of the National Book Committee from 1958 to 1960.

An Episcopalian, Seymour is a warden in New York's Grace Church. He is a member of Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Delta Phi fraternities and of the Century, Players, Downtown, Lawyers, Merchants, Grolier, and Coffee House clubs of New York and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington. His interest in art led him to serve as president of the Municipal Art Society in New York from 1956 to 1958. He is a Republican.

Whitney North Seymour married Lola Virginia Vickers on June 17, 1922. They have two sons. Whitney North Seymour, Jr., is a lawyer and former head of a special unit of the New York State Investigation Commission. A second son, Thaddeus, is a dean of Dartmouth College. Seymour, who is tall and has white hair and piercing eyes, looks the part of a distinguished trial lawyer. For relaxation he enjoys golf, although he gets most of his exercise by walking along the streets of Greenwich Village, where he lives.

For his contribution to the bar of New York City he received the Medal of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in 1959. Dartmouth College conferred an honorary LL.D. degree on him in 1960 and the University of Wisconsin Alumni Club of New York named him Man of the Year for 1960. "Justice must not be shackled by old fetters too heavy to drag in the swift-moving traffic of a more hurried age," Seymour said in 1959. "Availability of justice must not depend on the means or the popularity of litigants—counsel must be provided for the poor and the unpopular."

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SHEPARD, ALAN B(ARTLETT), JR.

Nov. 18, 1923- Astronaut

Address: b. c/o National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington 25, D.C.; h. Virginia Beach, Va.

The first American astronaut, Commander Alan B. Shepard, Jr., of the United States Navy, took a major step toward man's mastery of the cosmos on May 5, 1961 when he rode the space capsule *Freedom 7* to an altitude of 115 miles, and 302 miles out to sea, at a maximum speed of 5,160 miles per hour. Although Shepard's flight came twenty-three days after Major Yuri Gagarin of the Soviet Union orbited the earth in a spaceship, his feat went a long way toward restoring American self-confidence and prestige, which had been somewhat shaken by the Russian venture.

Representing the eighth generation of Shepards in New England, Alan Bartlett Shepard, Jr., was born in East Derry, New Hampshire, on November 18, 1923, the son of Alan Bartlett and Renza Shepard. He has a sister, Pauline, now Mrs. Gordon L. Sherman of North Attleboro, Massachusetts. His father, a retired Army colonel, is in the insurance business in East Derry. The Shepards have always been a close-knit family, used to doing things together. As a boy, Alan demonstrated

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

ALAN B. SHEPARD, JR.

his initiative when in co-operation with his grandmother he raised chickens to earn money for the purchase of a bicycle.

In the one-room country school in East Derry, where Shepard received his elementary education, he excelled in mathematics, and he once even skipped a grade. One of his teachers recalls that he was a "good student, a good athlete, and a boy extremely well liked." Shepard attended high school at the Pinkerton Academy in Derry, New Hampshire, graduating in 1940, and then attended Admiral Farragut Academy, Toms River, New Jersey, for one year, before entering the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

A classmate at the academy recalls Shepard as "undistinguished but a real likeable guy," while a coach remembers him as "a real hard-nosed kid" with "a lot of guts." The academy's yearbook for 1945 says of Shepard: "With his personality and ability he should go far toward making this a better navy." A member of the Navy varsity crew for three years, Shepard was also active in baseball, football, and sailing. After an accelerated wartime course, Shepard graduated from the Naval Academy in 1944, in 462d place out of a class of 913.

Commissioned an ensign upon graduation, Shepard saw World War II service on the destroyer *Cogswell* in the Pacific. After the war, he took naval flight training at Corpus Christi, Texas and Pensacola, Florida. During training he was so impatient to receive his wings and pilot's license that he attended a civilian flying school in his free time. After receiving his wings in March 1947, Shepard served with Fighter Squadron 42 at the Norfolk Naval Air Station in Virginia, and in Jacksonville, Florida, and went on several tours of duty aboard aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean.

In 1950 Shepard entered the United States Navy Test Pilot School at Patuxent River, Maryland. After qualifying as a test pilot, he undertook high-altitude tests to obtain information on light at varying altitudes and to study air masses over the North American continent. He also took part in experiments toward the development of the Navy's in-flight fueling system, carrier suitability trials of the F2H3 Banshee, and trials of the first angled carrier deck.

Between tours of duty at Patuxent, Shepard served with Fighter Squadron 193 at Moffett Field, California, a night fighter unit flying Banshee jets. He became operations officer of this squadron and served on two tours of duty in the Western Pacific aboard the carrier *Oriansky*. During his last five months at Patuxent River he was an instructor in the test pilot school. Later he attended the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, and after his graduation in 1958 he was appointed aircraft readiness officer on the staff of the commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet. All in all, Shepard has accumulated about 3,700 hours flying time, 1,800 of it in jet aircraft.

When the National Aeronautics and Space Administration sent out bids to 110 test pilots, asking them to volunteer to participate in its space program, Shepard was greatly disappointed because he did not receive an invitation. It turned out later that his name had been among the 110, but his invitation had been misplaced. At a press conference on April 8, 1959, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced that of the original 110 candidates, seven had been chosen to take part in Project Mercury for the development of a manned space flight. The men chosen were Malcolm S. Carpenter, Leroy G. Cooper, Jr., John H. Glenn, Jr., Virgil I. Grissom, Walter M. Schirra, Jr., Donald K. Slayton, and Alan B. Shepard, Jr.

One of these seven men was ultimately to be chosen to make the first journey into space, but all of them were to undergo the same training and to aid in the engineering development of Project Mercury. Shepard's reactions to being chosen as one of the seven astronauts were described in *Life* (September 14, 1959). "My feelings about being in this program are really quite simple," he said. "Without being too Navy Blue and Gold, I'm here because it's a chance to serve the country. I'm here, too, because it's a great personal challenge: I know it can be done, that it's important for it to be done, and I want to do it."

For two years, beginning in May 1959, Shepard and his six fellow astronauts went through intensive training covering every conceivable aspect of space flight. They studied astronautics, desert survival, astronomy, astrophysics, meteorology, and aviation biology. They acquired more knowledge of the natural sciences than most persons could absorb in a lifetime, and were subjected to numerous physical and psychological examinations. Their bodies underwent the most rigid stresses and strains, such as subjection to the sensation of weightlessness and to forces of gravity several times greater than normal. Through special training devices they learned to navigate a space capsule on an even keel. Under simulated conditions they went through almost every sensation that would be involved in an actual space flight.

On February 21, 1961 Robert R. Gilruth, the director of Project Mercury, announced that the choice of the first American in space had been narrowed down to three of the seven astronaut trainees: Glenn, Grissom, and Shepard. Meanwhile the engineering development of Project Mercury was nearing the point where a manned space flight could be ventured. Shepard, who has experienced considerable danger as a test pilot, expressed little worry about the possible perils of space flight. "We have a better chance of coming back from space missions than we had in routine test-flight duties," he has said.

Test No. 108, as the first American manned space flight was designated, had originally been scheduled for May 2, 1961. The choice of Shepard as the first astronaut was announced shortly before this flight was to be launched. However, because of adverse weather conditions the flight was postponed for three days. On May 5, 1961 Shepard arose at 1:05 A.M., ate a low-residue breakfast of steak and eggs, and underwent a final physical checkup. Instruments were attached to Shepard's body to measure respiration, heart beat, and body temperature. He then climbed into his thirty-pound nylon space suit, joking good-naturedly with his fellow astronauts. At 5:20 A.M., he calmly entered the ten-foot, 2,800-pound Mercury capsule named *Freedom 7,* resting atop a Redstone missile at the launching pad at Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Finally, at 9:34 A.M. (Eastern Standard Time) a jet of flame launched the rocket off its pad and the flight was under way. Millions of Americans followed the flight by radio and television, and thousands lined the public beaches south of Cape Canaveral. At T plus 120 (120 seconds after launching) Shepard reported to astronaut Donald K. Slayton at the Mercury control center that all systems appeared to be operating normally. At T plus 142, thirty-seven miles above the ground, the space capsule separated from the Redstone rocket and was on its own.

After the capsule had changed from automatic pilot to human control at T plus 240, Shepard conducted a series of prescribed maneuvers. The sensation of weightlessness, which Shepard experienced for five minutes while in space, was later described by him as "pleasant and relaxing," with no effect on his movements or efficiency.

Approaching the maximum altitude of 115 miles at T plus 270, Shepard looked through the periscope. He exclaimed, "What a beautiful view!" as he observed a panorama 1,600 miles wide, extending to the Carolinas and the Bahamas. As the capsule re-entered the atmosphere at T plus 480, Shepard experienced a force about ten times as great as the normal pull of gravity. Within thirty seconds the capsule decelerated from about 5,000 to 500 miles per hour. At 9:49 A.M., fifteen minutes after its launching, the capsule, aided by parachutes, landed 302 miles out at sea, thus completing an almost perfect space flight.

Shepard appeared none the worse for his experience as he emerged from the capsule to board a helicopter from the aircraft carrier *Lake Champlain.* Doctors who examined him afterwards described Shepard's condition as "disgustingly normal." In a radio-phone conversation with President John F. Kennedy, following the flight, Shepard said: "Everything worked just about perfectly, and it was a very rewarding experience for me and the people who made it possible."

It is generally conceded that Shepard's space flight fell far short of the feat of Soviet astronaut Yuri Gagarin, who on April 15, 1961 orbited the earth in 89.1 minutes in a spaceship traveling at 17,000 miles per hour, at a maximum altitude of 188 miles. However, Gagarin was apparently merely a passenger in a vehicle operated from the ground, while Shepard actually controlled the flight of his space capsule. Furthermore, the American feat was accompanied by world-wide publicity and television coverage, whereas the Soviet venture had been shrouded in a veil of secrecy. Shepard has said that the United States was technologically prepared to launch the first space flight before the Gagarin flight took place.

In all parts of the United States, people celebrated Shepard's feat. The citizens of Derry, New Hampshire organized their biggest parade. Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City promised Shepard a huge ticker-tape parade, and Mayor Norris Poulson of Los Angeles did likewise. The Admiral Farragut Academy, Toms River, New Jersey is naming a new building for him. Congratulatory messages totaled more than 11,000.

Both houses of Congress passed resolutions, expressing the highest commendation to Shepard for his feat. Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas hailed the flight as "the most encouraging accomplishment in technological affairs," and as a setback for defeatists. Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire declared that "our prestige rode with Shepard and he came through."

Congratulations poured in from world capitals. Although the Soviet press tried to belittle the American space project, Moscow radio called Shepard's flight commendable, and Soviet Premier Khrushchev sent a message to President Kennedy, declaring that "the latest outstanding achievement in man's conquest of space opens up unlimited possibilities for the study of nature in the name of progress."

A crowd of some 250,000 people lined Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C., on May 8, 1961, as the nation's capital welcomed the astronaut. President Kennedy expressed the nation's pride in Shepard's accomplishment as he presented him with the civilian Distinguished Service Medal of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. After a

SHEPARD, ALAN B., JR.—*Continued*

brief rest, Shepard went back to his job at Langley Field, Virginia, working on further developments of Project Mercury.

In 1945 Alan B. Shepard, Jr., married Louise Brewer of Kennet Square, Pennsylvania, whom he had dated while he was a naval cadet. They have two daughters, Laura and Juliana. The Shepards live in Virginia Beach, Virginia, where they attend the Christian Science church. The tallest of the astronauts, Shepard stands at five feet eleven inches, weighs 160 pounds, and has blue eyes and crew-cut brown hair. He has a friendly, boyish appearance and he dresses impeccably. His favorite recreations are ice-skating, boating, swimming, water-skiing, handball, and golf. He runs two miles in the morning, whenever he has the time, and he drives a Corvette sports car. Wanting to be remembered as a "team man," Shepard insists that much of the credit for his space flight be given to the other six astronauts and the hundreds of people who contributed to its success.

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SHRIVER, R(OBERT) SARGENT (JR.)

Nov. 9, 1915- Government official; businessman

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Among the innovations of President John F. Kennedy's New Frontier administration, few have stirred more enthusiasm among the American public than the establishment of the Peace Corps, a body of American volunteers working side by side with natives of underdeveloped countries to help them improve their standards of living. The man chosen to head this agency is the President's brother-in-law, R. Sargent Shriver, who received an early start in the field of foreign educational exchange when he served as a guide to students touring European countries in the 1930's.

After some early experience as a lawyer, a World War II naval officer, and a journalist, Shriver became associated with the enterprises of Joseph P. Kennedy, father of the President, and subsequently became assistant general manager of Kennedy's Merchandise Mart in Chicago. From 1956 to 1960 he served as president of the Chicago board of education. In the 1960 Presidential campaign Shriver played an important role as an adviser to John F. Kennedy, and in the early days of the new administration he formulated the initial plans for the Peace Corps. He was appointed director of the Peace Corps on March 4, 1961.

Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., was born in Westminster, Maryland on November 9, 1915, the son of Robert Sargent Shriver and Hilda (Shriver) Shriver. His father was a banker with financial interests in New York and Maryland. The Shrivers, a Roman Catholic family, first arrived in Maryland in 1693. David Shriver was a member of the original Bill of Rights congress in Maryland; another ancestor, Robert Owings, received an original land grant from Lord Baltimore.

From 1930 to 1934 R. Sargent Shriver studied at the Canterbury School in New Milford, Connecticut. He then entered Yale University, where he was active on the *Yale Daily News* and founded the America First club at the university. He explained in an interview with Joseph Wershba of the New York *Post* (March 19, 1961) that his interest in America First was due not to isolationist sentiments, but to his wanting America to be strong in a world that appeared to be headed for war. In the summers of 1934, 1936, and 1939 Shriver served as a guide to groups of students touring England, France, and Germany, under the work-and-learn program known as the Experiment in International Living. He graduated from Yale *cum laude* with the B.A. degree in 1938, and then went on to study law at Yale Law School, receiving the LL.B. degree in 1941.

Shriver was employed briefly with the New York law firm Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts before he enlisted in the Navy as an apprentice seaman. He received an ensign's commission in 1941, and served aboard battleships and submarines in the Atlantic and Pacific. He won a Navy unit citation and the Submarine Medal, and was returned to inactive duty as a lieutenant commander in 1945. After his discharge Shriver decided to turn to journalism instead of pursuing a career in law, and he took a position as an assistant editor of *Newsweek* magazine.

In 1946 Shriver was approached by Joseph P. Kennedy, former United States Ambassador to England, and chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission during the 1930's. Kennedy gave Shriver the assignment of editing the letters of his son, Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., who had been killed on a mission over the English Channel during the war. Subsequently, Kennedy took Shriver into his business organization and gave him other assignments. In 1947 Kennedy asked Shriver to go to Washington, D.C., to help his daughter, Eunice Mary Kennedy, in the setting up of a national conference on juvenile delinquency, under the authority of the Attorney General. Shriver and Miss Kennedy were later married.

In 1948 Shriver was appointed assistant general manager of the Chicago Merchandise Mart—the largest commercial building in the world—which had recently been acquired by Kennedy. Settling in Chicago, Shriver became active in the political and social life of Illinois. From 1955 to 1960 he served on the Chicago board of education. He was elected president of the board in 1956—the youngest school board president of any of the major cities in the United States. Shriver was so prominent in civic affairs that his name was mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for the governorship of Illinois.

In 1960 Shriver resigned the presidency of the Chicago board of education, to become an adviser to his brother-in-law, Senator John F. Kennedy, in his campaign for the Presidency of the United States. It was Shriver who suggested that Kennedy call the wife of the Reverend Martin Luther King, the Negro integrationist leader who was then in a Georgia jail, and express his sympathy. Later, Robert F. Kennedy, the campaign manager, urged Atlanta authorities to release King. According to some observers, this action may have influenced enough Negro voters to ensure Kennedy's election. In the interim between Kennedy's election and his inauguration, Shriver undertook the task of searching out the proper persons to fill the top administrative jobs in the new administration. On March 4, 1961 the White House announced the appointment of Shriver as director of the newly established Peace Corps.

Created by Presidential executive order on March 1, 1961, the Peace Corps was set up on a temporary basis within the Department of State, under the existing provisions of the Mutual Security Act. Its expenses were to be paid out of current foreign aid appropriations. President Kennedy envisioned the Peace Corps as a "pool of trained American men and women sent overseas by the United States government or through private organizations and institutions to help foreign countries meet their urgent needs for skilled manpower." Members of the Peace Corps were to work side by side with natives of underdeveloped countries, teaching languages; fighting disease and improving public health facilities; working on agricultural projects and in rural development programs; working on large scale construction and industrial projects; and participating in government administration.

Kennedy broached the idea of a Peace Corps in a speech to University of Michigan students at Ann Arbor, Michigan on October 14, 1960, when he suggested that students devote as much as ten years of their careers to international service. The idea crystallized in Kennedy's San Francisco speech on November 2, 1960, when he first referred to the project as the Peace Corps. Kennedy's proposal captured the American imagination and evoked enthusiasm from persons of all walks of life, particularly from college and university students and administrators.

Since late January 1961, Shriver, at the request of President Kennedy, had been engaged in the formulation of plans for the Peace Corps; in early March he presented a detailed report to the President, outlining the scope of the new agency. In his position as director of the Peace Corps, Shriver serves without pay in a rank approximately that of an Assistant Secretary of State. Shriver's appointment was confirmed by the Senate without dissent on March 22, 1961, and he was sworn into office on April 13, 1961. President Kennedy ruled on May 1, 1961 that the Peace Corps would have semi-autonomous status within the State Department and that it would be independent from other foreign aid programs. On September 21, 1961 Congress sent legislation to the White House making the Peace Corps permanent and authorizing a $40,000,000 appropriation as the first-year budget.

Wide World

R. SARGENT SHRIVER

Returning from a three-week trip around the world, Shriver noted in May 1961 that the idea of the Peace Corps met with enthusiastic response in every country he visited, but that it must also be prepared for attacks from Communists and "ill-informed nationalists." He warned prospective volunteers that Peace Corps service would not be "a moonlight cruise on the Amazon," and that it might entail greater hardship and self-sacrifice for the individual than service in the armed forces.

Shriver has emphasized that the purpose of the Peace Corps was not to propagandize and proselytize, or to carry the "white man's burden," and that its volunteers would not be "agents of the cold war or colonialism." As Shriver sees it, the purpose of the Peace Corps is "to permit Americans to participate directly, personally, and effectively in this struggle for human dignity. It is a world community, not an American Mecca, that we are trying to build."

Testifying before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on August 11, 1961, Shriver reported that as of August 9, 1961 the Peace Corps had received 12,196 applications, and 7,461 persons had taken entrance tests. Of these, 450 had begun training at various universities. Nine projects were currently under way or in preparation, for Tanganyika, Colombia, Chile, Ghana, the Philippines, Saint Lucia, Nigeria, India, and East Pakistan.

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SHRIVER, R. SARGENT—*Continued*

These projects include the teaching of English, public health, rural development, surveying, and agriculture.

Shriver is a member of the bar in New York and Illinois. He has served as president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago for five years, and as vice-president of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations for three years. He has been national chairman of the Yale Alumni Board; a member of the Yale Law School Association and of the University of Chicago Citizens Board; and a trustee of DePaul University, Yale University School of Fine Arts, and St. Xavier College. He is executive director of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation. A member of the Knights of Columbus, he is affiliated with a number of clubs. In 1957 Shriver was awarded the Yale Medal for outstanding service to the university. He has also received the James J. Hoey Award of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York, the Chicago Medal of Merit, and the Veteran of the Year Award of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. St. Procopius College in Lisle, Illinois has awarded him an honorary LL.D. degree.

R. Sargent Shriver and Eunice Mary Kennedy were married by Francis Cardinal Spellman in Saint Patrick's Cathedral, New York City on May 23, 1953. They have three children, Robert Sargent 3d, Maria Owings, and Timothy Perry. The family has taken in three foster children from the slums of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Shriver frequently have Negro friends as guests in their home. Shriver is five feet eleven inches tall and weighs 175 pounds. He is of athletic build and has always been active in sports. His favorite recreational activities are golf, tennis, and skin-diving. He is a collector of modern art, in a modest way. Behind his informal and friendly personality, Shriver has, according to his friends, "a cool, analytical mind." A staunch defender of intellectualism, Shriver has said that there is a great need today for "sages, saints, scholars, and statesmen."

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SIDES, JOHN H(AROLD) Apr. 22, 1904- United States Navy officer

Address: b. Hdqrs., Commander in Chief United States Pacific Fleet, c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.; h. Roslyn, Wash.

The appointment of Admiral John H. Sides as commander in chief of the United States Pacific Fleet marked a new emphasis in the Navy on missile warfare, perhaps as significant as the carrier's supplanting the battleship as the first ship of the line. Sometimes called the "father" of the Navy's guided-missile program, Sides advanced in flag rank as a missile authority and was the first commander of robot-weapons warships. The Pacific Fleet, of which Sides took over command from Admiral Herbert G. Hopwood on August 31, 1960, includes the Seventh Fleet, guarding the Far East, and the First Fleet, guarding the United States West Coast.

The son of George Kelley and Estella May (Bell) Sides, John Harold Sides was born on April 22, 1904 in Roslyn, Washington, where he still maintains his official address. He was educated in the primary and secondary schools of Roslyn and studied one year at the University of Washington at Seattle before he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He graduated ninth in a class of 448 in 1925. After receiving his B.S. degree and his ensign's commission, he was assigned to the USS *Tennessee* and served aboard that battleship for four years.

His next assignment switched him from the capital ships to destroyers. He went to China waters and served aboard the USS *John D. Edwards,* participating in the Yangtze Valley campaign. The Navy returned him to Annapolis in June 1931 to study naval ordnance in the postgraduate school. In 1934 he received his M.Sc. degree from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he had completed the ordnance course. Beginning in May 1934 he served for about two years aboard the USS *Cincinnati* as assistant fire control officer and in 1936-37 was flag lieutenant on the staff of a battleship division commander.

After completing a two-year period in the ammunition section of the bureau of ordnance in the Navy Department, Sides obtained his first ship command in July 1939, when he took command of the USS *Tracy,* which he commanded until November 1940. When the United States entered World War II, he was a gunnery officer aboard the USS *Savannah.* Returning to the bureau of ordnance in March 1942, he worked on more powerful explosives and won the Legion of Merit for his work as chief of the ammunition and explosives section.

In research and development, Sides was instrumental in creating fuses and explosives and devising new formulae. "His administrative and professional ability and diligence and foresighted leadership," a Navy citation read, "materially aided in the successful prosecution of the war." Returning to sea in October 1944, he assumed command of Mine Division 8 and took part in the fighting in the Pacific.

Skillfully directing the operations of his division in dangerous waters, sown with mines and shielded with hostile aircraft piloted by suicide crews, Captain Sides is credited by the Navy with "contributing materially to the success of the Okinawa invasion." He became commander of Destroyer Squadron 47 in April 1945 and completed his war service in this command. After the war he was made assistant chief of staff for operations and training on the staff of the commander of battleships and cruisers in the Atlantic fleet.

The turning point of his career came in September 1947, when he reported for instruction at the National War College in Washington, D.C. On completion of the course, he was assigned as deputy to the assistant chief of naval operations for guided missiles. After two years' work in guided missiles, Sides took command of the heavy cruiser USS *Albany* in the Atlantic Fleet. But he was shortly to return to the guided-missile program, where he was to win his renown.

On leaving the *Albany* after twelve months in command, Sides headed the technical section in the office of the director of guided missiles under the Secretary of Defense. As director of the guided-missile division in the office of the chief of naval operations, he won his rear-admiral rank in 1952. He directed the Navy's guided-missile effort for almost four years. He became the first seagoing flag officer, in January 1956, to command a guided-missile cruiser group, Cruiser Division 6, which included the missile cruisers *Boston* and *Canberra.*

When the *Boston* had been commissioned as the first guided-missile cruiser, in November 1955, Sides had said that it marked a fundamental change in sea warfare because of its ability to protect the fleet against air attack. It makes it possible to destroy bombers without losing several fighter planes in the process as in the past, he explained. Sides had guided the infant missile program through its involved technological problems from a Navy Department desk, and the experience taught him to be wary of haste in weapons development. As a captain, he had hoped to command the first missile cruiser, which the Navy expected to place in operation by 1950. But the problems of the "sound barrier" delayed the schedule, and it was not until five years later that the first missile cruiser went into operation.

Two months before assuming command of the guided-missile cruiser division, Rear Admiral Sides said: "It is my personal opinion that within five years, the Navy will have dozens of guided missile ships. They should include not only vessels carrying antiaircraft missiles but also larger ships with surface to surface missile capability." He did not feel, however, that guided missiles would replace piloted planes during this generation, but they would supplement naval guns and aircraft and offer an important new potential.

While Sides was in command of the missile division, in March 1956 the Navy displayed its first combat-ready antiaircraft missile, the Terrier, aboard the *Boston.* Sides said on that occasion that he foresaw within the next five years a "family of surface-to-air guided missile ships . . . dozens of ships of the cruiser, frigate, destroyer and battleship classes." Armed with combinations of improved missiles, the new ships could reach out into zones covered by interceptor planes.

Before he had gotten his sea legs again, after he had been only four months in command of the cruiser division, the Navy called Sides back to Washington, in April 1956, to make him deputy to Eger V. Murphree, special assistant to the Secretary of Defense for guided missiles. Sides advanced to vice-admiral in 1957. As director of the Pentagon's weapons system evaluation group from 1957 to 1960, Vice-Admiral Sides felt that in East-West rivalry winning the race for long-range missiles was more important than firing the first satellite.

U. S. Navy

ADM. JOHN H. SIDES

Speaking in October 1957 at a meeting of the New York sections of the American Rocket Society and the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, Sides maintained that the Soviet Union's success with its earth satellite had weakened its intercontinental ballistic missile program. The intercontinental ballistic missile that the Russians reported having launched in the summer of 1957, according to Sides, may have been a satellite gone astray.

His speech was regarded as a vigorous defense of the Eisenhower administration policy of separating its satellite program from ballistic missile development. Commenting on the range of United States missiles already operational, he said, "These are the kinds of weapons which will be used in any limited warfare of the kind which is far more probable than the all-out one. Let us not forget such as these if we want to really evaluate the question of who is winning the missile war."

On June 1, 1960 President Eisenhower nominated Sides for promotion to the rank of admiral and designated him commander in chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, to take command upon the retirement of Admiral Herbert C. Hopwood on August 31, 1960. He directs the operations of about 400 ships, 3,000 aircraft, and 500,000 men of the Seventh and First fleets, which make up the Pacific Fleet.

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SIDES, JOHN H.—*Continued*

In addition to the Yangtze Service Medal and the Legion of Merit with gold star and Combat V, Sides has earned during his service two Navy Unit commendations, the American Defense Service Medal, the American Campaign Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, and the National Defense Service Medal. From Brazil he has received the rank of *comendador* in the Order of Naval Merit.

As a young naval officer, Sides married Virginia Eloise Roach of Inez, Kentucky, on June 12, 1929. They have one daughter, Joanne Savina Sides. Admiral Sides is a member of the chemical society Phi Lambda Upsilon, the research society Sigma Xi, and the graduate engineering society Iota Alpha. He is a Fellow of the American Rocket Society.

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SIDI MOHAMMED, SULTAN OF MOROCCO *See* Mohammed V, King of Morocco

SMITH, CARLETON Feb. 19, 1910- Foundation official; musicologist

Address: b. National Arts Foundation, Inc., 342 Madison Ave., New York 17; 60 ave. des Champs Elysées, Paris 8^e, France; h. 50 Sutton Pl. S., New York 22; 29 Charles II St., Saint James, London, England

Under the guidance of Carleton Smith, the National Arts Foundation has been carrying out since its establishment in 1947 a varied and ambitious program of increasing the appreciation of the arts in the United States and of promoting cultural exchange with other nations. Smith's goal has been to help advance civilization through educating people to the value of the arts. For many music lovers his most valuable work has probably been the recovery of priceless Mozart documents, Sibelius manuscripts, and similar treasures lost during World War II. Smith, who taught economics for several years, has also a career as an adviser in public relations to business organizations.

Carleton Smith, the son of Roy Harte and Kathryn Cosette (Ravellon) Smith, was born in Bement, Illinois on February 19, 1910. He early revealed an intense interest in music by making an unauthorized expedition to the opera at the age of five. Carleton was raised in Bement and attended local elementary and secondary schools there. After his graduation from high school in 1924, he entered the University of Illinois at Urbana, from which three years later he received a B.S. degree in economics.

Then after a year of study at the University of Maryland in College Park, which earned him the M.A. degree in 1928, Smith went back to the state of Illinois. During the next two years he took courses at the University of Chicago while working part of that time as a member of the research staff of the university's School of Commerce and Business Administration. From 1928 to 1930 he also held the position of instructor in economics and foreign trade at De Paul University in Chicago, where he advanced to assistant professor in 1930.

In the summer of 1930 Smith traveled in Europe, which he subsequently revisited each year until the outbreak of World War II. During a stay in England he studied at the London School of Economics, and during summer vacations from 1932 to 1937 he was a part-time European correspondent for the New York *Herald Tribune*. In the prewar period he was able to obtain off-the-record interviews with Hitler, Molotov, Trotsky, and Mussolini, as well as the musicians Strauss, Sibelius, Shostakovich, and Ravel. He later used the material from his interviews in a series of popular lectures. While traveling abroad he also collected and recorded folk songs from Finland, Lapland, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Iran, Iraq, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and other places.

Music had become important in Smith's career in 1934, when he resigned as assistant professor at De Paul University to become music editor of *Esquire* magazine, a position that he held until 1942. From 1936 to 1942 he was also music critic and columnist for *Coronet*. During 1942-43, however, he used his experience in economics in the war effort as financial adviser to the Rubber Development Corporation, a subsidiary of the government's Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and in 1943 entered private business as assistant to the president of the Celotex Corporation. Three years later he struck out on his own, becoming an adviser on public relations to various United States corporations.

Smith has developed a parallel career as a lecturer on music, current events, economics, and other subjects. In 1938 he was radio commentator for the New York Philharmonic Symphony Stadium Concerts, broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System. He has been guest speaker for the Metropolitan Opera, the Philadelphia Orchestra, and the British Broadcasting Corporation; has lectured at the Curtis Institute of Music, the Eastman School of Music, and a large number of colleges and universities; and has been program commentator for the symphony orchestras of Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, and other cities.

The National Arts Foundation, a nonprofit, educational organization endowed by private funds, was formed in 1947 to encourage creativity, interpretation, and enjoyment of all arts and to stimulate exchange of art and artists among nations. Smith was named director of the foundation. Music, literature, drama, the dance, painting, architecture, sculpture, and visual and decorative arts come within the organization's field of interest.

At the end of his first year as director of the National Arts Foundation, Smith reported on plans that had been drawn up at the request of Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal for a quasigovernmental organization that would interpret American culture abroad and promote the appreciation of the arts at home. Referring to the need to increase enjoyment of the arts among people of the United States, Smith pointed out, "We will have more and more leisure time. It remains to be determined whether, like the ancient Romans we will have circuses and get drunk every Saturday night, or whether, like the Greeks, we will build Parthenons."

The proposed quasigovernmental organization was not established, but while continuing to urge government sponsorship of the arts and while working often in co-operation with the government, the National Arts Foundation went ahead with its program "of trying to do for the arts what the atom bomb did for natural science," as Smith once expressed its aim. He helped launch a continuing research project to find ways in which art could be made more important in the lives of Americans. Authors, composers, and artists, as well as educators and leaders in public affairs, were consulted; and an advisory committee with members from some twenty-five or more countries was set up.

To encourage the exchange of artists between the United States and foreign countries, the foundation initiated a program sponsoring fellowships to creative artists, performers, and lecturers and assisting teachers and consultants, especially in design, to go abroad. Smith began working on the exchange plan in the summer of 1948. During the summer and fall of 1955 he concentrated particularly on cultural exchange with the Soviet Union, conferring with Soviet officials and Russian performers to help lay plans for the later visits of Emil G. Gilels, Galina Ulanova, and others, as well as for exchange of art exhibits.

During the postwar years Smith also served as the personal representative of President Truman in aiding the survival of European culture. At the same time as co-ordinator of foreign activities for the National Arts Foundation, a position he held in addition to the directorship, Smith made a strenuous effort to recover historical musical manuscripts lost in the plunder and confusion of World War II. In 1949 he discovered 120 missing Wagner manuscripts in a castle in Czechoslovakia. He went on to Berlin to look for a collection of precious scores, including original manuscripts by Beethoven, Mozart, and Wagner, that had been given to Hitler in 1939 but had been lost after the fall of the Third Reich. He searched fruitlessly for the collection through Germany, Poland, and the Soviet Union.

On a trip to East Germany in 1948 Smith discovered that the sarcophagus of Johann Sebastian Bach had been destroyed during the war. He later arranged for the building of a new tomb, to which the National Arts Foundation contributed, in Leipzig's Thomaskirche. Revisiting East Germany in 1951, he had the remains of the composer transferred to the new crypt and also, while in Leipzig, looked for and found a complete set of the symphonic manuscripts of the Finnish composer Jean Sibelius.

For some years Smith has been working on the National Arts Foundation's plans to create an annual international award for service to humanity through the arts. He urged in the summer of 1960 the establishment of Nobel-style American prizes to be awarded in areas not covered by the Nobel prizes—architecture, sculpture, painting, music, and the theatrical arts. He believes that the United States suffers from a cultural lag in comparison with the Soviet Union that is more serious than a possible missile lag. "The level of artistic activity in Russia makes us look like sub-morons," he has said (San Francisco *Chronicle*, July 26, 1960).

CARLETON SMITH

As a reward for his recovery of the Sibelius manuscripts and for his other efforts on behalf of Finnish culture, Smith was presented in November 1951 with the decoration of the Order of the White Rose of Finland. In November 1960 he received the Great Medal of Honor of Austria for "distinguished cultural contributions to the people of Austria and indeed to the whole civilized world" in helping to recover thousands of valuable manuscripts, many of which were carried off during the war by Nazi culture seekers and by American and Russian soldiers. Another honor that Smith holds is the LL.D. degree from Marietta College, conferred in 1952.

Several organizations to which Smith belongs reflect his interest in the social sciences: the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economics Association, and the Council on Foreign Relations. He has been a member of the advisory committee of the Schola Cantorum of New York and was a co-founder of the Ballet Theatre Foundation. One of his clubs is the Arts and Attic in Chicago. He has written *Notes on Composers*, *Our World After Hitler*, and *Science: The Adventure of Tomorrow*.

On February 19, 1957 Carleton Smith married Josephe Boireau and they have a son,

SMITH, CARLETON—*Continued*

Christophe Carleton. Smith is five feet nine inches tall, weighs about 170 pounds, and has blue eyes and brown hair. He plays the piano and the organ and in the achievements of Albert Schweitzer finds inspiration for his own work.

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SMITH, ELIZABETH RUDEL Apr. 27, 1911- Treasurer of the United States

Address: b. Department of the Treasury, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 1413 35th St., Washington, D.C.; 21 Rancheria Rd., Kentfield, Calif.

The Treasurer of the United States in the administration of President John F. Kennedy is Mrs. Elizabeth Rudel Smith, an energetic young grandmother who has been active in Democratic politics since 1948. She was chosen for the post by President-elect Kennedy on December 18, 1960, and was sworn into office on January 31, 1961, replacing Ivy Baker Priest. As Democratic national committeewoman for California since 1956, Mrs. Smith has won wide respect for her political acumen. In Washington, she made headlines when she recommended that paper money be printed in a variety of colors, according to their denomination. If approved by the White House, the change would mark the first time American bills were printed in different hues since the Office of the Treasurer of the United States was established in 1789.

Elizabeth Rudel Smith was born in Montreal, Canada, on April 27, 1911, the daughter of Clarence M. and Anna May (Ryder) Rudel, who were United States citizens. She has three brothers. Her father was president of Canadian Vickers Ltd., and also owned a machine tool company. Elizabeth received her early education at private schools in Montreal and later studied at the Masters School in Dobbs Ferry, New York. From 1929 to 1931 she attended Smith College.

Having been born in Canada of American parents, Elizabeth Rudel had the choice of selecting American or Canadian citizenship, and at the age of twenty-one she chose to become a citizen of the United States. She continued her education in 1935 at the University of Michigan, where she majored in Far Eastern civilization, graduating with the B.A. degree in 1937. "I wanted to find out something about that part of the world, figuring it would be in the news some day," she later said. Although she was at first interested in making a career in museum work, she subsequently found that her future lay in the world of business and politics.

Elizabeth Rudel Smith's entrance into politics was almost fortuitous. In 1948, when she was living with her husband and two children in Kentfield, California, a Marin County neighbor, Roger Kent, was looking for a women's chairman for his campaign to win a Congressional seat. He chose Mrs. Smith on the recommendation of a teacher friend, who told him that vocational aptitude tests, which Mrs. Smith had recently taken in San Francisco, indicated she "should either be running a women's university or filling the presidency of the women's division of General Motors."

Kent lost the election, but Mrs. Smith won her spurs as an able and devoted Democrat. After twelve years of political campaigning with Mrs. Smith, Kent—now chairman of the California State Democratic Central Committee—said that her political judgment "is better than that of almost anybody I know." In 1950-52 Mrs. Smith served as co-chairman of the First Congressional District California Democratic Committee. In 1955-56 she was a director of the California Democratic Council. By 1956 she had risen to the rank of Democratic national committeewoman for California and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. Since 1954 she has been co-chairman, co-ordinator, or Northern California manager in a number of statewide Democratic campaigns. She has also served as chairman of the Marin County Democratic Central Committee. Mrs. Smith was a strong supporter of Adlai Stevenson in 1952 and 1956, but switched her support to John F. Kennedy when she became convinced that Stevenson was not a candidate for the 1960 nomination.

When President-elect Kennedy asked Mrs. Smith to become Treasurer of the United States, she was at first reluctant to accept the position. She had just been appointed by California Governor Edmund G. Brown as assistant chief of the California Division of Labor Law Enforcement. Moreover, she was concerned about leaving her son Dan, who was in the middle of his senior year at Redwood High School in Larkspur, California. But when Dan gave his approval, she decided to move to Washington to take the job.

Upon appointing Mrs. Smith to the federal post on December 18, 1960, President-elect Kennedy declared: "I am glad that a woman of her qualifications has seen fit to join the government and devote herself to the public interest. Mrs. Smith's ability, vitality and experience will be great assets in fulfilling this office." The new Treasurer smilingly admitted, however, that she knew little about her job except that her signature was to appear on the country's paper money.

Originally established in 1789, the Office of the Treasurer of the United States is essentially the banking facility for the government. The functions of the Treasurer include the receipt, disbursement, and accounting of public moneys, and the procurement, custody, issue, and redemption of paper currency. The office has approximately 1,000 employees. Mrs. Smith is the third woman Treasurer of the United States, the other two being Ivy Baker Priest, whom she succeeds, and Georgia Neese Clark, who had served in this office during the Truman administration.

Mrs. Smith's idea for printing currency in different colors to make the various denominations easier to identify has impressed a number of observers in Washington and in financial circles. Financial columnist Sylvia Porter wrote in the New York *Post* (May 23, 1961): "It will be an intriguing development on its own and equally intriguing is the personality behind it, for this step will dramatize the determination of our new Treasurer to make her job more than a ceremonial office and a political prestige plum and to return it to the working dignity the office had in earlier decades."

Upon learning of her mother's appointment, her daughter is reported to have said: "Why, mother, you could never keep a checkbook straight!" But the remark is probably apocryphal, for Mrs. Smith's experience in the world of business and politics belies it. She was the founder and co-owner of the Ross Valley Shop in Kentfield, California, a women's clothing store, which was sold in 1947. In 1948-50 she worked as a reporter and feature editor with the San Rafael, California, *Independent-Journal*. Mrs. Smith has served as a director of the Rudel Machinery Company Ltd., of Montreal, Canada, which she and her three brothers inherited from their father. The business was sold to Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company Ltd., in 1960. She has also invented and patented a fire starter, which she sold in 1959.

Always active in civic and community affairs, Mrs. Smith has served as treasurer of the Presbyterian orphanage of San Anselmo, California; as vice-president of the Marin County chapter of the American National Red Cross; and as publicity chairman for several school bond elections in Marin County. She has been a member of the board of directors of the San Francisco Junior League, and has served on the California governor's advisory committee on business. She is a member of the World Affairs Council of Northern California. In 1951-53 she held an internship in public affairs as a staff member of the Coro Foundation.

Mrs. Smith's first marriage was to Frank W. McCluer, an attorney of Southern Pines, North Carolina, who was killed in a polo accident in the late 1930's. She later married Frederick H. Smith 4th, owner of several office equipment firms in Northern California. This marriage terminated in divorce in June 1959. She has two children, Jane (Mrs. Robert W. Gunn, Jr., of Bedford Village, New York) and Daniel. Mrs. Smith is particularly fond of her two grandchildren, Shelley Elizabeth Gunn and Elizabeth Jane Gunn, who attended their grandmother's swearing-in ceremonies at the White House on January 31, 1961. "Some of my best friends are under seven," Mrs. Smith has said.

Mrs. Smith's handwriting, which has been likened to the trail of a wounded flea and which she herself describes as "small, simple and scratchy," has aroused much interest because her signature now appears on American paper currency. At a Washington luncheon on February 6, 1961, Mrs. Smith revealed that the signature had to be "operated on" by artists at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. She disclosed, too, that graphologists had said that her handwriting indicated that she was "a person more influenced by the mind than the emotions."

ELIZABETH RUDEL SMITH

The dark-haired, slim, and attractive Mrs. Smith kicks off her shoes during working hours to be more comfortable. She enjoys skiing. Her eloquence and charm have won her the admiration of many a hard-boiled politico. One influential California Democrat told the writer of a biographical sketch for the New York *Times* (December 19, 1960): "Libby Smith never rubs people the wrong way." Another Democratic dignitary added: "Libby Smith gets up before a roomful of mad Democrats, pours oil on warring factions, charms them with her smile, and the fighting ends." Van Dempsey, the field secretary of the California State Democratic Central Committee, has said of Mrs. Smith: "There is no one more loved and respected around here" (*Christian Science Monitor*, December 21, 1960). Expressing her own views about politics, Mrs. Smith rejects the description of politics as a game and says soberly: "In the political realm lies the fate of the nation, and with it, the destiny of the human race on earth."

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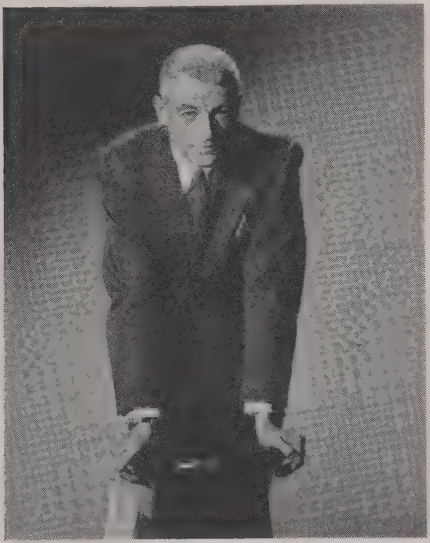
SMITH, OLIVER Feb. 13, 1918- Scenic designer; producer

Address: 70 Willow St., Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

A glance at the credits on a Broadway theater program will frequently reveal the name of Oliver Smith, one of the most prolific and imaginative of today's scenic designers. Since 1956 alone, Smith has created settings for almost thirty Broadway shows, including *My Fair Lady, Auntie Mame, West Side Story, Jamaica, Time Remembered, Flower Drum Song, Five Finger Exercise, Camelot, Becket,* and *Show Girl.* His designs for *My Fair Lady* brought him an Antoinette Perry (Tony) Award, and his settings for *High Button Shoes* (1947), *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* (1949), and *Pal Joey* (1952) won Donaldson awards. In the two decades that Smith has worked for the theater, he has also co-produced several shows.



Maurice Seymour

OLIVER SMITH

Smith has been co-director of the American Ballet Theatre since 1945. He has designed settings for many ballets, including Jerome Robbins' *Fancy Free* and *Age of Anxiety* and Agnes de Mille's *Rodeo* and *Fall River Legend.* Smith created the décor for *La Traviata* (1957) and *Martha* (1961) for the Metropolitan Opera. He also designed the sets for several movies: *The Band Wagon* (MGM, 1953), *Guys and Dolls* (MGM, 1955), *Oklahoma!* (Magna, 1955), and *Porgy and Bess* (Columbia, 1959).

Oliver Smith was born in Waupun, Wisconsin on February 13, 1918 to Larue F. and Nina (Kincaid) Smith. When Oliver was three his family moved to Niagara Falls, where at the age of ten he designed the winning poster in a contest promoting clean streets. He won another contest four years later in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, where his family had settled: he wrote the winning essay on Americanism in a competition sponsored by the American Legion.

Before entering Pennsylvania State University, where he studied architecture, Smith spent a summer in Alaska. After his graduation with a B.A. degree in 1939 he traveled to Europe on a freighter. Smith settled in Brooklyn, New York City, in the fall of 1939. He held diverse jobs—as a Roxy movie usher, at the Flatbush branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, and at Stern's department store—before he joined the Scenic Designers Union and became eligible for work in the theater. At this time Smith was also painting. His pictures have been shown at Pennsylvania State University, the Museum of Modern Art, the Brooklyn Museum, the Chicago Art Institute, the Bonestell Galleries in New York, Corcoran Gallery of Art, and Yale University Art Gallery.

Smith designed his first professional sets in 1942 for the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo's production of Massine's *Saratoga* and Agnes de Mille's *Rodeo.* The same year his décor graced the New Opera Company's presentation of the operetta *Rosalinda.* In 1944 he created the sets for Ballet International's production of *Sebastian,* with music and book by Gian-Carlo Menotti. His designs for *Fancy Free* (1944), a ballet about sailors on shore leave, marked the beginning of several successful collaborations with Leonard Bernstein and Jerome Robbins. They also began his association with the Ballet Theatre (now the American Ballet Theatre), which he has co-directed with Lucia Chase since 1945.

The ballets for which Smith has designed décor include *Facsimile* (1946), *Fall River Legend* (1948), *Age of Anxiety* (1950), *Nimbus* (1950), *Rib of Eve* (1956), and *Tristan* (1958). He has also done settings for Martha Graham's *Gospel of Eve* (1950). As Norris Houghton remarked in *Theatre Arts* (February 1946), "The Smith style, which reflects a painter's understanding of how to use bright colors against shades . . . and of how to outline theatrical space with delicate clear lines, is within a convention that is especially suited to music-drama and to ballet."

In 1944 Smith created the sets for the operettas *The New Moon* and *Rhapsody,* and for *The Perfect Marriage,* a comedy. His first venture as a co-producer (with Paul Feigay) involved the musical *On The Town* (1944), Robbins' elaboration of the *Fancy Free* idea, for which Smith also designed sets. Again in collaboration with Feigay, Bernstein and Robbins, he was associated with *Billion Dollar Baby* (1945) as co-producer and designer. He next produced, with Herman Levin, Sartre's *No Exit* (1946). The drama was voted best foreign play by the Drama Critics Circle but, like *A Clearing in the Woods* (1957), which Smith designed and co-produced, it was unable to draw large audiences.

Smith has acted as co-producer and designer for the hit musical *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* (1949), the musical *Bless You All* (1950), *In the Summer House* (1953), *Juno* (1959) and *Show Girl* (1961), and as co-producer for Gertrude Berg's comedy, *Me and Molly* (1948).

When asked by a New York *Times* interviewer why an eminent designer should take the trouble to produce shows, Smith replied: "There are only two reasons that make a man seek out the agony of economics, hurly-burly and temperament of producing in the theatre. First, to make money. Second, the love of ideas. I've done both. 'Gentlemen Prefer Blondes' was for money. 'Clearing' I liked for idealistic reasons."

From 1946 through 1949 Smith designed settings for *Beggar's Holiday* (1946), a musical based on John Gay's *Beggar's Opera; Brigadoon* (1947); *High Button Shoes* (1947); *Look Ma, I'm Dancin'* (1948); *Along Fifth Avenue* (1948); and *Miss Liberty* (1949). For the latter musical Smith designed a nostalgic Paris night scene, in blues and whites, showing a bridge and sparkling gas jets along the Seine. In 1951 he designed settings for the New York City Center's production of *Paint Your Wagon* (1952), and the following year the décor for *Pal Joey* (1952). He next worked on *Carnival in Flanders* (1953) and *At Home with Ethel Waters* (1953), a one-woman program of songs for which Smith created an elegant living room.

In characterizing theater designers, Smith distinguishes between those who blend architecture and painting and those who combine architecture and lighting. Although he places himself in the first category, he believes that despite the affinity between stage design and painting *per se,* "a set design cannot reach the intensity of a painting," due to its collaborative nature. Smith finds an abstract beauty in architectural plans, and first draws plans of prospective sets rather than sketches of stage-views.

From 1954 through 1956 Smith prepared settings for eight Broadway shows: *The Burning Glass* (1954); *Carousel* (1954); *On Your Toes* (1954); *Will Success Spoil Rock Hunter?* (1955); *Mr. Wonderful* (1956); *Auntie Mame* (1956); *Candide* (1956); and *My Fair Lady* (1956). The sets for *My Fair Lady,* which revolved on two turntables, brought Smith an Antoinette Perry Award. Among the settings Smith created in 1957 were a Virginia living room for *A Visit to a Small Planet*; a "beautiful and baleful" enchanted forest glade for *A Clearing in the Woods*; and a high school gymnasium and tenements strung with floating fire escapes for *West Side Story.* He also designed *Jamaica,* Anouilh's *Time Remembered,* and Noel Coward's *Nude With Violin* in 1957.

Another Coward play, *Present Laughter*; a play based on Sherwood Anderson's book, *Winesburg, Ohio*; and a musical, *Flower Drum Song,* were Smith's contributions in 1958. The towering stairways that he created for *Winesburg, Ohio,* provided twelve separate playing areas; this set was called "one of the handsomest . . . of the season," by a New York *Herald Tribune* critic. A peak year for the prolific Smith was 1959—he mounted scenery for eight shows: the western musical *Destry Rides Again*; the Anita Loos adaptation of Colette's novels, *Chéri*; the comedies *Say, Darling* and *Goodbye Charlie*; the musicals *The Sound of Music, Take Me Along,* and *Juno;* and *Five Finger Exercise.*

In addition to the seventeen settings that he designed for *Becket* for the season of 1960-61, Smith that year recreated the sinking of the *Titanic* for *The Unsinkable Molly Brown*; part of a shabby Lancashire town for *A Taste of Honey*; a forest, battlefield, royal study, hillside, park, castle terrace, and throne for *Camelot*; and settings for Carol Channing's revue *Show Girl* and *Under the Yum-Yum Tree.* Although many of the shows with which Smith has been associated have been musicals, he feels that the production of musicals has standardized the American theater. In the spring of 1957 he pointed out that the shortage of good playwrights and the hunt for escapist entertainment prevent a "theater of ideas" from flourishing.

In December 1959, after a particularly demanding season, Smith took a three-month vacation on the Mediterranean. "The theater is an obsessive medium," he explained. "Every once in a while it's important to empty one's whole mind of it." Other relaxations that Smith enjoys are swimming, croquet, bridge, and opera. He is a tall, lean man with blue eyes and gray hair. The house where he maintains bachelor quarters is a four-story 1820 brownstone in Brooklyn Heights, a quiet residential area that has appealed to him ever since he lived there when he first came to New York.

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SMITH, WALTER BEDELL Oct. 5, 1895-Aug. 9, 1961 Retired United States Army officer; was Under Secretary of State (1953-54); director of the Central Intelligence Agency (1950-53); Ambassador to Russia (1946-49); chief of staff to General Dwight D. Eisenhower (1942-45); attained rank of four-star general in 1951. See *Current Biography* (December) 1953.

Obituary

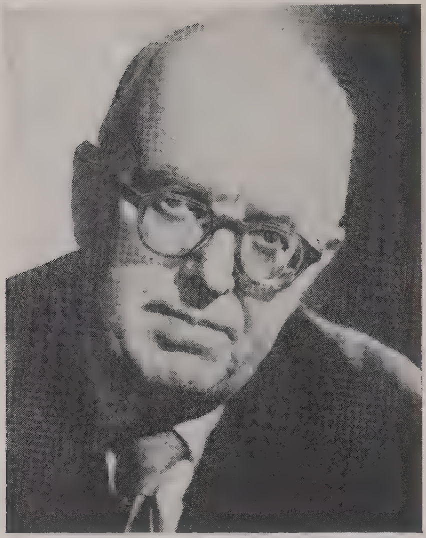
N Y Times p1+ Ag 10 '61

SNOW, C(HARLES) P(ERCY) Oct. 15, 1905- Author; physicist

Address: b. c/o Macmillan & Co., 10 St. Martins St., London W.C. 2, England; c/o Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Ave., New York 17; h. 199 Cromwell Rd., London S.W. 5, England

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1954.

As both a novelist and a physicist of high rank, C. P. Snow is in an unusual—possibly a unique—position to help bridge what he regards as the deplorable gap in Western society between the arts and the humanities on one



Walter Bird

C. P. SNOW

side and science and technology on the other. The moral dilemma of the scientist in the atomic age is one of the many stresses of contemporary British life that he has examined in his series of novels, *Strangers and Brothers,* of which eight of eleven projected volumes have so far been published. Sir Charles (he was knighted in 1957) has a distinguished record in public service as a Civil Service Commissioner from 1945 to 1960. He has long been associated with Cambridge University, where for twenty years (1930-50) he was a Fellow of Christ's College.

The world of the British professional classes, with its problems of power and responsibility, that Charles Percy Snow analyzes in his novels, is remote from the circumstances of his birth. One of four sons of a lower middle-class family, he was born in Leicester, England on October 15, 1905 to William Edward and Ada Sophia (Robinson) Snow. His grandfather worked as foreman of the Leicester Tramway Department, and his father was a shoe factory clerk who played the organ in church and was a Fellow of the Royal College of Organists. Snow's account of the early years of Lewis Eliot in *Time of Hope* is partly autobiographical.

Snow is said to have been eager for a career as a writer when he was still a schoolboy, but he realized that he could make his way more practically as a professional scientist. He had begun to specialize in science in the sixth form at Alderman Newton's School, a grammar school in Leicester, and after winning a scholarship, he attended Leicester University College, where he played cricket and also took a first class honors in chemistry. Awarded a research grant, he remained at the college to work for his M.Sc. degree in physics, conferred in 1928.

Another scholarship enabled Snow to study at Christ's College, Cambridge, which granted him the Ph.D. degree in 1930. During the next twenty years he was associated with Cambridge as a Fellow of Christ's College. He carried out research in molecular structure, worked in college administration during the 1930's, was a tutor from 1935 to 1945, and edited *Discovery* from 1938 to 1940. He also served as editor of the Cambridge Library of Modern Science.

Meanwhile, as a relaxation from the pressures of scientific research, C. P. Snow had turned to writing fiction, beginning his career as an author with a detective story, *Death Under Sail* (Heinemann, 1932). *The Search* (Gollancz, 1934) established his reputation as a novelist with firsthand knowledge of the scientific world. Another of his early books is *New Lives for Old* (Gollancz, 1935).

In January 1935 Snow conceived the idea for a series of separate but related novels (ten or eleven) covering various aspects of British society in the twentieth century. The inner structure of his panoramic cycle lies, as he has pointed out, in "a resonance between what Lewis Eliot sees and what he feels. Some of the more important emotional themes he observes through others' experience, and then finds them enter into his own." Because each story is narrated by the central character, Lewis Eliot, the series is often referred to as the Lewis Eliot books.

The series is also known as *Strangers and Brothers,* the title of its first volume, which Snow completed in 1939, after he had laid out the general pattern of the project. *Strangers and Brothers,* as a single novel, concerns the controversial character of George Passant, a lawyer in an English provincial town; and like Snow's other novels in the series, it has what has been called an "uncompromising honesty" that compels a rethinking of present-day moral questions. The book was published by Faber in 1940 and subsequently appeared in several other British editions before it was published for the first time in the United States by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1960.

When World War II broke out, Snow temporarily gave up writing novels to serve as director of technical personnel to the Ministry of Labour. For his work in recruiting and placing the country's scientific manpower, he was made Commander of the British Empire in 1943. At the end of the war, in 1945, he was appointed a Civil Service Commissioner and given the special responsibility of selecting scientists for government projects. He resigned from the commission in 1960, three years after he had been knighted for public service.

Free to resume his writing after the war, Snow told the timely story, as Lewis Eliot sees it, of a troubled young Cambridge don who joins the Royal Air Force and is killed in action during World War II. *The Light and the Dark* (Faber, 1947), with Snow's comments on university life and university politics, offered a foretaste of the novels about Cambridge that some critics consider his best work.

Time of Hope (Faber, 1949), which covers an earlier period, from 1914 to 1933, narrates the boyhood and youth of Lewis Eliot, his training in law, and his unhappy first marriage. In *The Masters* (Macmillan, 1950) Snow studies the conflict aroused among the faculty of a Cambridge college over the election of a new master. An insistent realist, he ends the book on a note of sadness and defeat.

The Masters and the fifth volume in the series, *The New Men* (Macmillan, 1954), jointly won Snow the James Tait Black Memorial Prize. A searching examination of the moral problems created by the development of the atomic bomb, *The New Men* concerns a group of nuclear scientists and government officials working together in England during World War II.

In *Homecomings* (Macmillan, 1956; published in the United States by Scribners as *Homecoming,* 1956) Snow brings Lewis Eliot's own story up to the year 1951. His next volume, however, *The Conscience of the Rich* (Macmillan; Scribners, 1958), falls chronologically into second place in the sequence, covering the years from 1927 to 1936 in the lives of members of a distinguished Anglo-Jewish family.

Turning again to a university background, Snow gives *The Affair* (Macmillan; Scribners, 1960) the same setting as that of *The Masters,* an unnamed Cambridge college. The intricacies of academic politics center this time on a young scientist who has been removed from his fellowship for scientific fraud and on his attempts to re-establish himself. In England *The Affair* was a British Book Society choice and in the United States it was selected for the Book-of-the-Month Club. A dramatic adaption of *The Affair* by Ronald Millar was a success of the 1961-62 theatrical season in England.

The theme of *The Affair,* though somewhat esoteric, allowed Snow to employ his literary abilities in the very areas in which he is considered to excel—portraying men of intellect, such as scholars and administrators, in their rivalry for power and their moral dilemmas. "The tangle of motives, prejudices, kindnesses and hatreds represents Snow at his best," P. C. Wermuth commented in *Library Journal* (March 15, 1960). "For as a novelist he is interested in power, and in the character of men who have it. No other current writer writes so well or so perceptively about human politics in its widest sense; in fact, C. P. Snow is one of the best novelists writing today." A number of other reviewers however, feel that Snow's particular strength limits his appeal, that he writes as a moralist about his own kind for readers of his own kind—civilized, cultivated, well-connected people.

In the ambitious breadth of his entire series Snow has been compared to Marcel Proust. For some critics his style and method recall John Galsworthy. He is a traditionalist whose books edify as well as entertain. As Angus Wilson pointed out in an article for the New York *Times Book Review* (July 2, 1961), his novels "have re-established the respectability of narrative and plot." Tough-minded and factual in his approach to his subject, he writes a clear, unvarnished prose that makes his art unobtrusive.

C. P. Snow is also the author of a play, *View Over the Park,* which was produced at the Lyric Theatre in Hammersmith in 1950, and he contributes articles on literary and other subjects to a number of periodicals, including the London *Sunday Times.* Aside from his novels, he is perhaps best known for his lectures. He has lectured frequently in the United States, as well as in England, and in 1960 was Regents' Professor of English at the University of California at Berkeley. His Godkin Lectures at Harvard University in 1960 were published by the Harvard University Press under the title *Science and Government* (1961).

One of the most notable of his lectures is the Rede Lecture delivered at Cambridge University in 1959, which was published as *The Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution* by Cambridge University Press (1960). Snow here discusses his deep concern over the lack of communication in Western society between literary and scientific intellectuals and urges that Western man be made to know that the scientific revolution could be carried out in underdeveloped countries throughout the world within fifty years. In December 1960 in a speech before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, "The Moral Un-Neutrality of Science," he emphasized that scientists have a responsibility to explain that we are faced with either an acceptance of a restriction of nuclear armaments, in which only risk is involved, or the certainty that sooner or later nuclear bombs will go off.

Since 1947 Snow has been physicist-director of the English Electric Company. He resigned his fellowship in Christ's College in 1950, but in July 1960 he was appointed an Extraordinary Fellow (nonresidential) of Churchill College, which was founded in honor of Sir Winston Churchill and specializes in scientific studies. During the year 1961 Sir Charles was president of the Library Association (England). He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, a member of Société Européenne de Culture, and a foreign honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He holds honorary degrees from Leicester and Liverpool universities and from Dartmouth College in New Hampshire.

Unlike Lewis Eliot, whom he may resemble in some other respects, C. P. Snow remained a bachelor until his middle years. He married Pamela Hansford Johnson, a novelist and critic, on July 14, 1950, and they have a son, Philip Charles Hansford Snow. Sir Charles's clubs are the Savile and Athenæum. He is six feet tall and has blue eyes. "This large, bald Englishman," Alan Gardner wrote in the *Saturday Review* (March 4, 1961), "has the intellect of a professor; the confidence of a soothsayer; the erudition of a top-flight statesman; the devil-may-care approach of a warm-

SNOW, C. P.—*Continued*

blooded novelist; and the hardsell technique of a successful businessman . . . he is a jolly personality who takes a schoolboyish delight in his plans for presenting a new politico-scientific humdinger which is going to rattle the Establishment more than somewhat."

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SNOW, SIR CHARLES PERCY *See* Snow, C. P.

SORENSEN, THEODORE (CHAIKIN)

May 8, 1928- United States government official; lawyer

Address: b. The White House Office, Washington, D.C.; h. 3000 Spout Run Parkway, Arlington, Va.

Few officials in the new administration are more concerned with the policies and programs of John F. Kennedy than Theodore Sorensen, the Special Counsel to the President of the United States. The youngest official in the Kennedy administration, he is the President's chief writer of speeches, braintruster, political confidant, and, along with Lawrence F. O'Brien, one of his chief legislative aides. Although he bears a modest title, Sorensen, who has been called "chief of staff for ideas," is one of the most important and influential men in Washington.

Theodore Chaikin Sorensen was born on May 8, 1928 in Lincoln, Nebraska to Christian Abraham and Annis (Chaikin) Sorensen. He has three brothers: Thomas, Robert, and Philip Sorensen, and a sister, Mrs. Ruth Singer. Born of Danish parents in a prairie sod house, his father rose to become state attorney general of Nebraska and a Republican in the tradition of Senator George Norris' liberalism. He went to Europe on Henry Ford's peace ship, served as counsel to the women's suffrage movement in Nebraska, and wrote the law that enabled public bodies to acquire private utility companies. His mother, of Russian-Jewish background, was an ardent feminist and pacifist who gave her maiden name as a middle name to all the five Sorensen children.

Christian Sorensen often took his son Ted to meetings on public utilities, and he sometimes had the child address the audience with a "few words" from the platform. Cluttered with liberal magazines and books, the Sorensen household was a congregating place for progressive friends who debated current issues, particularly those of the New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration. Another influence upon the boy was the family's Unitarianism.

In 1945 Ted Sorensen graduated from Lincoln High School, where he had been active in drama and debate, in the band, and in the YMCA. That fall he entered the University of Nebraska on a Regents scholarship, studying the arts and sciences in a prelaw curriculum. In 1949 he was granted a B.S.L. degree with election to Phi Beta Kappa. As an undergraduate, Sorensen had served as chairman of the campus constitutional convention and of the mock United Nations convention. He had also been president of the university YMCA and a member of the debating team, the drama club, and the band.

With the help of a Donald Miller scholarship, Sorensen entered the College of Law at the University of Nebraska in 1949. He became editor in chief of the *Nebraska Law Review* and was awarded the Order of Coif. In his spare time he served as a chief lobbyist in the state legislature for the groups that favored a Fair Employment Practices Committee law. In 1951 Ted Sorensen stood first in his graduating class when he received his LL.B. degree. His father wanted him to practise law in Lincoln, but feeling that his home town was too restrictive, Sorensen headed for Washington, D.C., where he would be relatively unknown.

In 1951 Sorensen became an attorney for the Federal Security Agency, later the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Through a lawyer whom he had met at a convention of Americans for Democratic Action, Sorensen became a staff researcher for the joint Congressional subcommittee on railroad retirement, which had been set up to study revision of the Railway Retirement System. When the subcommittee finished its work, Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois was so impressed with Sorensen's performance that he recommended him for a job as administrative assistant to the newly elected Senator from Massachusetts, John F. Kennedy.

Reportedly, John F. Kennedy gave Sorensen two five-minute interviews a day or two apart before he hired him. In the first session Kennedy interviewed Sorensen; in the second session Sorensen questioned Kennedy. Drawn together by their mutual love of books and politics, the two men worked together efficiently and harmoniously. With his remarkable analytical ability, Sorensen soon showed a special knack for studying bills, drafting "quick study" memoranda, and conducting research for speeches and magazine articles. That first year, in 1953, Sorensen was mainly concerned with the problems of New England. In 1954 he became secretary to the New England Senators' Conference and held the post through 1959.

While John F. Kennedy was recovering from a back injury in 1955, Sorensen did the research for Kennedy's *Profiles in Courage* (Harper, 1956), a collection of biographical sketches about American legislators who exercised independent judgement in the face of pressures from their constituents. At first Drew Pearson attributed the Pulitzer Prize-winning book to Sorensen as its ghost-writer, but the documentary evidence of Sorensen's research notes, Kennedy's drafts in his own handwriting, and the help of Clark Clifford, a Washington lawyer, later led Pearson to retract the charges.

A friend has said that from the beginning of the two men's association, Sorensen had set himself one goal—to get John F. Kennedy elected President. In 1956 he urged Kennedy to try for the Vice-Presidential nomination at the Democratic Convention in Chicago. In the same year he prepared the widely circulated memorandum, based on analyses of national election returns, that argued that political considerations should not keep a Roman Catholic from a Democratic national ticket for reasons of religion, and that the Democratic ticket needed Kennedy to bring back defecting Roman Catholics to the Democratic camp. Kennedy almost got the nomination.

On January 2, 1960 John F. Kennedy announced that he was a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. What followed has been described as one of the most successful political campaigns ever waged in the United States. Sorensen and Kennedy traveled through every state, courting politicians, making estimates of the real sources of power, and lining up delegates for the 1960 Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles. Sorensen built up a card file of about 30,000 names of people active in Democratic politics, one of the most extensive in the hands of any man.

Just before the primaries, Sorensen relinquished his organizational duties to the Senator's brother, Robert F. Kennedy. But throughout the primaries, the whistle stops, and the television debates, Sorensen remained as John F. Kennedy's chief strategist and policy maker. While the Senator was giving one speech, Sorensen would be writing another. Journalists covering the strenuous campaign reported that Sorensen seemed to thrive on the pressure. Among others, he prepared those speeches that defended Kennedy's Roman Catholicism from onslaughts by Protestant fundamentalists. Kennedy said: "I want to keep Ted with me wherever I go in this campaign. You need somebody whom you can trust implicitly."

Now that John F. Kennedy is in office, a major preoccupation of Theodore Sorensen is to make him remembered as one of the greatest Presidents. When Kennedy was President-elect, he helped to draft the inaugural address. Since becoming Special Counsel to the President of the United States, he has spent much of his time in drafting and writing Presidential messages and speeches. He was Kennedy's major aide in writing his first State of the Union message, and he helped in the preparation of Kennedy's speech to the nation on the Berlin crisis on July 25, 1961. Perhaps no one has so closely approximated the speech rhythms of John F. Kennedy as Theodore Sorensen.

Sorensen now stands in the White House tradition of Colonel House, Harry Hopkins, and Sherman Adams. He handles situations that cut across government departments. Reportedly, he will be given more responsibilities in the field of foreign relations; previously, he had concentrated on domestic affairs. Like other inheritors of this tradition, he has already become embroiled in controversy.

Wide World

THEODORE SORENSEN

In the autumn of 1961 Senator Barry Goldwater, the conservative Republican Senator from Arizona, read into the *Congressional Record* a story by Walter Trohan, chief of the Washington bureau of the Chicago *Tribune.* Trohan asserted that "the man behind President Kennedy's rocking chair in a world with war tensions, escaped military service as a conscientious objector and Korean War service as a father."

According to Sorensen's draft board in Lincoln, Nebraska, at the end of 1948 Sorensen was classified 1-AO. He had, in other words, agreed to serve in the armed forces as a noncombatant (as in the medical department). Reclassified to 3-A in August 1950 because he had married, Sorenson was reclassified to 1-AO in January 1952 because he had no children. After an operation for a tumor behind the ear, he was classified 4-F. In April 1954 he was reclassified 3-A, since he had become a father.

Theodore Sorensen married Camilla Palmer on September 8, 1949, just before he entered law school. They live in Arlington, Virginia with their three boys: Eric Kristen, Stephen Edgar, and Philip Jon. Sorensen once won a silver dollar from his parents for having reached maturity without having smoked or taken a drink. Although he indulges in an occasional sherry before dinner or in a daiquiri (to which he was introduced by John F. Kennedy), he still avoids tobacco and never drinks coffee.

Sorensen's frugality, abstemiousness, and Puritanism result from his rearing, not from financial necessity. This asceticism extends to his appearance. He is a sparely built man, six feet and one-half inch in height and 175 pounds in weight, with brown hair and brown eyes and a square and determined face that usually wears a sober expression. Strangers

SORENSEN, THEODORE—*Continued*

often mistake his glacial reserve for coldness instead of recognizing the underlying shyness that may be its cause. When not under pressure, he can be charming. To relax, he plays softball with his sons. He is a member of the Nebraska Bar Association and a Unitarian.

Max Freedman, the Washington correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian,* has written that "Mr. Sorensen, in John Morley's phrase, has the glory of words. But he is much more than a literary craftsman; he is also a master of political philosophy and political strategy. It is not the language of eulogy but a demonstrable truth to say that he combines the political sagacity of James Farley with the literary graces of Judge Samuel Rosenman."

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Time 76:18 N 21 '60 por

SPORBORG, MRS. WILLIAM DICK July 11, 1879-Jan. 2, 1961 Civic leader and clubwoman; headed New York City and State Federations of Women's Clubs, National Council of Jewish Women, and Women's Voluntary Participation Defense Council; consultant with United States delegation to the United Nations at San Francisco in 1945. *See Current Biography* (November) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 Ja 3 '61

STACE, W(ALTER) T(ERENCE) Nov. 17, 1886- Philosopher; author

Address: 986 East Ave., Mantoloking, N.J.

One of the leading philosophers of the English-speaking world is W. T. Stace, a naturalist who nevertheless admits the validity of religious experience. A British subject, Stace served in the British colonial ranks in Ceylon for twenty-two years, some of them as mayor of Colombo and as chairman of the Colombo municipal council. In 1932 Stace accepted a teaching position at Princeton University, where he taught until his retirement in 1955.

Stace has written ten books on philosophical questions. His *Destiny of Western Man,* an attempt to defend the "rightness" of democracy against totalitarian systems, won the Reynal & Hitchcock Prize in 1941 as the best nonfiction book for the general reader written by a member of an American college or university staff. In 1959 he was one of ten scholars who received $10,000 prizes for distinguished scholarship in the humanities from the American Council of Learned Societies.

Walter Terence Stace was born on November 17, 1886 in London, England to Edward Vincent Stace and Amy Mary (Watson) Stace. He is the great-grandson of General William Stace, who fought at the Battle of Waterloo. His father was a lieutenant colonel in the British Army; and one of his brothers, Ralph Edward Stace, is a retired lieutenant colonel of the Royal Engineers. It is this family background of Army and civil service that later induced Stace to enter the British colonial administrative ranks in Ceylon. Stace's other brother, Henry Watson, is deceased. He also has a sister, Hilda (Mrs. Maurice Swabey).

Stace was educated at Bath College and Fettes College in Edinburgh around the turn of the century. He then attended Trinity College at Dublin University, where he majored in philosophy and from which he received his B.A. degree in 1908. Two years later, in 1910, he joined the British Civil Service in Ceylon. He remained there for twenty-two years, serving at various times as district judge, private secretary to the Governor, land settlement officer, member of the legislative council of Ceylon, member of the governor's executive council, and, finally, as mayor of Colombo and chairman of the Colombo municipal council. In 1915, while Stace was serving as police magistrate of Kandy, serious riots took place between the Buddhists and Mohammedans in Ceylon. On one occasion, Stace, who was responsible for suppressing the disturbances, refused to let the police fire into an unarmed crowd, an action unusual enough to cause much controversy at the time.

In 1932, as a result of government changes in Ceylon, many civil servants were offered retirement, and Stace decided to leave the country. He sent a résumé of his published writings to several British and American universities and accepted the best offer—a three-year lectureship at Princeton University. He was Stuart Professor of Philosophy from 1935 until his retirement in 1955.

Stace had never done any formal graduate work, but in 1929 he received a Litt.D. degree from Dublin University in recognition of the scholarly contribution he made in his book *The Philosophy of Hegel* (Macmillan, 1924; Dover, 1955). "The primary object of this book," Stace noted in his preface, "is to place in the hands of the philosophical student a complete exposition of the system of Hegel in a single volume. No book with a similar purpose, so far as I know, exists in our language.... The difficulty of Hegel's writings is notorious. . . . Therefore, I have aimed especially at lucidity. The student . . . will find here, I hope, all Hegel's essential thoughts stated as easily and simply as is possible." This effort to convey philosophical essentials in understandable terms marks the bulk of Stace's work.

Since the publication of his first book, *A Critical History of Greek Philosophy* (Macmillan, 1920), Stace has written on several major areas of philosophical thought. In *The Meaning of Beauty* (Richards & Toulmin, 1929), he advances a theory of aesthetics. *The Nature of the World* (Oxford, 1940) is an essay in phenomenalist metaphysics (philosophical phenomenalism holds that phenomena are the only objects of knowledge). *The Theory of Knowledge and Existence* (Oxford, 1933) was praised by *New Statesman and Nation* reviewers for showing "clear exposition and intellectual candor . . . no jargon, no idle parade of technicalities and no reluctance to admit that proof is often impossible and explanation no more than frank acceptance of inexplicable fact."

The conception of moral law that Stace presents in *The Concept of Morals* (Macmillan, 1937) is empirically derived and universal. It is not based on some "absolute" standard, nor is it hopelessly relativistic, but rests on the recognition of the intrinsic equality of all persons as persons. In *The Destiny of Western Man* (1942), which won a $2,500 Reynal & Hitchcock Prize, Stace elaborates on the theme. The book was published at a time when fascistic ideology was challenging the democratic way of life.

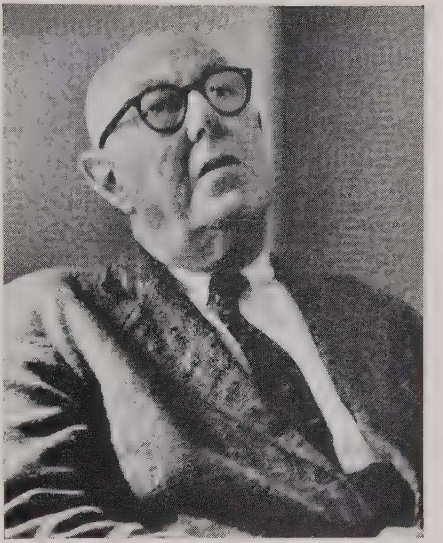
According to Stace, the sanctity of the individual and the goal of personal happiness and fulfillment are taken for granted by nations with a history of democratic thought and institutions. Disagreement usually takes place over the best means to adopt to achieve these ends. Fascism, however, rejects these goals. For the primacy of reason derived from the Greek tradition and the primacy of sympathy derived from the Christian tradition, it substitutes the primacy of the will.

Because it seemed impossible to prove the superiority of democracy over fascism, many persons retreated to a despairing ethical and moral relativism. Stace contended that "every set of ideals, moral or political, is an outgrowth of some theory—whether explicitly set forth or unconsciously assumed—about the *nature of man.*" He based his defense of basic democratic tenets on the assumption that the natural man prefers living to dying.

Each man, Stace believes, values his own life as infinitely precious. A reasonable and sympathetic person realizes that another's life is equally valuable to himself. A society that embodies these feelings protects its members by guaranteeing the sanctity of every person under law for his natural life span. Under fascist rule, the individual holds no guarantee of his own safety. An opponent with a stronger will may prevail over him at any time. The choice is thus between a system that protects life and one in which death is constantly imminent. Even the fascist usually prefers living to dying. For the average individual, Stace notes, a society that sustains life is "objectively" better than one that does not.

In general, Stace adheres to the philosophical doctrine of naturalism, which views the world and man's relation to it as being governed by only natural (as opposed to supernatural) laws. He feels, however, that there must certainly be natural laws that man has not yet discovered—such as those involved perhaps in the phenomena of extrasensory perception. In September 1948 he occasioned much controversy when he contributed the article "Man Against Darkness" to the *Atlantic Monthly.* Since the article espoused the naturalistic point of view, it was attacked from many pulpits as atheistic.

Stace does not, however, deny the validity of religious experience. In his preface to *Time and Eternity* (Princeton, 1952), he calls the book "a defense of religion. . . .I do not in this book retract naturalism by a jot or a tittle. On the contrary, I reaffirm it in toto. But I endeavor to add to it that other half of the truth which I now think naturalism misses." Stace, who is familiar with Eastern as well as Occidental religious thought, equates religion with the mystical experience, where God may be apprehended only through direct intuition. In addition to *Time and Eternity* and *Religion and the Modern Mind* (Lippincott, 1952), Stace wrote *Mysticism and Philosophy* (Lippincott, 1960), in which he examines excerpts from mystical writings (ancient and modern) and relates the mystical experience to philosophical questions of logic, language, the nature of self, immortality, and ethics.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W. T. STACE

In 1959 Stace was one of ten scholars who received $10,000 American Council of Learned Societies prizes for distinguished scholarship in the humanities. He has been a visiting professor of philosophy at various American universities. In 1960 he was acting Mellon Professor at the University of Pittsburgh. In 1952 he spent a six-month sabbatical in Ireland, where he gave the Donellan lectures on mysticism and religion at the University of Dublin. In 1950 he lectured on contemporary values at the University of Nebraska. "Mysticism and Human Reason," a lecture he gave at the University of Arizona was published in book form in 1955 by the University of Arizona Press. He has also written a long poem entitled *The Gate of Silence* (Beacon 1952).

W. T. Stace married Adelaide Vaughan Cooke in 1910. They had one daughter, Beryl Mary Cynthia (Stace) McGarvey. Stace was divorced from his first wife in 1924 and was married to Blanche Bianca Beven in 1925. They had a son, Noel John Stace, who is deceased, and a daughter, Jennifer Jean (Stace) Dawson.

STACE, W. T.—*Continued*

Stace, who has been called a "shy, retiring scholar," has gray eyes and brown-white hair. He is over six feet three inches tall and weighs about 185 pounds.

"My approach to philosophy," Stace says in *Mysticism and Philosophy,* "is that of an empiricist and an analyst. But as an empiricist, I do not hold that all experience must necessarily be reducible to sense experience. And as an analyst I do not hold that analysis is the sole business of philosophy. I attach the greatest value to what was once called speculative philosophy but consider that analysis is an essential instrument of it. Analysis can be made an end in itself. But I prefer to use it as a preparatory step toward discovery of truth."

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STAHR, ELVIS J(ACOB), JR. Mar. 9, 1916- United States Secretary of the Army; lawyer; educator

Address: b. The Pentagon, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 1549 University Ave., Morgantown, W.Va.

The Secretary of the Army in the Kennedy administration, Elvis J. Stahr, Jr., is a distinguished lawyer and educator who has taken a leave of absence from West Virginia University, of which he had been president since February 1959. Previously he was a practising lawyer; professor of law, provost, and dean of the College of Law of the University of Kentucky; and vice-chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh. During World War II he performed notable service as an Army officer in the China-Burma-India theater of operations, and at the time of the Korean War he served as a special assistant with the Department of the Army. As Secretary of the Army, Stahr is of subcabinet rank, responsible to Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, but he has direct access to the President of the United States. He was sworn into office on January 24, 1961, replacing Wilber M. Brucker.

Elvis Jacob Stahr, Jr., was born in Hickman, Kentucky on March 9, 1916, to Judge Elvis Jacob and Mary Anne (McDaniel) Stahr. After graduating from Hickman High School he entered the University of Kentucky, where he majored in English literature and made the best scholastic record (straight "A" for four years) of any undergraduate in the history of that institution. A member of Phi Beta Kappa and a cadet colonel of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, he also won the 1936 Balfour National Award as the outstanding undergraduate of his social fraternity, Sigma Chi, as well as the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Medallion of the New York Southern Society. In 1936, at the age of twenty, he received the B.A. degree with the highest honors.

Following graduation, Stahr went to England on a Rhodes Scholarship, taking up residence at Merton College, Oxford University for the study of law. He took a second class in jurisprudence and received the B.A. degree in 1938. Continuing at Oxford for an additional year, he was awarded the Bachelor of Civil Law degree in 1939. During his stay abroad he visited fifteen countries.

On his return to the United States in 1939, Stahr became an associate of the New York City law firm of Mudge, Stern, Williams & Tucker (later known as Mudge, Stern, Baldwin & Todd), which specialized in banking and corporation law. In 1940 he was admitted to the New York State bar. On the basis of the record he had earned with the ROTC as a student, Stahr was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry, Officers Reserve Corps, on December 3, 1940, and in the following year was ordered to extended active duty. He completed the basic course at The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, and then served there as a weapons instructor. In 1943 he was sent as an officer-student to Yale University, where he earned a diploma in the Chinese language. In the same year he also received his M.A. degree.

During the next two years Stahr saw overseas service, first in North Africa and later as a combat liaison officer with the Chinese Combat Command in the China-Burma-India theater. He participated in the China offensive and the Burma-India campaign. He received the Bronze Star Medal and oak leaf cluster; was twice decorated with the Chinese Special Breast Order of Yun Hui; and was awarded the Chinese Army-Navy-Air Force Medal, first class. In March 1946 he reverted to inactive status with the rank of lieutenant colonel, but remained a member of the Ready Reserve.

After his military service, Stahr returned to his former New York City law firm, where he practised as a senior associate, until his appointment in 1947 as associate professor of law at his alma mater, the University of Kentucky. In 1948 he was admitted to the Kentucky bar, and in the same year he was advanced to a full professorship and appointed dean of the College of Law. He was later admitted to the bars of the United States Supreme Court and United States Court of Military Appeals. From 1949 to 1951 Stahr served on the Kentucky Constitutional Review Commission, and he was vice-chairman of the commission from 1952 to 1956.

Stahr took a leave of absence from his academic duties in June 1951 when he was recalled to Washington to serve for sixteen months as special assistant for reserve forces to Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, Jr. In the summer of 1953 he was again recalled to Washington as a consultant to the Assistant Secretary of the Army for manpower and reserve forces. For these services he was awarded the Department of the Army Certificate of Meritorious Civilian Service.

In 1954 Stahr was named provost of the University of Kentucky, serving concurrently as dean of the College of Law. In the following year he served as chairman of the Governor of Kentucky's Committee on Rehabilitation of the Handicapped. In September 1956 he again took a leave of absence from the University of Kentucky to become executive director of President Eisenhower's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, which conducted a six-month study of various aspects of higher education.

Stahr left the University of Kentucky to become vice-chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on July 1, 1957. He was appointed president of West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, on February 1, 1959, the youngest man to hold this position in over half a century. In 1960 he served as chairman of the committee on national defense of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities.

On January 14, 1961 President-elect John F. Kennedy confirmed his selection of Elvis J. Stahr, Jr., as Secretary of the Army in the incoming administration. After approval by the United States Senate on January 23, Stahr was sworn into office on January 24, 1961. He has taken a leave of absence from his position as president of West Virginia University.

Under the National Security Act of 1947 the Department of War (originally created in 1789) was designated the Department of the Army, and the Air Force was separated from it. The 1949 amendments to this act established the Department of Defense as an executive department of the government, and provided that the departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force be military departments within the Department of Defense.

At a hearing of the House Armed Services Committee on February 24, 1961, Stahr joined the Army Chief of Staff, General George B. Decker, in appealing for speedy production of the Army's Nike-Zeus antimissile missile, and warned of the increasing long-range missile developments and weapons modernization program of the Soviet Union. Although there was some controversy over the directive of March 6, 1961 by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, assigning the greater part of the responsibility for space research to the Air Force, Stahr was not particularly disturbed by the directive. Testifying before the House Science and Astronautics Committee on March 20, 1961, he expressed the belief that the directive gave sufficient scope to the Army. He conceded that the program recommended by the directive might be more economical and that it could eliminate duplication. He declared, however, that if the Army's interests were at any time not adequately served, Secretary McNamara "will hear from us loud and clear."

In a message to all Army commands, on April 1, 1961, Stahr responded favorably to President Kennedy's new defense budget, which requested increased funds to handle limited wars. He declared that the President's stated principles were merely "a beginning toward achieving our goals for the Army of the future," but that they "make it clear that our ability to deter all forms of armed aggression, and to deal with localized wars, will be major objectives for the years just ahead." On a visit to Germany in May 1961, Stahr affirmed the determination of the United States to maintain its armed forces in West Berlin as long as necessary.

U.S. Army

ELVIS J. STAHR, JR.

Stahr has written articles, book reviews, and speeches that have been published in various periodicals, including the *Kentucky State Bar Journal* and the *Congressional Record.* He has received honorary LL.D. degrees from Waynesburg College in Pennsylvania and West Virginia Wesleyan College. In 1948 he was selected as one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men of America by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the American, Kentucky State, and New York City bar associations, the American Law Institute, the American Judicature Society, the Academy of Political Science, the Institute of Judicial Administration, the American Association of University Professors, and the National Education Association.

His numerous affiliations also include the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, American Legion, Reserve Officers Association, Association of American Rhodes Scholars, and Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels. His fraternities are Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Chi, Omicron Delta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi, Tau Kappa Alpha, and the Order of the Coif. Stahr is a Rotarian and a director of the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce. He has served on the West Virginia Centennial Commission and is a director of the Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His religious faith is that of the Disciples of Christ, and he is an elder of the First Christian Church of Morgantown, West Virginia. Tennis and travel are his favorite recreations.

(Continued next page)

STAHR, ELVIS J., JR.—*Continued*

On June 28, 1946 Elvis J. Stahr, Jr., married Dorothy Howland Berkfield of New York City. The Stahrs have one daughter, Stephanie Ann, and two sons, Stuart Edward Winston and Bradford Lanier. Stahr told Dorothy McCardle of the Washington *Post and Times Herald* some weeks after he took office: "I can see that my chief worry in Washington will be finding time to spend at home with our three young children."

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STAINBACK, INGRAM MACKLIN May 12, 1883-Apr. 12, 1961 Former Governor of Hawaii (1942-51); associate justice of Hawaii Supreme Court; judge of the United States District Court for Hawaii (1940-42); lawyer; Democrat. See *Current Biography* (December) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 Ap 13 '61

STEVENSON, ADLAI E(WING) Feb. 5, 1900- United States Representative to the United Nations; political leader

Address: b. United States Mission to the United Nations, 799 United Nations Plaza, New York 17; h. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, E. 50th St. and Park Ave., New York 22; Libertyville, Ill.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1949.

When Adlai E. Stevenson was named United States Representative to the United Nations in December 1960, observers warned of the difficult task confronting him. The international organization, beset by financial difficulties, the Congo crisis, and cold war dissensions, seemed more endangered than at any time in its history. Moreover, in view of the newly admitted African nations, the West's position of leadership appeared in doubt. Now, it is widely agreed that Stevenson has exercised consummate diplomacy in alleviating some of these strains. In the post Stevenson has cabinet rank and the title of Ambassador.

Politically unknown when he entered (and won) the race for Governor of Illinois in 1948, Stevenson was drafted by the Democratic party to be its Presidential candidate four years later. The discernment, idealism, and articulateness he evidenced as the Democratic standard-bearer in 1952 and again in 1956 won him more than 25,000,000 votes. Before becoming Governor, he had enjoyed an eminent reputation in government circles in the United States and abroad. Instrumental in giving the United Nations its start in 1945 and 1946, Stevenson returned in a crucial hour to ensure its continuance.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson, the son of Lewis Green and Helen Louise (Davis) Stevenson, was born on February 5, 1900 in Los Angeles, where his father was assistant general manager of William Randolph Hearst's Los Angeles *Examiner*. Lewis Stevenson was also manager of Hearst gold and copper mines in the Southwest and of his aunt's forty-nine farms in Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, as well as secretary of state of Illinois. Adlai's grandfather, for whom he was named, was Vice-President of the United States during Grover Cleveland's second term. Jesse W. Fell, his great-grandfather, was a close friend of Lincoln and the first to suggest that Lincoln run for the Presidency. Adlai and his sister, Elizabeth Davis Stevenson (Mrs. Ernest L. Ives), are the fifth generation of their family to have lived in Illinois.

Stevenson attended public school in Bloomington, Illinois; the high school of Illinois State Normal University (founded by Jesse Fell) in Normal, Illinois; and the Choate School in Wallingford, Connecticut. He first visited Europe when he was about eleven years old and attended school at Lausanne, Switzerland, finding an opportunity to improve his command of French. At Choate he became editor of the *Choate News* and president of St. Andrews, the nondenominational religious society. After two years at this school, in 1918, he enlisted as an apprentice seaman in a naval training unit at Princeton, New Jersey.

Discharged in January 1919, Stevenson entered Princeton University, where he majored in history, became managing editor of the *Daily Princetonian*, and was elected to the Senior Council. After taking a B.A. degree in 1922, he spent two years at Harvard Law School. In 1924, following the death of his uncle Hibbard O. Davis and the resulting legal tangle over inheritance of the *Daily Pantagraph* (a Bloomington paper founded by Jesse Fell), Stevenson and his cousin Davis C. Merwin went to work for the newspaper. While keeping an eye on *Pantagraph* affairs and gaining reportorial experience, Stevenson commuted to Chicago to complete his final year of law school at Northwestern University, from which he received his J.D. degree in 1926.

Admitted to the Illinois bar in 1926, Stevenson visited Russia and the Balkans as a reporter before settling down to practise law with the Chicago firm of Cutting, Moore & Sidley in 1927. Four years later he went to Washington as special counsel in the newly established Agricultural Adjustment Administration. At the end of the year he transferred to the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, and then, in the autumn of 1934, he rejoined the Chicago law firm.

His interest in world affairs had led Stevenson in the early 1930's to join the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. Under his direction this group expanded into a major civic organization, and, as president for several years, Stevenson met many visiting dignitaries from abroad. At a time when isolationism was rife in the Midwest, he became Chicago chairman of the William Allen White Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. From July 1941 to April 1944 he served as special assistant and counsel to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. In 1943, at President Roosevelt's request, he led a Foreign Economic Administration mission to Italy that was charged with planning the rehabilitation of that country, and the following year he served as a member of an Army Air Forces survey mission in London and on the Continent.

Back in Washington in February 1945, Stevenson worked as assistant to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., helping to plan for the United Nations organizing conference. He attended the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco as adviser and press spokesman for the United States delegation. Later that year, he went to London as deputy to Stettinius, whom he then succeeded as chief—with the rank of Minister—of the United States delegation at the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations. At the first meeting of the General Assembly in London early in 1946, Stevenson served as senior adviser to the American delegation. He was a delegate at the second and third sessions in 1946 and 1947 in New York.

In December 1947 the chairman of the Cook County Democratic Committee, Jacob M. Arvey, proposed that Stevenson run for the governorship of Illinois, but even before that, Stevenson had considered entering politics. Although almost unknown in his home state before the campaign, in the November 1948 election he received an unprecedented plurality of 572,067 votes.

"My brother and I were brought up in the tradition that politics and public service should be high and honorable callings in a democracy," Elizabeth Stevenson Ives wrote in *My Brother Adlai* (Morrow, 1956). Acting on the principle that state administrations should solve their own problems without relying unduly on federal aid and staunchly resisting political pressures, Governor Stevenson effected many notable reforms in his four-year term, from 1949 to 1953. He changed the state police force from a body of purely political appointees to an effective working force, chosen on a merit system and composed equally of Republicans and Democrats. That force later helped him smash the organized gambling interests that had long flourished in Illinois.

Under his direction, an overcrowded and understaffed network of mental hospitals was transformed into a model system, and state aid to local schools was more than doubled. He began a ten-year state highway modernization program and taxed trucks on a ton-mile basis. After abolishing some 1,300 unnecessary government jobs, he raised the salaries of legitimate civil employees. In all, about two-thirds of his recommended program was enacted.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON

By January 1952, when President Truman asked Stevenson to a two-hour private conference in Washington, Stevenson had emerged as a prominent figure in the Democratic party. *Time* featured him in a cover story that month (January 28, 1952), and a tide of party and public speculation on Stevenson's possible candidacy for the Presidency swept the nation. Stevenson himself had already agreed to seek a second term as Governor of Illinois.

In April he told the press: "I have been urged to announce my candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President, but . . . I cannot run for two offices at the same time. . . . In these somber years the hopes of mankind dwell with the President of the United States. From such dread responsibility one does not shrink in fear, self-interest or humility. But great political parties, like great nations, have no indispensable man. . . ." A few days later he added: "I just [want] to keep my commitments to my friends and followers in Illinois and finish the work we have started. Illinois means a great deal to me. My family have lived and flourished here for over a hundred years. I'll be content if I can leave the state government a lot better than I found it and I think I can."

Despite these disavowals, Stevenson was nominated on the third ballot as Presidential candidate by the 1952 Democratic National Convention in one of the few genuine drafts in American political history. In his speech of acceptance he urged: "Let's talk sense to the American people. Let's tell them the truth, that there are no gains without pains, that we are now on the eve of great decisions, not easy decisions . . . but a long, patient, costly struggle which alone can assure triumph over the great enemies of

STEVENSON, ADLAI E.—*Continued*

man—war, poverty and tyranny—and the assaults upon human dignity which are the most grievous consequences of each." Many of his self-written campaign addresses, which impressed listeners by their eloquence and wit, are collected in *Major Campaign Speeches of Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952* (Random House, 1953).

Stevenson is regarded as an egghead because of his extraordinary articulateness and his tremendous appeal on college campuses and among independent liberals. He believes that "candidates for important offices . . . should not treat us as fourteen-year-olds but as adults, challenging us, in the ancient tradition of all civilized people, with the assumption that we should and can and will respond to the appeal of reason and imagination."

In both of his Presidential races Stevenson lost to Dwight D. Eisenhower; in 1952 he polled 27,312,217 votes and four years later, 26,031,322. In the eight years from 1953 to 1960, as titular head of his party, he continued to comment on important domestic and foreign problems. Many of his articles and speeches have been published in *Speeches* (Random House, 1952), *Call to Greatness* (Harper, 1954), *What I Think* (Harper, 1956), *The New America* (Harper, 1957), *Putting First Things First, A Democratic View* (Random House, 1960), and *Adlai's Almanac; The Wit and Wisdom of Stevenson of Illinois* (Schuman, 1952), compiled by Bessie R. James and Mary Waterstreet. In 1960 the development of a strong national draft-Stevenson movement (not endorsed by him) gave weight to Marquis W. Childs' statement in the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (April 5, 1960) that "holding no public office for nearly eight years, he has nevertheless remained a symbol of what American leadership can mean in intellect, idealism and courage."

From 1955 through 1960 Stevenson was a partner of a law firm known as Stevenson, Rifkind & Wirtz in Chicago, and Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison in New York. He worked on international legal problems of American businesses. He traveled often, partly on business, and he visited Africa in 1955 and 1957; Europe, Scandinavia, and Russia (including Siberia and Central Asia) in 1958; Latin America in 1960; and made a trip around the world in 1953. In *Friends and Enemies; What I Learned in Russia* (Harper, 1959) Stevenson describes his 1958 visit to the U.S.S.R. with characteristic insight and moderation.

On December 12, 1960 John F. Kennedy named Adlai E. Stevenson United States Ambassador to the United Nations with cabinet rank. Since officially taking up his duties at the United Nations on January 23, 1961, Stevenson has acquired the respect of American observers because of the manner in which he has familiarized himself with complex international issues and sought out personal meetings with foreign diplomats.

Although he has tried to avoid cold war polemics, he has not hesitated to rebuke the U.S.S.R. for its attacks on the Secretariat and on Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld and for its intervention in the Congo and other areas. He was able to obtain Soviet agreement to lighten the fifteenth General Assembly session agenda by postponing disarmament discussions, thereby providing, as he said, a respite to improve the international climate. In March 1961 the United States, through Stevenson, offered twenty-four African countries American aid through the U.N. for long-range development programs. The same month he astonished Security Council members by voting with the U.S.S.R. on a resolution for U.N. investigation of Portuguese suppression of riots in its African colony of Angola. Other Western nations had abstained.

In June 1961 President Kennedy sent Stevenson on a tour of ten South American countries to study conditions and to discuss the proposed Alliance-for-Progress program that extended economic aid to Latin America. Returning on June 22, Stevenson reported an intensification of economic problems, a deepening of political instability, and a growing danger from Communist agitation.

In 1945 Stevenson received the Navy's Distinguished Service Award and he holds honorary degrees from Princeton and Oxford universities and many other American and foreign universities. The Jewish Theological Seminary of America honored the statesman in 1961 by establishing the Adlai E. Stevenson Foundation for the encouragement of the study of ethics.

On December 1, 1928 Adlai E. Stevenson married Ellen Borden, the daughter of John Borden, financier, lawyer, and explorer. Mrs. Stevenson divorced her husband in 1949. They have three sons, Adlai Ewing, Borden, and John Fell, and several grandchildren. Stevenson is a Unitarian. He has blue eyes and brown hair, stands about five feet ten inches tall, and wears horn-rimmed glasses for close work. Once an excellent golfer, he still likes shooting ducks and pheasants. Away from the storm of international politics, he enjoys the quiet of his small farm in Libertyville, Illinois.

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Ives, Elizabeth Stevenson and Dolson, Hildegarde. My brother Adlai (1956)

STRAUS, NATHAN May 27, 1889-Sept. 12, 1961 Former administrator of the United States Housing Authority (1937-42); president (1943-59) and chairman (since 1959) of radio station WMCA; Democratic state senator of New York (1921-26). See *Current Biography* (May) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ S 14 '61

TAFAWA BALEWA, SIR ABUBAKAR *See* Balewa, Sir Abubakar Tafawa

TATI, JACQUES (tă-tē′) Oct. 9, 1908-
French motion picture actor, director, and producer

Address: b. 44 Champs-Elysées, Paris 8ᵉ, France; h. 30 rue de Penthièvre, Paris 8ᵉ, France

Like other creators of original and unique comedy, Jacques Tati has been compared to Charlie Chaplin, Buster Keaton, and Mack Sennett. He is the author, director, and star of the French films *Les Vacances de Monsieur Hulot* (1952) and *Mon Oncle* (1958). As kaleidoscopes of hilarity and satire, they remind movie-goers of some of the American silent films and resemble them also in the techniques of the art of making movies.

A pantomimist, Tati says little, if anything, in his pictures, but he uses dialogue as part of his humorous sound effects, rather than for wit. In his tolerant, good-natured satire, he depends, aside from natural pantomime, upon a variety of humor that includes slapstick and whimsey. In 1959 *Mon Oncle* won the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences Award for the best foreign language picture of the preceding year.

Jacques Tati was born Jacques Tatischeff at Pecq (Seine-et-Oise), France on October 9, 1908, the grandson of Count Dimitri Tatischeff, an attaché at the Russian Embassy in Paris who had married a French woman. Tati's maternal grandfather, who was Dutch, owned a picture-framing shop in Paris and is said to have framed pictures for Toulouse-Lautrec. Having himself become interested in the business, Tati's father tried to teach Jacques the art of picture framing, had him attend a trade school in France, and then sent him at the age of sixteen to London to serve an apprenticeship with an English picture framer.

Enthusiastic about sports rather than picture framing, the tall youth devoted himself to learning to play Rugby and subsequently became a member of the first division Rugby team of the Racing Club of France. He also played tennis and belonged to a rowing crew. Tati, who was later to find comic elements in all aspects of life, saw a delightful ridiculousness in the gestures and facial expressions of Rugby players during a game. His imitations of his teammates and the referees led him from the playing field to the music hall in 1931 when his friends persuaded him that the sports pantomime that he had been giving for private entertainment would win the applause of a larger audience.

Among those impressed by Tati's "Pantomimes Sportives" was the novelist Colette, who wrote: "This astonishing artist has invented something, something which participates in the dance, in sport and in satire and the living stage. He has invented a composite being: the player, the ball and the racket; the ball and the goal-keeper; the boxer and the opponent; the cycle and the cyclist." His promise of success was sure, but it was not until 1934 that he had a chance to appear on a bill at the Ritz with Maurice Chevalier and Mistinguett. After that, he was in demand at music halls and circuses in many parts of Europe.

Wide World

JACQUES TATI

At the same time, Tati was beginning a career in motion pictures as an actor, writer, director, and producer that has developed without check except when he served in the French infantry at the outbreak of World War II. His first short film, *Oscar, Champion de Tennis,* had been made in 1931. He became a co-director in 1933 of Gêrant de Cady-Films and was the writer and producer of *On demande une brute* (1934), *Gai dimanche* (1935), and *Soigne ton gauche* (1936) with René Clément. He took the part of the phantom in Claude Autant-Lara's *Sylvie et le fantôme* (1945) and also acted in Paul Graetz's *Le Diable de corps* (1946).

One of the postwar motion pictures that Tati directed was *L'École des facteurs,* a short film from which he conceived the idea for *Jour de fête* (1949). Working as director, co-author, and star, he spent a year and a half making *Jour de fête,* which won the Prix du Scénario à la Biennale de Venise in 1949 and the Grand Prix du Cinéma Français in 1950.

When *The Big Day,* the English version of *Jour de fête,* was released in New York in 1952, critics welcomed it as a departure from the suave comedy that they had come to expect from French films. Portraying an addleheaded bicycling postman who tries to bring the efficiency of the United States postal service to the village of Saint Severe-sur-Indre, Tati recalled the farce and "muscular mischief" of the Mack Sennett comedies. The gags and burlesque of *Jour de fête* were perhaps more effective as hilarious comedy than as satire, but with his cheerful ribbing of provincial manners, Tati gave warning of what was still to come.

(Continued next page)

TATI, JACQUES—*Continued*

Another year and a half or more passed before Tati was ready, in 1952, with his *Les Vacances de Monsieur Hulot (Mr. Hulot's Holiday),* which he wrote in collaboration with Henri Marquet, directed, and in which he played the leading role. Described as a comic masterpiece and as a milestone in French motion-picture production, in 1953 it was awarded the Grand Prix de la Critique Internationale à Cannes and the Prix Louis-Delluc.

Les Vacances de Monsieur Hulot reportedly cost less than $215,000 to make and during its first run in Paris earned more than twice that amount, before playing to packed houses in French towns and being sent abroad. More or less incoherent in story, the film lampoons French middle-class seaside resorts through dozens of vignettes of its people and activities: a series of caricatures and comic catastrophes.

The Mr. Hulot that Jacques Tati created is a long-legged, brisk, bumbling bachelor, who insists upon being amiable. In all his simple-minded *joie de vivre* he returned to the screen in 1958 in *Mon Oncle,* produced by Specta-Alter Films in association with Films del Centaure of France. Tati, who was co-author and director, also had the title role. *My Uncle, Mr. Hulot,* the English version, is not a dubbed form of the French movie, but an original English film using the same actors. Both the French and English productions were released in New York in November 1958.

Like *Les Vacances de Monsieur Hulot, Mon Oncle* has very little plot or dialogue. With sly insinuations, tiny gags, and occasional outright slapstick, Tati satirizes the dehumanizing effects of supermechanization and specialization at home and at work. The theme invited comparison with Chaplin's *Modern Times* (1936). A number of reviewers felt that Tati had pressed his "serious" point too often and too long, agreeing in effect with Bosley Crowther's observation: "After you've pushed one button and one modernistic face, you've pushed them all" (New York *Times,* November 4, 1958). For Tati as a comedian, however, critical praise was unreserved.

In France, *Mon Oncle* won the Prix Spécial du Jury au Festival de Cannes (1958) and the Prix Méliès (1958). In the United States, it was named the best foreign language film of 1958 by the New York Film Critics, and in April 1959 it was awarded the Oscar of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences as the best foreign language picture of 1958.

Tati likes to take his own deliberate time making his pictures. Rather than using a mobile camera, he sets his camera in one position, waiting to capture an onlooker's glimpse of a bustling scene of little actions that symbolize entire areas of experience, to catch as quickly as they happen episodes that look natural rather than contrived, and to use whenever possible nonprofessional actors who as men on the street will not distract from the total effect. He has said that W. C. Fields is his favorite comedian.

During his visits to New York for the American premières of his films, Jacques Tati had several press interviews in which he was compared and contrasted with Mr. Hulot. Reporters noticed his "soft brown eyes" and his "expression of perpetual pleased surprise." He is also said to be "droopy-lidded" and to have a "gentle smile" and to speak a "courtly" English. Other interviewers saw him as a sophisticate, especially serious and aware in his efforts to make pretense and self-importance the targets of his humor.

Jacques Tati stands six feet four inches tall, weighs over 200 pounds, and has short graying hair. He is married to Micheline (Winter) Tati and has two children. Sophie and Pierre. The family lives near the Champs-Elysées in a redecorated old coach house. One of Tati's recreations is listening to the music of Tchaikovsky. Asked about his views on movie making during an interview for the Los Angeles *Times* (December 19, 1958), he said: "The cinema has become too commercial. Producers want to be sure they will get their money back. . . . I like free artistic control. I'm a painter who paints what he wants. If it isn't a good painting it still is mine. The future of the cinema is with the independent producer. It always has been."

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TAYLOR, MAXWELL D(AVENPORT) Aug. 26, 1901- Military Representative of the President of the United States; Army officer

Address: b. The White House Office, Washington, 25, D.C.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article that appeared in *Current Biography* in 1946.

An important new position was added to the executive branch of the United States government on July 1, 1961, when General Maxwell D. Taylor, who had retired from the Army in 1959, returned to active service with the title of Military Representative of the President. As a paratroop commander in World War II, Taylor played a major role in the Sicilian and Italian campaigns. He participated in the airborne invasions of Normandy and Holland and in campaigns in the Ardennes and Central Europe. He subsequently served as superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, commander of the American Military Government in Berlin, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Administration of the Army, and United States and United Nations commander in Korea and the Far East.

Appointed Chief of Staff of the United States Army in 1955, Taylor advocated building up of the Army's conventional forces for limited warfare, and he opposed the reliance upon massive nuclear retaliation that was favored by the Eisenhower administration. He was called out of retirement in mid-1961 by President John F. Kennedy, whose views on military matters correspond closely with his own. In his new role, Taylor is the chief adviser and representative of the President in his capacity as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces.

Maxwell Davenport Taylor was born in Keytesville, in north-central Missouri, on August 26, 1901, the only child of John Earle Maxwell and Pearle (Davenport) Taylor. His father was an attorney for the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company. The child Max was greatly influenced by the Civil War stories told by his maternal grandfather, a Confederate cavalry veteran, and at the age of five he announced his ambition to go to West Point. At Northeast High School in Kansas City, Missouri he got straight E's (for Excellent) in Latin, Greek, and Spanish. Many years later he wrote that the most valuable experience in preparing for his career had been his membership in the society of debate at Northeast High. He graduated in 1917, before he had reached the age of sixteen, and then went on to Kansas City Junior College.

While making arrangements to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, Taylor also took entrance examinations for the United States Naval Academy, but failed because he did not know enough geography. "If the Strait of Malacca had been in Europe," he said later, "I might have been an admiral instead of a general." At the Military Academy, Taylor became cadet captain and captain of the tennis team, and was described by an undergraduate publication as "one of the most learned members of the class." He graduated in 1922 with a B.S. degree, the youngest member of his class, and in fourth place from the top academically. Commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, he studied for one year at the Engineer School in Fort Humphreys, Virginia. He subsequently served with the 17th Engineers at Camp Meade, Maryland; the 3d Engineers at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; and the 6th Engineers at Camp Lewis, Washington, before transferring to the 10th Field Artillery in 1926.

Advancement was slow in the period between World War I and World War II, and it was not until 1935 that Taylor attained the rank of captain. In 1927 he had been sent to Paris to perfect his knowledge of French, and from 1927 to 1932 he served as instructor of French and assistant professor of Spanish at West Point. After attending the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma in 1932-33 and the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas from 1933 to 1935, Taylor was sent to Tokyo, where he was attached to the United States Embassy as a student of the Japanese language. While there, he wrote a confidential report on the Japanese army, which was used for the instruction of troops, after Pearl Harbor. Before his recall to the United States in 1939, he also served briefly as assistant military attaché at Peiping.

Department of the Army

GEN. MAXWELL D. TAYLOR (Ret.)

In June 1939 Taylor entered the Army War College in Washington, D.C., and in June 1940 he accompanied General M. B. Ridgway on a Hemisphere defense mission that covered nine Latin American countries. In December 1940 Taylor, now a major, took command of the 12th Field Artillery Battalion at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and in July 1941 he was assigned to serve as assistant secretary to the War Department General Staff in Washington, D.C. In July 1942 Taylor was reassigned to General Ridgway, to serve as chief of staff of the 82d Infantry Division at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. The 82d had been chosen as the nucleus for the Army's first two airborne divisions, and Taylor, as he later said, became a paratrooper "entirely by accident."

Promoted from colonel to brigadier general (temporary) on December 4, 1942, Taylor became artillery commander of the 82d Airborne Division, and in March 1943 he went overseas with his division, participating in the Sicilian and Italian campaigns. In September 1943 Taylor volunteered for what has been regarded as one of the most dangerous missions of the war. The Italians, under Marshal Pietro Badoglio, had just surrendered secretly to the Allies, and an airborne landing on Rome was planned to take place simultaneously with the surrender announcement.

To establish liaison with Italian authorities and to determine the feasibility of the airborne landing, Taylor and Air Corps Colonel William T. Gardiner landed at the Italian port of Gaeta by boat and made their way to Rome behind enemy lines. After finding that the Italians were unable to give sufficient support against German strength in this area, Taylor called off the landing by radio. General Dwight D. Eisenhower later wrote of Taylor's feat in *Crusade in Europe* (Doubleday, 1948): "The risks he ran were greater than I asked any other agent

TAYLOR, MAXWELL D.—*Continued*

or emissary to undertake during the war. He carried weighty responsibilities and discharged them with unerring judgement, and every minute was in imminent danger of discovery or death."

After serving as senior United States member of the Allied Control Commission in contact with Italian authorities, Taylor, in March 1944, assumed command of the 101st Airborne Division, and was promoted to major general (temporary) on May 31, 1944. On D-Day, June 6, 1944, before dawn, Taylor parachuted with his division into Normandy and became the first American general to fight in France during World War II. On September 17, 1944 he led the 101st in the airborne invasion of Holland, and was wounded in this campaign. He was back in the United States on a special mission when the 101st Airborne Division, under its assistant commander, Brigadier General Anthony C. McAuliffe, was trapped by the Germans at Bastogne in December 1944. Taylor promptly flew back to Europe, made his way through German fire to Bastogne in a jeep, and commanded his division through the rest of the Battle of the Bulge.

In September 1945 Taylor was installed as superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, the second-youngest man to hold the position. In the next three and a half years he completely overhauled the curriculum, placing a greater emphasis upon the liberal arts and the social sciences. He instituted special courses in military leadership, the essentials of which he listed as character and example, devotion to soldiers under command, human understanding, and professional competence. He de-emphasized football by dropping the annual game with Notre Dame, but he also stressed physical fitness. "No pot belly will ever lead the corps of cadets," read a notice he placed in the locker room.

In January 1949 Taylor was appointed Chief of Staff of the American Forces in Europe, with headquarters in Heidelberg, Germany, and in September of that year he became the first commander of the American Military Government in Berlin. He returned to Washington in August 1951, to serve as Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Administration of the Army, with the rank of major general (permanent).

In February 1953 Taylor succeeded General James A. Van Fleet as commander of the Eighth Army in Korea and participated in some bitter fighting during the last few months of the war. After the armistice was signed on July 27, 1953, he instituted a vigorous training program for the troops under his command and took measures to raise the educational level of his men. Under his supervision the exchanges of prisoners of war were carried out and the army of the Republic of Korea was built into a twenty-division force. In November 1953 Taylor initiated the Armed Forces Assistance to Korea program, aimed at helping the Korean people rebuild their war-torn nation. This program became a major project of the Eighth Army, and by the time Taylor left Korea more than 1,200 projects had been completed, and 750 were under way. In November 1954 Taylor took command of all ground forces in Japan, Okinawa, and Korea, and on April 1, 1955, with the rank of full general, he became commander in chief of the Far East Command and the United Nations Command, replacing General John E. Hull.

Returning to Washington, Taylor was sworn in on June 30, 1955 as Chief of Staff of the United States Army, succeeding General M. B. Ridgway, who had alienated President Eisenhower and an economy-minded Defense Department by arguing for a large army. Taylor favored an expanded army capable of flexible response to the threat of attack, in contrast to the principle of massive nuclear retaliation, supported by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Arthur W. Radford. "Nothing we have discovered or . . . expect to discover will reduce the need for brave men to fight our battles," Taylor said in October 1956.

Radford's viewpoint prevailed, and the Eisenhower administration's budget for fiscal 1960 called for an Army strength of 870,000 as against the 925,000 advocated by Taylor. Upon retiring from the Army on July 1, 1959, Taylor said: "For four years I have struggled to modernize the Army, and my success was limited. So I decided I would do one thing for the country and withdraw an obsolescent general from inventory" (*Time,* July 28, 1961).

In his book *The Uncertain Trumpet* (Harper, 1959), Taylor reviews his controversies with the Eisenhower administration and calls for a thorough reappraisal of military policy. He emphasizes the concept of flexible response as a means of providing adequate defense while avoiding nuclear war, and he advocates the replacement of the joint Chiefs of Staff by a single chief of staff with one integrated military budget. He concludes that American military behavior "must be visibly consistent with our conduct in the political, economic, and intellectual fields." Some of Taylor's arguments were used by Kennedy in his 1960 Presidential campaign.

In September 1959 Taylor accepted the chairmanship of the board of the Mexican Light and Power Company Ltd., a Canadian corporation supplying electricity to Mexican communities, and he remained in this position until the company was nationalized by the Mexican government in 1960. In January 1961 he became president of the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, a new cultural development in New York City. Following the Cuban invasion fiasco in April 1961, Taylor was called upon by Kennedy to conduct an investigation of the role of the Central Intelligence Agency in the invasion attempt. In his report to the President, Taylor suggested that the CIA might be permitted to continue small-scale, undercover activities, but that it should not have an operational role in future major undertakings such as the Cuban action.

On July 1, 1961 General Taylor took over the newly established post of Military Representative of the President. Kennedy reportedly had lost faith in the military advice he was getting from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and needed someone close to him to advise him on the military aspects of foreign relations, particularly in view of the Berlin situation and other impending crises. In his new position, Taylor is the President's chief adviser and assisant on military matters and serves as the senior military representative of the President at home and abroad. He also has the responsibility of observing the functions of the government's intelligence apparatus and assuring the President that it meets the needs of the nation. In October 1961 Taylor headed a mission to South Vietnam that studied the Communist threat to that country and the possible deployment of United States troops in the area. Members of the mission also gathered data for a reassessment of the position of the United States in Southeast Asia.

Taylor's American military decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Silver Star with oak leaf cluster, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, and the Purple Heart. His many foreign decorations include the French Croix de Guerre with palm, the Belgian Cross of Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold, the British Distinguished Service Order and Order of the Bath, the Netherlands Militaire Willems Order, and the Military Order of Italy. He is a Commander of the French Legion of Honor and an Honorary Knight Commander of the British Empire. He holds honorary doctorate degrees from New York University, Bowdoin College, the University of Missouri, Williams College, Pennsylvania Military College, Trinity College, and Yale University. Berliners have named a street, the Taylorstrasse, after him.

On January 26, 1925 Maxwell D. Taylor married Lydia Gardner Happer of El Paso, Texas. They have two sons, John Maxwell and Thomas Happer. Taylor is six feet tall and has blue eyes and graying black hair. He has been described as aloof and reserved, and he maintains his military bearing even in civilian clothes. He is a Protestant. Tennis is still his favorite exercise; reading occupies most of his free evenings. Among his favorite books are the plays of Aeschylus in Greek, Goethe in German, Balzac, Shakespeare, Sir James G. Frazer's *The Golden Bough,* and the New Testament.

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TEAGUE, WALTER DORWIN Dec. 18, 1883-Dec. 5, 1960 Industrial designer; consultant and designer for many leading manufacturers like Boeing Airplane Company and General Foods and for world's fairs and other international exhibitions. Author of books on design and other subjects. See *Current Biography* (May) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p41 D 6 '60

TEALE, EDWIN WAY (tēl) June 2, 1899- Writer; naturalist; photographer

Address: b. c/o Dodd, Mead & Co., 432 4th Ave., New York 16; h. "Trail Wood," Hampton, Conn.

The firsthand freshness and sense of adventure of an explorer, together with excellence in the skills of research, writing, and photography, have earned Edwin Way Teale's books the rating of American nature classics. His projected four-volume series, entitled The American Seasons, the major undertaking of his career, covers the natural history of the four seasons and includes all parts of the United States. In the three volumes so far published—*North With the Spring* (1951), *Autumn Across America* (1956), and *Journey Into Summer* (1960)—Teale enlarges the variety of subject, mood, and pace that typifies much of his work in a dozen other books and innumerable contributions to periodicals.

Edwin Way Teale was born on June 2, 1899 in Joliet, Illinois, the only child of Oliver Cromwell Teale, a railroad mechanic, and Clara Louise (Way) Teale, a teacher. He was christened Edwin Alfred Teale, but at the age of twelve changed his name to Edwin Way Teale, which he thought more distinguished and more suitable to a naturalist and author; for earlier in childhood he had decided upon his career.

As a boy, Teale spent his summer vacations at his maternal grandfather's farm, "Lone Oak," in the dune country of northern Indiana, where his lifelong interest in nature began. He has given a nostalgic account of his experiences on the farm in *Dune Boy; The Early Years of a Naturalist* (Dodd, 1943).

Fascinated by all wild life, especially insects, he kept notebooks of his observations of nature, and when he was nine years old he completed a book, unpublished, of twenty-four chapters called "Tales of Lone Oak." Teale's interest in photography also dates from childhood. He picked 20,000 strawberries on his grandfather's farm to earn money to buy a box camera, and for the subject of his first snapshot, he chose a baby cottontail rabbit. Ernest Thompson Seton was one of his favorite authors.

His home in Joliet, near the railroad yards where his father worked, was a far cry from the Indiana dunes. Teale attended Woodland Grade School and the Joliet Township High School, where he played football and excelled in public speaking. At Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana, which he entered after

EDWIN WAY TEALE

graduating from high school in 1918, he also showed proficiency in public speaking, winning a number of contests and becoming a member of the state championship debating team and the relay champion team. English was his major subject, and he was president of the literary society, Ye Anglican. He also served as president of his class and of Student Affairs and was a member of the track team, press club, and yearbook staff.

Upon leaving Earlham with the B.A. degree in 1922, Teale took a position as instructor in public speaking and coach in debating at Friends University in Wichita, Kansas. His abiding ambition was to be a writer in the field of natural history, but he found it difficult to earn a living in the type of work that he preferred. After two years at Friends University, he moved to New York and took courses at Columbia University for the M.A. degree in English, which he received in 1926. In his thesis, "Jefferies' Criticism of Wordsworth and Scott," he gratified his love of both literature and nature.

Meanwhile, in 1925, Teale had become editorial assistant to Dr. Frank Crane, writing syndicated editorials on inspirational subjects. In 1928 he found a job as feature writer on the staff of *Popular Science Monthly,* and for the next thirteen years he wrote articles for that magazine on all phases of science. To get material for his articles he went down in a submarine, traveled across the country in a trailer, visited a scientific crime-detection laboratory, flew with a test pilot in a new type of airplane, and rode with a police radio patrol. His first book, *The Book of Gliders* (Dutton), appeared in 1930.

It was his hobby of photography that enabled Teale to do his first professional work in the field of nature. At his home in Baldwin, Long Island, a suburb of New York City, he began experimenting with photographing insects in which he had induced torpor by putting them in his icebox. In 1937 his first nature book, *Grassroot Jungles* (Dodd), was published, a collection of insect photographs with an accompanying text that led reviewers to compare him to French entomologist J. Henri Fabre. In Teale's imaginative and sympathetic treatment of his subject, his attention not only to fact but to philosophical implications, his recognition of beauty and meaning, and his enthusiasm, *Grassroot Jungles* is the prototype of many of his books.

Teale's *The Junior Book of Insects* (Dutton) and *The Boys' Book of Photography* (Dutton) followed in 1939; and his book about bees, a collection of photographs and compilation of scientific information, *The Golden Throng* (Dodd), was published in 1940. It was not until October 15, 1941, when he resigned from the staff of *Popular Science Monthly,* that he began to make his way entirely as a free-lance writer specializing in natural history. "I was forty-two," he has said, "before I really began doing what I wanted to do all the time."

Since becoming a full-time naturalist, Teale has contributed to more than 100 periodicals, including the *Atlantic Monthly, Reader's Digest,* and *Illustrated London News.* He has continued to build up his photographic file, which now contains between 25,000 and 30,000 nature negatives, and his photographs have been hung in the Royal Photographic Salon in London and elsewhere abroad and in one-man shows in the United States, including a show at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. His photographs illustrate much of his own writing.

With the publication of *Grassroot Jungles,* Teale had begun his long association with Dodd, Mead & Company, the publisher of almost all of his books. Among his early volumes under the Dodd imprint was *Near Horizons* (1942), the story of the origin, development, and purposes of his insect garden in an orchard near his home on Long Island. In his biography of Teale, *Of Nature, Time and Teale* (Dodd, 1960), Edward H. Dodd, Jr., pointed out, "This book in 1942 seems a sort of summing up of Teale's insect experience. Hereafter his horizons became wider, extending to the other fields of nature."

The wider range emerged in *The Lost Woods* (1945), which like *Dune Boy* is largely autobiographical, and in *Days Without Time* (1948), in which insect eggs, ducks, wolves, and trees are among the subjects of Teale's observations, reflections, and storytelling. One chapter concerns a night that he spent during bird migration at the top of the Empire State Building in New York.

For *North With the Spring* (1951), the first in his projected four-volume series on the American seasons, Teale made a 17,000-mile journey, beginning in southern Florida in January and following the spring north to reach the Canadian border on June 21. He traveled 20,000 miles, from Cape Cod to California, for *Autumn Across America* (1956). His 19,000-mile trip for *Journey Into Summer* (1960) began at Franconia Notch in New England in June and ended on the top of Pike's Peak in Colorado. Teale estimates that the total miles of traveling to gather material for all four volumes of his series will exceed 75,000.

Some twelve years of work went into the first three volumes of Teale's series. He published a number of interim books, including *Circle of the Seasons* (1953), a journal of a naturalist's year; and *Adventures in Nature* (1959), an anthology of selections from six of his earlier books. He had revised the insect-study program for the Boy Scouts of America in 1944, and in 1955 wrote an introduction to entomology for young readers, *Insect Friends*.

Teale has also edited several volumes of nature writing: Thoreau's *Walden* (1946), Hudson's *Green Mansions* (1949), *The Insect World of J. Henri Fabre* (1949), and *Green Treasury* (1952), all of which were published by Dodd, Mead & Company. His anthology *The Wilderness World of John Muir* (1955) was published by Houghton Mifflin Company.

A poetic feeling for nature combined with scientific knowledge pervades all of Teale's work. In his review of *Journey Into Summer* for the New York *Times* (October 19, 1960), Orville Prescott wrote, "He is a man permanently in love with the glory and wonder of life in all its fascinating forms. Scientifically learned in botany, zoology, geology and diverse other ologies, Mr. Teale somehow manages to remain as sensitively aware of beauty as a poet." Other critics have noted his affinity of spirit with Thoreau and some have ranked him with John Bartram and Audubon and with contemporary naturalists Roger Tory Peterson and William Beebe. His books have been published in French, German, Swedish, Spanish, Finnish, Italian, and Braille editions.

"Like most authors I know, I love research," Teale has said. "It puts off the actual writing. For me writing never gets any easier. . . . I write slowly, rewrite much, do a great deal of checking for accuracy" (*Twentieth Century Authors,* H. W. Wilson Company, First Supplement, 1955). But the author's pains never appear in his enthusiasm for sharing with his readers his delight in the colors, forms, and sounds in all of nature's trivial and spectacular manifestations. His style is graceful, rhythmic, conversational, and often eloquent. In planning his books, taking notes in the field or the library, and outlining his chapters he follows a systematic routine.

In 1943 Teale was awarded the John Burroughs medal, and in 1957 he received the Christopher Award and an honorary LL.D. degree from Earlham College. He is past president of the New York Entomological Society, the Thoreau Society, the Brooklyn Entomological Society, the American Nature Study Society, and the Baldwin Bird Club. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the New York Academy of Sciences, an associate of the Royal Photographic Society in London, and a member of several other professional organizations. He also belongs to the Explorers Club in New York. His church is the Methodist, and in politics he is an independent.

While attending Earlham College, Edwin Way Teale courted Nellie Imogene Donovan, also a student, whom he married on August 1, 1923. Their only son, David Allen Teale, born on September 8, 1925, was killed in action on the Moselle River in Germany on March 16, 1945 on reconnaissance patrol with the United States Army in enemy territory. Mrs. Teale is a helpful companion to her husband in his natural history researches and has traveled with him on his journeys for his American seasons series.

Teale has a large, athletic build to match his physical energy; he stands six feet tall, weighs 200 pounds, and has gray eyes and gray hair. He likes simple foods such as whole-kernel hominy, oatmeal, and pumpkin pie. The quotations that he uses in his books show that he follows no restrictive literary diet in classical and modern writings. Aside from authors of natural history fame, he prefers Thomas Hardy and Joseph Conrad.

When Teale moved in recent years from Long Island to a home more congenial to nature study, he remained within commuting distance of New York City's libraries: "I now live outside the village of Hampton, Connecticut, in a Colonial Cape Cod house with pegged oak and chestnut beams, three huge fireplaces, with 79 acres of woods, pastures, swamps and trails surrounding it," he relates. "There are two brooks, a mile of trails through the woods and a waterfall. It is the proper habitat for a naturalist. Because of the trails I have cut through our woods for observing birds and animals we have named the place Trail Wood."

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TERRY, LUTHER L(EONIDAS) Sept. 15, 1911- United States Surgeon General; physician

Address: b. Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 105 S. Van Buren St., Rockville, Md.

Dr. Luther L. Terry, who became the United States Public Health Service's ninth Surgeon General on January 30, 1961, holds what one of his predecessors once called "the most important public health position in the world, present or prospective." In appointing Dr. Terry to succeed Dr. Leroy E. Burney as the nation's top medical administrator, President Kennedy chose a physician who "has made no secret of his preference for laboratory and clinical medicine over medical administration" (*Medical Tribune,* January 30, 1961). He is determined to be the best Surgeon General the service ever had. Commenting on this ambition, Dr. Terry says: "I realize that this is a terrific goal in light of the caliber of my predecessors."

(Continued next page)

DR. LUTHER L. TERRY

Luther Leonidas Terry was born in Red Level, Alabama, on September 15, 1911, to James Edward Terry, a physician, and Lula (Durham) Terry, a nutritionist. He has one brother, Durham Edward Terry, and one sister, Mrs. Elizabeth (Terry) White. Luther Terry was named after a local physician, Luther Leonidas Hill, whose son Lister became a friend and patient of Dr. Terry. Lister Hill also became the senior Senator from Alabama, and chairman of the committee that passed on Terry's appointment as Surgeon General.

After graduating from the local high school in Red Level as class valedictorian in 1927, Terry entered Birmingham-Southern College in Birmingham, Alabama, where he majored in biology and minored in chemistry. He earned his B.S. degree in 1931, rating in the middle of his class academically. He then went on to the School of Medicine of Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he stood in fourteenth place in a class of 120 when he received his M.D. degree in June 1935.

Upon graduation from medical school, Terry accepted a one-year rotating internship at Hillman Hospital in Birmingham, Alabama. In 1936 he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, as resident in medicine at University Hospital. In 1937 he was appointed a resident in medicine at Cleveland's City Hospital and in 1938, an intern in pathology and assistant admitting officer at the same institution.

The following year Terry entered upon his career as a medical teacher, a career that he was to continue, along with his many other duties, until his appointment as Surgeon General. His first teaching job was at Washington University in Saint Louis, Missouri, where he was instructor in medicine and research fellow in pneumonia for the academic year 1939-40. In 1940, he transferred to the University of Texas in Galveston, as instructor in medicine and in preventive medicine and public health. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1941 and to associate professor in 1942. From 1942 to 1946 he was on military leave with the United States Public Health Service, while retaining his academic rank with the university.

Since 1936 Terry had been a member of the inactive reserve of the Army Medical Corps. In May 1942 he was appointed to the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, retaining inactive status. In September 1942 he was called to active duty, to serve on the medical staff of the United States Marine Hospital (now United States Public Health Services Hospital) in Baltimore, Maryland. He was certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine on May 29, 1943. In August 1943 he was made chief of medical service at the hospital, a position he was to hold for nearly ten years. On July 14, 1944, he was appointed to the Regular Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service.

Throughout this period Terry maintained his ties with academic medicine, and his interest in research. In 1944 he resumed teaching on a part-time basis, serving as instructor in medicine at the School of Medicine of Johns Hopkins University. He held that rank until 1953, when he was made assistant professor. In 1950, while still in Baltimore, Terry undertook another extracurricular activity when he became chief of the general medicine and experimental therapeutics branch of the National Heart Institute, which had been established as part of the research division of the Public Health Service. He held this position through 1958. In March 1953 he moved into research on a full-time basis with the National Heart Institute. He was made assistant director of the institute in 1958, and accepted this position only on condition that he be allowed to continue to see patients and teach at Johns Hopkins University.

Terry's major interest as a researcher has centered on the problem of hypertension. In 1958, in co-operation with Drs. Louis Gillespie, Jr. and Albert Sjoerdsma at the National Heart Institute, he released a report on a new drug that affects the body substances controlling the blood pressure. In addition to this study, reported originally in the *American Heart Journal* (July 1959), Terry has published research findings in such periodicals as *Journal of Clinical Investigation, The Heart Bulletin, American Journal of the Medical Sciences, Journal of the American Medical Association,* and many others.

In giving up his research niche at the National Heart Institute to accept a four-year appointment as Surgeon General, Terry took over the administration of a service that dates back to the nation's earliest days. Established in 1798 as the United States Marine Hospital Service, the Public Health Service (its name was changed in 1912) is today the leading federal health agency, with an annual budget of over a billion dollars and a staff of about 19,000 full-time employees. Of these, about 2,500, like Terry, are officers in the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, a quasi-military career organization whose officers, like those in the armed forces, are commissioned in rank by the

President with the approval of the Senate. Formerly part of the Federal Security Agency, the Public Health Service has, since 1953, operated within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The work of the Public Health Service falls into three major categories: research, hospital and clinical care, and assistance to states and communities. Research is the responsibility of the National Institutes of Health. Hospital and clinical care programs and programs relating to the construction of medical care facilities are under the Bureau of Medical Services. Assistance to states and communities is provided through co-operative federal-state and interstate health programs that are administered by the Bureau of State Services. A fourth bureau, the Office of the Surgeon General, handles central administrative services.

The office of Surgeon General is considered nonpolitical, and Terry claims no party affiliation. It is believed, however, that his greater interest in research and in medical care for the aged made him more acceptable to the Kennedy administration than was his predecessor. Before his designation he assured Governor Abraham Ribicoff—who had been chosen by President-elect Kennedy to be Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare—that he could go along with the administration's views on linking medical care for the aged with Social Security benefits.

At various times during his career Terry has undertaken special assignments for the United States government. From October 1945 to March 1946 he was a member of the medical division of the Strategic Bombing Survey to Japan. In September 1949 he served on the staff of a Senate subcommitee investigating the Malmédy atrocities. He served on the Committee on Civilian Health Requirements of the Public Health Service from 1956 to 1958, and he was made a member of the advisory committee on nutrition of the Indian Health Service in 1957.

A number of Terry's special assignments have been to the National Institutes of Health. He was a member of the Cardiovascular Study Section from 1950 to 1955. Since 1953 he has served the Medical Board of the Clinical Center in various capacities, and he was its chairman from 1953 to 1955. In 1953 he also was named director of the residency training program of the National Heart Institute, and in 1957 he became chairman of that institute's Cardiovascular Research Training Committee.

Terry is a member and past president of the Public Health Service Clinical Society. He has served on the Board of Directors of the District of Columbia Tuberculosis Association and as president of the District of Columbia Trudeau Society. He has been a member of the Montgomery County (Maryland) Advisory Health Committee and the medical advisory committee of the Montgomery County Tuberculosis and Heart Association. A diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine and a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, he is also a member of the American Heart Association and the American Medical Association.

Luther L. Terry married Beryl Janet Reynolds on June 29, 1940. Mrs. Terry is a trained therapist who had worked with the Public Health Service, but took a seventeen-year "vacation" to raise their three children, Janet, Luther L., Jr., and Michael D. Terry. The Terrys live in Rockville, Maryland, in a comfortable old home that was built in the early 1870's. They take an active part in community affairs. In his few spare moments for recreation, Terry enjoys hunting. His religious affiliation is Protestant.

President Kennedy's appointment of Terry as Surgeon General was generally acclaimed by the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service and by the medical community as a whole. However, a former colleague at the National Heart Institute thought Terry himself might not be entirely happy about the promotion. "The thing he'll miss most in his new job will be the contact with patients," he said. "I'll bet he'll still drop out here every once in a while to check up on how we're handling our cases."

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TERRY-THOMAS July 14, 1911- Actor
Address: h. 11 Queens Gate Mews, London S.W. 7, England

One of England's most popular exports to the United States in recent years has been the motion picture satirizing contemporary British society. Terry-Thomas, a character actor and comedian who made his way up from music halls and cabarets, has become a fixture in such films, often playing the upper-class snob whose appearance belies his raffish impulses. The natural gap that yawns between Terry-Thomas' two front teeth has become his trademark, and when his autobiography was published by Max Parrish & Company Ltd. in 1959 it was appropriately entitled *Filling the Gap.*

Terry-Thomas was born Thomas Terry Hoar Stevens on July 14, 1911 in Finchley, London, England, to Ernest Frederick Stevens, a business executive, and the former Elizabeth Hoar. With his three older brothers, John, William, and Richard (now deceased), and his sister, Mary, he was brought up in London and North Devon. He was educated at preparatory schools in Finchley and at Ardingly College in Sussex, which he attended until he was sixteen and a half. He conducted and played the ukulele in the school jazz band. He disliked academic work, but he did so well in the Officers Training Corps that he first considered making the Army his career.

At that time, however, an Army officer needed an independent income, and after much discussion his family decided that Thomas

British Lions Films, Ltd.
TERRY-THOMAS

should work in the City. He became a clerk and later a meat salesman at the Union Cold Storage Company, where he principally distinguished himself in the sartorial line. A long cigarette holder (to prevent nicotine-stained fingers), a silver-topped Malacca cane, suede shoes, yellow leather gloves, a green porkpie hat, and a carnation formed part of his regular wardrobe. "I felt that my impeccable appearance more than compensated for my habitual late arrival at the office," Terry-Thomas recalls in *Filling the Gap*. While disagreeing with this opinion his superiors were reluctant to fire him, since he had meanwhile become a leading player in the company's amateur dramatic society.

"A compulsion to act in a funny(?) manner," Terry-Thomas says, encouraged him to become an entertainer. He began his career in show business by organizing and touring with a band called the Rhythm Maniacs; dancing as a professional at the Cricklewood Palais; and giving lessons at Ada Foster's School of Dancing. He also toured the vaudeville circuit, impersonating singers like Al Jolson, Paul Robeson, and Richard Tauber. He easily reproduced notes over a four-and-a-half-octave range. Beginning in 1935 he worked as an extra and bit player in motion pictures. In 1938 he first appeared on British Broadcasting Corporation radio on *Friends to Tea*. The same year he began doing cabaret shows and by 1939 he had achieved some renown in cabarets and music halls.

Searching for a good professional name, Stevens tried Mot Snevets and then Thomas Terry. When people erroneously connected him with the theatrical Terry family, he reversed the name to Terry Thomas. To give the linked words more box-office appeal, he added the hyphen about 1947. Terry-Thomas now insists on the hyphen and often uses it as a source for laughs: "It's useful to sit on when I'm tired"; "The hyphen's the gap in my teeth."

During World War II Terry-Thomas served in the British Army with the Royal Corps of Signals. He rose from the rank of private to that of sergeant and received four military service medals before his release on April 1, 1946. His perfectionism in executing his military duties induced a duodenal ulcer that took a long time to heal. While still a soldier, he joined George Black's *Stars In Battledress*, which toured British bases during the war.

In 1944 Terry-Thomas first presented an amusing sketch called *Technical Hitch*, about a radio disk jockey who, having mislaid some records, has to substitute his own impersonations of various singers. It gave Terry-Thomas the chance to display his vocal mimicry and he featured the sketch in later variety shows. After his demobilization he toured the English provinces for two months to get used to audiences in mufti. Sid Fields, who spotted Terry-Thomas during this tour, asked him to play in *Piccadilly Hayride*, which opened in October 1946 at the Prince of Wales Theatre. Critics hailed Terry-Thomas as a new comic discovery and he remained with the show some six months.

In the fall of 1946 Terry-Thomas appeared for the first time at a Royal Command Variety Performance at the London Palladium. In 1949 he entertained at the Nightclub in Paris, and he did a show in the Wedgewood Room of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City in 1951. He toured South Africa in the pantomime *Dick Whittington*, in 1953 and, while there, visited other parts of Africa and the Middle East. He also played on the stage in the pantomime *Humpty Dumpty* (1954); a farce, *Room for Two* (1955); and a revue, *Large as Life* (1958).

While appearing in *Piccadilly Hayride*, Terry-Thomas had performed on the radio several times a week. In 1948 he launched his own radio series, *To Town With Terry*, and in 1951 followed this with *Top of the Town*. He first appeared on television in 1948 and later starred in his own shows, *How Do You View?* (1951-52) and *Strictly T-T* (1956). He played the leading role in BBC-TV's Christmas special, *Bird in Hand*, in 1955. He has also appeared on the British program *My Wildest Dream* and on *What's My Line?* and the *Ed Sullivan Show* in the United States.

The picture that introduced United States audiences to Terry-Thomas was *Private's Progress* (1956), in which he played Major Hitchcock. The film chronicled the mishaps of a university student turned British Army private as he blunders his way through a mission in Germany. In *The Green Man* (United States release, 1957), Terry-Thomas played Boughtflower, a philanderer who makes an assignation at a seashore hotel where a murder has been planned. In *Brothers-in-Law* he played Alfred Green, a criminal who wins freedom for himself and distinction for his bumbling lawyer. Some American reviewers who sat through the film when it was released in the United States in 1957 felt that his acting propped up an otherwise feeble picture.

Terry-Thomas scored additional successes in *Blue Murder at St. Trinian's* (United States release, 1958) and in *Lucky Jim* (United States release, 1958). In the former he diverted audiences as a bus driver transporting a load of school-girl harpies to Rome. His performance in the latter as Bertrand, the unlovable son of a history professor, was acclaimed by reviewers as the only merit of an otherwise mediocre film.

His next three roles continued to demonstrate his versatility as a character actor. In *The Naked Truth,* released in the United States as *Your Past is Showing* in 1958, he played a lord who helps to plan a murder attempt on a publisher. In *Tom Thumb* (United States release, 1958) he and Peter Sellers were "a classic pair of comic villains . . . complete with funny hat and Dutch low comedy accent" (*Variety,* December 3, 1958). In *Happy is the Bride* he played a policeman who delays an engaged couple en route to their wedding.

After viewing Terry-Thomas as a miser defending his riches from a gang of robbers in *Too Many Crooks* (United States release, 1959) Bosley Crowther wrote in the New York *Times* (April 25, 1959): "Terry-Thomas' skill is exercised in demonstrating how completely a mad-cap comedian can blow his top. His eyes flash, his lips curl, his sibilants whistle, and he glares like a maniac." His performance in *Man in a Cocked Hat* (United States release, 1960) led A. H. Weiler to observe in the New York *Times* (June 15, 1960): "There should be no doubt now that Terry-Thomas is a comic of first rank. His stint as the foggy, slack-jawed bumbler Carlton-Browne is an artistic achievement."

I'm All Right, Jack (United States release, 1960) featured Terry-Thomas as a wily labor relations manager in a munitions factory. He has also recently appeared in *Make Mine Mink* (United States release, 1960) and *School for Scoundrels* (United States release, 1960). Although he has somewhat neglected the stage for films, he hopes to return to it as an English earl in a forthcoming Broadway comedy, *The Peacock Season.*

Terry-Thomas' physical trademarks are a bristling mustache and a wide gap between his two front teeth. He is tall (six feet), weighs 196 pounds, and has brown hair and brown eyes. A fastidious dresser, he appeared on the Tailor and Cutter list of England's eleven best-dressed men in 1952 and 1953. His large wardrobe includes a collection of more than 150 fancy waistcoats, drawn and tailored to his own designs.

According to Robert Hirst in *Three Men and a Gimmick* (World's Work Ltd., 1957), Thomas Terry Hoar Stevens was at one time married to Ida Patlansky, a dancer. His favorite pastimes include photography, waterskiing, hunting, playing cricket, and writing notes to himself backwards with his left hand (he is ambidextrous). Terry-Thomas is a Conservative in politics and belongs to the Church of England. He is a member of the Savage Club. He has always resisted intimidation in any form, and his mock-heraldic device, which appears on his writing paper, displays a cow rampant and the motto, "I will not be cowed."

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THOMAS, JOHN CHARLES 1891(?)-Dec. 13, 1960 Baritone; made his debut in *Everywoman* in Canada in 1912; appeared with opera companies in Europe and the United States, including the Metropolitan Opera Company (1933-45); made annual concert tours and sang on the radio and in motion pictures. See *Current Biography* (May) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p39 D 14 '60

THOMAS, TERRY *See* Terry-Thomas

THOMPSON, DOROTHY July 9, 1894-Jan. 30, 1961 Journalist; newspaper column *On the Record,* carried by Bell Syndicate (1941-58); contributed monthly articles to *Ladies' Home Journal;* wrote *The Courage to Be Happy* (1957) and other books; in recent years active in American Friends of the Middle East. See *Current Biography* (July) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 F 1 '61

TIMBERLAKE, CLARE H(AYES) Oct. 29, 1907- United States diplomat

Address: c/o United States Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

As the United States Ambassador to the new Republic of the Congo, Clare H. Timberlake represented his country during a period of crisis when the chaotic conditions in the Congo required United Nations assistance in restoring order and preventing great-power intervention. He held major responsibilities for protecting American lives there, advising the American government about conditions and policies. In the summer of 1961 Edmund A. Gullion replaced him as Ambassador to the Republic of the Congo.

As a Foreign Service officer of the United States for about thirty years, Timberlake has held positions in Canada, Africa, Latin America, Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. He speaks seven languages and is known for his belief in and practice of "shirt-sleeve" diplomacy.

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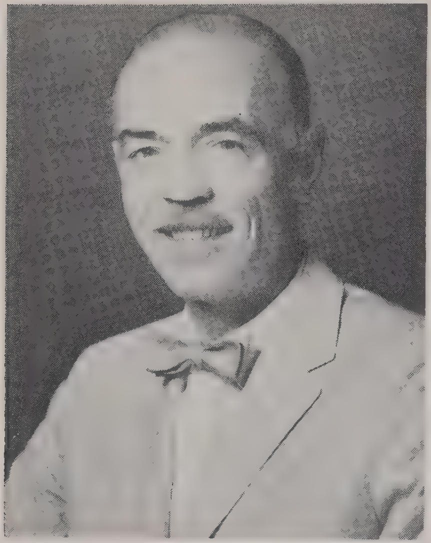

Dept. of State—Robert R. McNeill

CLARE H. TIMBERLAKE

Clare Hayes Timberlake, the son of Wilbur Bateman and Dorothy (Silsbee) Timberlake, was born in Jackson, Michigan on October 29, 1907. His ancestors settled in Virginia in the early eighteenth century and then moved west. His father was an inventor and a manufacturer of wire and cable, his mother a professional singer. He attended the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, where he majored in political science and was known as an excellent athlete. He credits one of his political science professors at the University of Michigan, a Dr. Crane, who had been a Foreign Service officer, with being a major influence upon his choice of a diplomatic career. Timberlake graduated in 1929 and continued to study political science and law during the following year at the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

After passing the Foreign Service examinations, Timberlake became a Foreign Service officer in December 1930, as a vice-consul of career and a secretary in the diplomatic service. His first assignment was a temporary one as vice-consul in Toronto, Canada in 1931. In the following year he was appointed as a vice-consul in Buenos Aires, Argentina. After three years in this position, he became a third secretary in the United States Legation in Montevideo, Uruguay in 1935. He was transferred to Zurich, Switzerland two years later and served there as third secretary for a year.

During the Spanish Civil War, Timberlake represented the United States in Vigo, Spain, as a third secretary from 1938 to 1940. After World War II broke out in Europe, he became in 1940 the American vice-consul and then consul in Aden and in the French Somali Coast and dependencies. After spending three years in this area, he returned to Washington, D.C., in 1943 to become a desk officer for Near Eastern affairs in the Department of State.

At the end of World War II, in 1945, Timberlake was appointed assistant chief of the African division in the Department of State, and in 1946, chief of the African division. While holding these positions, he tried to make as many trips as possible to Africa in order to assess conditions there for himself. In 1947 he was detailed to attend the National War College.

Timberlake's first assignment to Asia came in 1948, when he was named the American consul-general in Bombay, after India had gained her independence. Two years later he was moved to New Delhi, India's capital, as counselor of the United States Embassy and as chief public affairs officer. Returning to Europe in 1952, he was appointed consul-general of Hamburg in Germany; he remained in that post for three years. In 1955 he returned to Latin America as counselor of the United States Embassy in Lima, Peru; two years later, in 1957, he became minister-counselor of the United States Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina. He later served as minister-counselor in Bonn, West Germany.

In May 1960 President Dwight D. Eisenhower named Timberlake a representative of the President with the rank of Special Ambassador as a member of the official United States delegation to the ceremonies celebrating the independence of the Republic of the Congo in Leopoldville on June 30, 1960. The Belgian government had determined the previous year to give the Belgian Congo independence on that date, while maintaining by agreement the right to keep troops there.

On June 29, 1960 President Eisenhower sent to the Senate his nomination of Timberlake to be the first United States Ambassador to the Republic of the Congo. Timberlake took over his duties there after the independence ceremonies on June 30, 1960, but had difficulty in presenting his credentials to President Kasavubu of the Republic of the Congo. He immediately became involved in the disorders in the new republic, which occupied world attention throughout the rest of 1960 and into 1961.

As the United States representative in the Congo, Timberlake was responsible for protecting the lives of about 2,000 Americans in the new republic, and for evacuating those who wished to leave. In early July he was reported to have stood off a group of mutinous African soldiers who tried to invade the United States Embassy, where American families had taken refuge during the turmoil. Later, in August, he delivered the United States protest to the government of Premier Patrice Lumumba when Congolese soldiers attacked the crew of a United States Air Force plane.

Timberlake also represented the United States in the Congo in relation to United Nations actions there. Premier Lumumba, after consulting Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Under Secretary, and Timberlake, requested the United Nations in July 1960 to provide military experts to reorganize the Congolese army. Timberlake felt that the arrival of U.N. military personnel would be the best solution to the disorders, and urged the United States to support swift international action in the Congo. Later, as United Nations troops arrived, he helped with United States airlift operations for these soldiers.

His actions and his "shirt-sleeve" diplomacy are credited with alleviating Soviet pressure and intervention in the Congo. He was also responsible for informing the United States government about conditions in the new republic and for advising the government about ways in which it could give the country technical and economic help. In February 1961 President John F. Kennedy asked Timberlake to remain in his post, but later in the year Kennedy appointed Edmund A. Gullion to succeed Timberlake as the United States Ambassador in the Congo.

Clare Hayes Timberlake married Julia Frances Meehan, a civilian employee engaged in censorship for the United States Army, on September 6, 1945. They have two sons and three daughters: Charles Bateman, William Lansdell, Frances Mildred, Katherine Dorothy, and Mary Ann. The ebullient, spare, and wiry diplomat has gray eyes and gray hair, stands five feet nine inches tall, and weighs about 145 pounds. He is known to his friends as "Tim." He belongs to the Foreign Service Association, Alpha Tau Omega, the Anglo-German Club of Hamburg, and the Society of International Law. His social club is the University Club in Washington, D.C., and he is a lifetime member of the Aden Yacht Club. Timberlake speaks Spanish and German fluently and also knows French, Portuguese, Italian, and Arabic. He is a Little League baseball fan and enjoys playing tennis and polo. He is also an amateur airplane pilot and yachtsman.

According to a New York *Times* biographical sketch (November 18, 1960), Timberlake is a man who so thoroughly enjoys life, including the outdoor pleasures of duck shooting and fishing, that he regrets the time that he has to spend in sleeping. In his sartorial tastes, he is nondiplomatic, indulging in sports jackets, plaids, and bow ties. He seldom wears a hat, and when he does condescend to wear one, he favors a snap brim that he can cock over one eye.

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TOZZI, GIORGIO (tōt'zĭ) Jan. 8, 1923-
Singer

Address: b. c/o Metropolitan Opera Association, Broadway and 39th St., New York 18; h. 270 West End Ave., New York 23

Although many Americans caught their first glimpse of Gorgio Tozzi when he appeared in the title role of Mussorgsky's *Boris Godunov* over NBC-TV on March 26, 1961, the American-born basso is no newcomer to opera. Since 1950 Tozzi had sung first in Italy, then in Egypt and throughout Europe in scores of operatic roles in several languages. Since 1955 he has been on the roster of the Metropolitan Opera House. Tozzi is one of the few bassos who have attained the public recognition usually reserved for tenors and sopranos. He has also appeared in oratorio and on the musical comedy stage.

Giorgio Tozzi was born on January 8, 1923, in Chicago, Illinois, the only child of Enrico Tozzi, an Italian immigrant laborer, and Anna (Bontempi) Tozzi. On the home phonograph popular tunes alternated with Caruso and Tetrazzini records. Reared in Chicago, Giorgio Tozzi was educated in Roman Catholic parochial schools. At the age of thirteen, he took his first singing lessons. At seventeen, he made his first public appearance as a singer with a Chicago amateur group in a performance of a Neapolitan operetta called *Scugnizza.*

Upon graduating from De Paul Academy in Chicago in 1940, Giorgio Tozzi entered De Paul University, where he majored in biology. In 1943, while in his junior year, Tozzi was drafted into the United States Army. His military service, which lasted for three-and-one-half years, consisted mainly of teaching illiterates at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

When he returned to Chicago from the Army, Tozzi began utilizing his musical gifts to help support his family, in financial need as a result of his father's ill health. Giorgio Tozzi (then a baritone) sang in night clubs and in the chorus of *Chicago Theater of the Air* over Chicago radio station WGN, and at the same time entered upon a serious course of vocal study, first with the baritone Giacomo Rimini and later with John Daggett Howell.

Leaving Chicago for New York, Tozzi played the ravisher Tarquinius to Kitty Carlisle's Lucretia in the American première of Benjamin Britten's opera, *The Rape of Lucretia,* which opened to mixed reviews and a short run at the Ziegfeld Theatre on December 29, 1948. Moving on to England in 1949, for five months Tozzi played the prizefighter in love with a princess in Sir Charles B. Cochran's production of the musical comedy *Tough at the Top* at the Adelphi Theatre in London.

After the run of *Tough at the Top* Tozzi traveled to Milan, Italy, where he studied under Giulio Lorandi and enrolled at the Conservatorio Giuseppe Verdi and the Scuola Musicale di Milano. He became convinced that the basso *tessitura* was now more congenial to him than the baritone and began to familiarize himself with the basso repertoire. While waiting for delayed financial aid from the United States

GIORGIO TOZZI

government under the G.I. Bill of Rights, Tozzi became destitute. He pawned his possessions and, in the midst of his vocal studies, was forced into what he considered a premature debut as an operatic basso.

The debut took place in the summer of 1950 at Milan's small Teatro Nuovo, where the Associazione Lirica e Concertistica, an organization newly set up with Italian government help for the development and placement of young operatic talent, was holding its first showcase. Tozzi was signed up for four appearances as Count Rodolpho in Bellini's *La Sonnambula.*

His appearances at the Teatro Nuovo led to engagements at the Royal Opera in Cairo (where he was singing when the Egyptian revolution broke out in 1952), provincial Italian opera houses, and houses elsewhere in Europe. He sang at La Fenice (Venice), Il Massimo (Palermo), San Carlo (Lisbon), Municipal Opera (Nice), and the state opera houses of Wiesbaden, Munich, and Stuttgart. He has also sung at several important Continental music festivals, including those held at Aix-en-Provence, Paris (at the Palais Chaillot), Florence (the May festival), and Salzburg.

After his debut at Milan's La Scala (with Renata Tebaldi and Mario del Monaco in a production of Catalani's *La Wally*), he was approached, in 1954, by the Metropolitan Opera Association. On March 9, 1955 he made his first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City in the important role of Alvise in Ponchielli's *La Gioconda,* which featured soprano Zinka Milanov in the title role. Barclay Hudson, discussing the performance in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (March 10, 1955), said that Tozzi "revealed a strong and appealing voice . . . and the mastery of style and technique to back it up."

Tozzi has become established as a Metropolitan fixture, and has contributed many characterizations to the company's standard repertoire. He created the role of the family doctor in the Met's world première of Samuel Barber's *Vanessa* on January 15, 1958. In the summer of the same year he sang the role in the European première of the opera at the Salzburg Festival.

More recently, Giorgio Tozzi appeared as Plunkett in the Metropolitan's English-language revival of von Flotow's *Martha,* first staged on January 26, 1961. Harold C. Schonberg voiced a widely held critical opinion when he wrote in the New York *Times* (January 27, 1961) that the basso was the only member of the cast whose English diction was consistently clear. "A magnificent actor, a commanding presence on stage, a superb vocalist," Schonberg noted, "Tozzi has developed into one of today's great singers."

Giorgio Tozzi has not confined his operatic work in the United States to the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House. He has also appeared with the San Francisco Opera. On March 26, 1961 he reached a coast-to-coast television audience in the title role of John Gutman's English version of Modeste Mussorgsky's *Boris Godunov,* as produced by the NBC Opera Company.

Not restricting himself to grand opera, Tozzi has sung in oratorios, and has even braved the alien world of musical comedy. For ten weeks in the summer of 1957, he played opposite Mary Martin in a West Coast revival of *South Pacific,* and also sang for actor Rossano Brazzi in a film version of the Rodgers and Hammerstein show. A recording of the sound track of this Twentieth Century-Fox film was issued by RCA Victor, the company for which Tozzi has also recorded numerous roles in operas and operettas and several recitals. Other discs featuring Giorgio Tozzi have appeared with the Cetra-Soria, London, and Metropolitan Opera Club labels.

Tozzi brings more to a role than his solid yet flexible voice. Firmly believing in grand opera as a dramatic as well as a musical experience, he utilizes all the theatrical skills at his command in preparing a characterization. "No real artist can forget that he must convey emotions, not just sing," he told Martin Bernheimer (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 12, 1961). His own make-up man, he spends hours devising the facial scheme for a role, drawing the preliminary sketches himself. His preparation includes acquaintance with the literary, historical, and other backgrounds of the role through museums, books of history and costume, and other sources.

On February 23, 1952, Tozzi married Catherine Dieringer, an American whom he met in Milan. Mrs. Tozzi, a soprano, has given up her career in favor of her husband's, but maintains a professional and highly critical interest in Tozzi's work. Although Tozzi now lives in a New York apartment, he looks forward to moving to a country house where he can more freely indulge his hobbies of photography and carpentry. He is a member of the American Guild of Musical Artists, the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, Actor's Equity of America, The Bohemians, and the Y.M.C.A.

Giorgio Tozzi's 200 pounds are distributed over a powerful, six-foot-two-inch frame. His hair and eyes are black; his complexion is swarthy. Good-natured and easily provoked to laughter, he grows moody only when conversing on a subject like the popular relegation of bassos to the status of utility singers.

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TRAVELL, JANET G(RAEME) Dec. 17, 1901- Physician

Address: b. The White House Office, Washington, D.C.; h. 3319 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Among the brisk and vigorous associates whom President John F. Kennedy has gathered about him, one of the most youthful in outlook is the graying grandmother who serves as his personal physician. Dr. Janet G. Travell, the first woman ever to hold the post and the first civilian to do so since the administration of Warren G. Harding, has been described as a medical genius by the President, who has been her patient since 1955. On January 26, 1961 she was appointed to succeed Major General Howard McC. Snyder, President Eisenhower's personal physician, as the White House doctor. Before her appointment she had maintained a private practice in New York, served as associate professor of clinical pharmacology at Cornell University Medical College, and been a member of the staffs of both New York and Beth Israel hospitals. She has specialized in the study and treatment of musculoskeletal pain.

Janet Graeme Travell was born in New York City on December 17, 1901, the younger daughter of Dr. Willard and Janet (Davidson) Travell. Her father, who died in August 1961 at the age of ninety-one, practised medicine in New York for sixty years. An apostle of exercise and a specialist in the relief of pain through physical medicine, Dr. Travell passed his interests and his ideas on to his daughters, both of whom became physicians. His elder daughter is Dr. Virginia T. Weeks, a pediatrician who practises in Brooklyn. (Janet Travell also has two stepsisters and a stepbrother, Dr. Talcott Bates of Monterey, California.)

For her elementary and secondary school education, Janet Travell attended the Brearley School in New York City. She was something of a tomboy, and when not in school she could usually be found batting a tennis ball in the backyard of the family's Manhattan home or playing in Washington Square Park. During summer vacations in Sheffield, Massachusetts, Janet and her sister used to catch frogs and turtles to present to their father for informal lessons in anatomy.

After her graduation from Brearley, Miss Travell entered Wellesley College, her mother's alma mater, where she won not only a Phi Beta Kappa key, but three campus tennis championships as well. She received her B.A. degree from Wellesley in 1922 and returned to New York City to study at Cornell University Medical College, from which she graduated with the M.D. degree in 1926, at the head of her class. She was awarded the John Metcalf Polk Memorial Prize in recognition of her academic standing.

From 1927 to 1929 Dr. Travell served her internship and residency at New York Hospital, which is affiliated with the Cornell Medical College. At the same time, she served as an ambulance surgeon with the New York City police force, holding the rank of lieutenant. Her beat was a rough one—it covered the waterfront, West Side subway stations, and the old Hell's Kitchen area; and her schedule was even rougher—one night off every third day. But she still had enough energy to go out dancing on her free evenings.

At the end of her residency, Dr. Travell was appointed a house physician at New York Hospital, becoming the only woman doctor on its staff. She remained there until her appointment to the White House staff, except for one period when she transferred to Bellevue Hospital to work intensively with pneumonia patients. She had won a fellowship that enabled her to work with specialists of the Rockefeller Institute, Cornell, and Bellevue. To determine whether the common practice of giving doses of digitalis to pneumonia patients was sound, she tested some 1000 patients for a year and a half and concluded that digitalis doses should not only be smaller, but more selective. In 1930 Cornell Medical College signaled its recognition of the importance of this research by giving her an instructorship in pharmacology. She remained at Cornell, also, until her present appointment, achieving the rank of associate professor of clinical pharmacology in 1952.

From 1936 to 1945 Dr. Travell served as assistant, then associate, visiting in cardiology at Sea View Hospital in Staten Island, and, under a fellowship from the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, she studied arterial disease at Beth Israel Hospital in New York City from 1939 to 1941. There she became absorbed in the study of new pain-relieving techniques, a field in which she pioneered. She later joined the staff of Beth Israel and, at the time of her White House appointment, was an associate physician in Beth Israel's cardiovascular research unit. Throughout this entire

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DR. JANET G. TRAVELL

period Dr. Travell also maintained a private practice, sharing offices with her father. Her private patients included a number of prize fighters and other athletes, as well as John F. Kennedy.

Like her father, Dr. Janet Travell began her career as a general medical practitioner with a special interest in the problems of relieving pain. After working as a cardiologist, with particular emphasis upon chest pain, she moved into the field of orthopedic medicine, where she specialized in the relief of musculoskeletal pain.

It is this specialty that led John F. Kennedy, then a Senator, to Dr. Travell. He was referred to her in 1955 by his orthopedic surgeon, Dr. Philip D. Wilson, because he was suffering severe back pain after the second of two operations on his spine. To relieve this pain, caused by a muscle spasm, Dr. Travell injected low-strength procaine (a form of Novocain) directly into the muscle. This treatment relaxes the muscle, enabling it to receive its normal blood supply. She also discovered that one of the President's legs was slightly shorter than the other, causing additional strain on the muscles in his lower back. By prescribing a quarter-inch lift for his left shoe, she was able to eliminate this source of discomfort. It was this successful treatment that moved the President to call her a genius. Dr. Travell has also treated other members of Kennedy's family, among them both his parents and his brother, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

When Dr. Travell assumed her post as White House physician early in 1961 she gave up "half a dozen full-time jobs" to devote all her time to the health of a single patient whose physical condition she described as excellent. Although she treats members of the President's family and staff at his request, her sole responsibility is the health of the President. To do her job properly she feels that she must see him every day, if only briefly in the morning. She insists upon accompanying him on his trips in case of an automobile or airplane accident.

As the President's physician, Dr. Travell also supervises the White House dispensary, whose staff, headed by Navy Captain George C. Burkley, includes two corpsmen and a nurse. The services of the dispensary are available to members of the President's official family and to all members of the White House staff.

A strong believer, as was her father, in exercise as an adjunct to physical fitness, Dr. Travell recommends regular doses of some exercise to which the individual is accustomed and "to which his muscles are trained." Since the President is a good swimmer, she has suggested a daily dip in the White House pool. She also encourages him to spend some time on the golf course and tennis court, and she often plays tennis with him.

Another form of exercise that Dr. Travell recommends is the mild muscular activity provided by an old-fashioned rocking chair. At her suggestion, Kennedy has been using such a chair since he became her patient. When, as President, he had his $24.95 rocker stained mahogany and moved to his White House office, its creak echoed across the country. Thousands rushed to buy "a Kennedy rocker," and the chair's manufacturer increased its production by several hundred per cent.

Dr. Travell is interested not only in rockers, but in all types of chairs, having become an authority on seating as a result of her studies of muscle strain. She believes that there is no such thing as an all-purpose chair, but that each chair should be selected with the purpose for which it is to be used in mind. Moreover, she believes chairs have to "fit" their occupants—that is, a person six feet tall and one five feet five inches would not be comfortable sitting in the same type of chair.

Her expert knowledge has led to her employment as a consultant to such industrial designers as Henry Dreyfuss, and she has helped to design not only a more comfortable seat for farm tractors (she insisted on so many costly changes that the firm at first almost regretted hiring her), but also the tilt-back seat on the Lockheed Electra turbojet. In October 1955 Dr. Travell put her ideas on seating into an article for *House Beautiful,* "Chairs Are a Personal Thing," in which she maintained: "The mind can absorb no more than the seat can endure." Her article was published in condensed form under the title "Ladies and Gentlemen Be Seated—Properly" in the *Reader's Digest* (August 1961).

Dr. Travell's more technical articles have appeared in the *American Journal of Physical Medicine,* the *New York Journal of Medicine,* the *Journal of the American Medical Association,* and other professional publications. The definitive book *The Management of Pain* (Lea & Febiger, 1953) by Dr. John J. Bonica cites Dr. Travell's findings extensively. Her pioneering work in the relief of pain has been furthered by research grants from the National Heart Institute of the National Institutes of Health and the Lieutenant Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation. In August 1961 she was given an achievement award by the women's division of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University. Dr. Travell is a diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners and belongs to the medical societies of New York City, New York State, and Westchester and to the American Medical Association. She is also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Geriatrics Society, the New York Academy of Sciences, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

A registered Republican before the 1960 election, Dr. Travell crossed party lines to work in the "Doctors for Kennedy" campaign and vote for her patient. She has also treated his political opponent, Republican Senator Barry M. Goldwater, whom Kennedy referred to her when they were colleagues in the Senate.

In private life, Dr. Travell is Mrs. John W. G. Powell. Her husband, whom she married in June 1929, is an investment counselor with Trainer Wortham & Company. He was a skilled athlete who turned down contracts with three major league baseball clubs in order to go into finance. The Powell's daughters are Janet (Mrs. James R. McAlee), an operatic soprano, and Virginia (Mrs. Edward R. Street), a painter and sculptor whose works decorate her mother's White House office. The Powell's have three grandchildren.

Tall and trim, Dr. Travell is five feet eight and a half inches in height; she has hazel eyes and graying hair. She is an expert swimmer, skater, and horseback rider as well as a tennis player. Following her own prescription of choosing the right exercise for the right surroundings, she enjoys chopping trees to clear the view at her Sheffield, Massachusetts summer home. Her manual dexterity is so remarkable that one of her colleagues once said that she "has fingers as sensitive as an old-time safecracker."

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TREE, MARIETTA Apr. 12, 1917- United States representative to Human Rights Commission, United Nations

Address: b. United States Mission to the United Nations, 799 United Nations Plaza, New York 17; h. 123 E. 79th St., New York 21

The United States representative to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, Mrs. Marietta Tree, has been described by one United Nations colleague as "a fresh island of beauty in that great sea of men." Mrs. Tree has long been active in the work of civil rights groups and in the field of intergroup relations. A devoted and diligent Democrat, she is state committeewoman from New York's Ninth Assembly District. As a member of the advisory council of the Democratic National Committee she helped to draft the civil rights plank in the 1960 Democratic party platform. Mrs. Tree has acquired an international reputation as an accomplished and gracious hostess, and her stately home in mid-town Manhattan has become a salon for political liberals and party workers. She was sworn in as a member of Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson's delegation to the United Nations on March 1, 1961.

Marietta Tree was born Mary Endicott Peabody in Lawrence, Massachusetts on April 12, 1917. Her family has a New England brahmin background and a tradition of participation in education, religion, and social welfare. Her father, the Reverend Malcolm E. Peabody, is a Harvard overseer and a retired Protestant Episcopal bishop; her mother, Mary (Parkman) Peabody, was active in community work. Marietta's grandfather, Dr. Endicott Peabody, founded the famous Groton School; her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Henry Parkman, was a noted Boston hostess and one of the founders of Radcliffe College. Her four younger brothers have all achieved prominence: Endicott Peabody is a lawyer, active in politics in Boston; the Reverend George Peabody is an executive in the department of religious education of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Samuel Peabody is an administrator of St. Bernard's School in New York City; and Malcolm E. Peabody, Jr., is executive director of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

Marietta's interest in social problems was awakened when her father, then a minister in Lawrence, would take her along on his visits to the families of men thrown out of work by the Depression. As she says, being the only girl in a family of four boys also had made her conscious of the problems of minorities. She attended St. Timothy's, an exclusive girls' school in Catonsville, Maryland, where she was active in sports and belonged to the drama club. She often visited her grandparents at Groton, Massachusetts, and an old friend, who attended the Groton School at the time, recalls that the entire student body fell in love with the headmaster's granddaughter. In her first political venture, at the age of fifteen, she campaigned for Herbert Hoover among fellow students at St. Timothy's.

After graduating from St. Timothy's in 1934, Marietta Peabody spent a year at La Petite École Florentine, a finishing school in Florence, Italy. Upon her return, much to the surprise of her father, she expressed the desire to enter college to study political science. With four sons to educate, the Reverend Dr. Malcolm E. Peabody offered to pay his daughter's tuition at the University of Pennsylvania provided that she would earn her own expenses. For three years, while attending classes at the university, she worked as a model at the John Wanamaker

Marcus Blechman

MARIETTA TREE

department store in Philadelphia. She left the university in 1939, after completing her junior year.

On September 2, 1939 Marietta Peabody married Desmond FitzGerald, a lawyer and member of a socially prominent family. FitzGerald entered the Army in the following year, and from that time until after the war she scarcely saw him. In 1942 Marietta FitzGerald accepted a job offer from a friend, Nelson A. Rockefeller, who was then Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs under the Department of State. She became co-chairman of the hospitality division of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, and in this capacity she served as unofficial hostess in New York, looking after State Department guests and taking visiting wives on shopping tours. In 1943 she became a researcher for John K. Jessup, an editorial writer on *Life* magazine. She found the two years on this job an excellent educational experience, since she had to memorize the voting records of all Senators and House committee chairmen on major issues. As a result of the knowledge she thus gained, she became an ardent Democrat.

The FitzGeralds were divorced in 1947 and on July 28 of that year Marietta Peabody FitzGerald married Arthur Ronald Lambert Field Tree, an Anglo-American investment broker who had been a Conservative member of the British Parliament for thirteen years. Tree is a grandson of the late Marshall Field of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Tree resided at their English estate, Dytchley Park, until they sold their property in England in 1949 and returned to the United States, where Mrs. Tree became active in interracial community work in New York City.

In the spring of 1952 Mrs. Tree entered active Democratic politics, after she had approached Earl Brown, Negro member of the New York City Council and an assistant editor of *Life*. Taking Brown's advice to work within the regular party organization, she subsequently became an unpaid volunteer worker at Democratic State Committee headquarters in New York, doing research and writing speeches. After attending the 1952 Democratic National Convention at Chicago she joined the Volunteers for Stevenson.

In the 1954 Congressional elections, as co-manager of the campaign for Anthony B. Akers, candidate for the House of Representatives from New York's Seventeenth Congressional District, Mrs. Tree addressed envelopes, rang doorbells, and supervised volunteers. On election night she left a party honoring Queen Mother Elizabeth, changed dresses in her Rolls-Royce, and arrived at campaign headquarters in time to see her candidate lose. She became an active member of the Lexington Democratic Club, the oldest and largest Democratic reform club in New York City, and she succeeded Dorothy Schiff, the publisher of the New York *Post*, as state committeewoman from the Ninth Assembly District.

During the second Stevenson campaign, in 1955-56, Mrs. Tree headed Volunteers for Stevenson in New York and built a strong organization of volunteer workers on behalf of her candidate. The drawing room of the Tree home became established as a meeting place of Democrats from all walks of life and a magnet for writers, publishers, columnists, commentators, executives, and intellectuals from both parties. "It beat the back rooms by a block," Earl Brown has said, recalling one of the early meetings.

In 1958 Mrs. Tree was again co-manager for Anthony B. Akers in his campaign for Congress, but her candidate was again defeated. As vice-chairman of the New York committee for special Democratic projects, she helped to raise a major portion of the funds for the advisory council of the Democratic National Committee. She also became a member of the advisory council's civil rights committee under the chairmanship of Eleanor Roosevelt, and at the 1960 Democratic National Convention at Los Angeles she participated in the drafting of the civil rights plank in the Democratic platform. During the weeks preceding the November 1960 election Mrs. Tree was deputy chairman of the Citizens Committee for Kennedy, and she devoted her time, her talents, and her political salon toward a Democratic victory.

On February 16, 1961 President John F. Kennedy appointed Marietta Tree to be United States representative to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. She succeeds Mrs. Oswald B. Lord in this $19,800-a-year position, which had previously been occupied by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Although Mrs. Tree hesitated at first, she accepted the position when her husband insisted. Upon being sworn into her new post on March 1, 1961, she declared that much remained to be done to achieve human rights for all. A few days later she referred to anti-

Semitism as a "disease which none of us can afford to ignore." Speaking at a Democratic women's luncheon in Washington in May 1961, Mrs. Tree said that the United Nations is the "bridge between an old world a-dying and a new world struggling to be born," and called for support in making "this city of man the most effective instrument of peace."

Mrs. Tree is "overwhelmed, enthralled, and enmeshed," with her new position. Her first weeks at the United Nations made her do "homework," to the delight of her younger daughter Penelope. Between office work, U.N. sessions and meetings, and the numerous parties given by U.N. members, her schedule is crowded. "I know that so much partying sounds frivolous, but it is absolutely essential. At social functions everyone is more natural. There is a terriffic exchange of ideas and a lot of work is accomplished," she has said.

A dedicated worker in the cause of civil rights, Mrs. Tree helped in 1944 to found Sydenham Hospital in New York City, the first voluntary interracial hospital in the United States. She has served on its board. She has also been a board member of the National Urban League and the Neighborhood Children's Center and has served on the Puerto Rican Board of Guardians. She has served as a director of the International Rescue Committee, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation, and the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Concern with adequate housing for minority groups prompted her membership on the advisory council of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. In 1958 she was a member of the Fair Housing Practices Panel of New York City, and in 1959 Mayor Robert F. Wagner appointed her to the Commission on Intergroup Relations. She received an award from the Modern Community Developers in 1958. Mrs. Tree belongs to the liberal wing of the Democratic party. Her religious affiliation is with the Episcopal Church.

Marietta and Ronald Tree have one daughter, Penelope. Mrs. Tree's daughter from her first marriage, Frances FitzGerald, is a student at Radcliffe. The family lives in a handsome, tastefully decorated town house in New York's East Seventies that is filled with furnishings from Dytchley Park and with art treasures collected over a period of thirty years. The home is run faultlessly by an English butler, Collins, whom she acclaims as "one of the jewels of the modern world." Another home, Heron Bay, is located on Barbados in the British West Indies. Sir Winston and Lady Churchill were guests there in 1960.

Mrs. Tree is five feet ten inches tall, weighs 135 pounds, and has dark-blond hair and green eyes. She has been described as "strikingly good looking, with beautiful posture, and a low, vibrant speaking voice." Although she prefers the conservative and classic in dress, her appearance is always fashionable. Her favorite pastimes in her rare moments of leisure include reading, sightseeing, tennis, and swimming. An interesting result of Marietta Tree's attractiveness occurred when she stopped on her way back from the Los Angeles convention to visit John Huston, who was directing the film *The Misfits* on location in Reno. She was spotted by Clark Gable, who drafted her on sight for a brief part in the opening scenes.

Adlai Stevenson once said that Marietta Tree "gives the party status and prestige," and added: "When you find someone closely identified with the intellectual and aristocratic communities who is also a positive, active, working Democrat, it tends to encourage everyone in the party." Of her own motivation for political activity, Mrs. Tree says: "In politics I can labor for a peaceful world for all children, a world that will give a better break to everyone. I am impelled by a feeling that I have so many blessings I must somehow try to pay for them in hard work for the community and in gratitude for being an American" (*Saturday Evening Post,* October 22, 1960).

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TREE, MRS. RONALD *See* Tree, Marietta

TRUJILLO MOLINA, RAFAEL LEÓNIDAS Oct. 24, 1891-May 30, 1961 Dictator of the Dominican Republic since 1931; President (1930-38; 1942-52); generalissimo of the armed forces since 1933; was assassinated. See *Current Biography* (July) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+, 14 Je 1 '61

TSHOMBE, MOISE (-KAPENDA) (chōm'bā) Nov. 10, 1919- African political leader

Address: b. President's Office, Elisabethville, Katanga Province, Republic of the Congo

Shortly after the Republic of the Congo received its independence from Belgium in June 1960, Moise Tshombe, the Premier of Katanga province, declared its secession from the new republic and its unwillingness to co-operate with the United Nations. The subsequent hostility of Tshombe toward the Congolese government and toward the U.N. efforts to restore peace in the entire country have heightened the international crisis in the Congo.

Tshombe, a second-generation Congolese businessman, heads the richest and most prosperous of the six provinces in the Congo and has sought to maintain Belgian interests there by using Belgian military officers, political advisers, and technicians. Although some observers regard him as a front man for European economic and political interests, others maintain that Tshombe is the dominant force in Katanga and the only stable political leader in the Congo. He was elected President of the self-proclaimed Republic of Katanga on August 8, 1960.

(Continued next page)

Wide World

MOISE TSHOMBE

Moise-Kapenda Tshombe was born on November 10, 1919 at Musumba in Katanga province in the Belgian Congo. It is said that his first name means "Moses, my darling," or "beloved of Moses." The name Moses sometimes occurs among the Congolese, apparently because of the influence of Arabic slave traders in the nineteenth century. Tshombe is related to the royal family of Mwatiamvu, paramount chief of the Lunda, a large tribe in central Africa, whose members inhabit an area extending from Kasai province in the Congo, across Katanga province, and into what is now Portuguese Angola.

Moise Tshombe left his village as a small boy to attend an American Methodist mission school in the Belgian Congo. He completed the equivalent of a high school education, and also took a correspondence course in accounting. After he had finished his schooling, his family sent him on a trip to Europe. Upon his return he joined his father's business, a large one even by European standards. His father owned stores in and around Elisabethville, a European hotel, and large plantations in the vicinity of Musumba. Tshombe took over the business in 1951, after the death of his father, but under his direction it began to fail, and he was declared bankrupt three times.

In the meantime, Tshombe had begun to take an active part in politics and community affairs. As a representative of the civilized native middle class, he was accorded special privileges by the Belgian regime, and he held the Belgian Congo citizenship card. He responded by affirming his allegiance to the Belgian monarchy, although he later said that he had "no illusions" about the Belgians and their discriminatory policies. For a time, Tshombe served as president of the African Chamber of Commerce in Elisabethville, the capital of Katanga province. In 1951 he was chosen as one of the eight Congolese members of the advisory provincial council of Katanga, on which he served until 1954. There, he has said, he learned about the administration of the Congo firsthand, and observed that "even the Belgians could not run the Congo properly from Leopoldville."

Tshombe subsequently became a member of the government council, which placed him on a level closer to actual political power. In 1956 he was elected president of the Confederation of Mutual Associations of the Lunda Empire. This association, originally encouraged by the Belgians as a nonpolitical debating and welfare organization, soon became a political one. It formed the basis for the Rassemblement Katangais, founded in July 1959, which became the Confédération des Associations du Katanga, or Conakat party. This party, of which Tshombe became president, was openly supported by the mining monopoly, Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, and by other Belgian interests, which encouraged within it a secessionist movement of "Katanga for the Katangais."

In the early discussions over Katanga's future status, members of the Conakat party favored complete independence from the rest of the Congo. They felt that too much of their province's wealth (about 65 per cent of the national income of the Congo derives from Katanga) went to help the rest of the provinces. Subsequently, the movement under Tshombe somewhat modified its demands and asked for a loose federation with the rest of the Congo.

When, in January and February 1960, Tshombe attended the roundtable meeting in Brussels that prepared the way for the independence of the Belgian Congo, he sought vainly to win approval for a weak federal government. He has claimed that at the meeting he persuaded the divided Congolese to form a united front, and he told the Belgians that the Congolese would refuse to discuss an agenda until they were given the promise of full independence on a fixed date. Under the influence of Patrice Lumumba the meeting decided that a strong central government would be established, with little autonomy for the provincial governments, and that independence would be granted on June 30, 1960.

In May 1960 Tshombe visited the United States at the invitation of the Department of State, but his stay was cut short because of the provincial elections in Katanga in that month. In the elections the Conakat party and allied groups gained control of a majority of the seats in the Katanga provincial assembly, and formed the government of which Tshombe became Premier.

The principal opponent of the Conakat is the Balubakat Cartel, a group of three parties headed by Jason Sendwe, who opposes independence for Katanga and favors a federal form of government. Much of the antagonism of the Balubakat Cartel toward Tshombe stems from the fact that the Cartel draws much of its strength from Baluba tribesmen, the traditional enemies of the Lunda tribe with which Tshombe is associated.

As the independence date approached, the Belgian authorities heard that Tshombe's new provincial government was planning to secede from the Congo; their threat to arrest Tshombe forced him to reverse his stand. When independence came on June 30, 1960, the strong central government of the Republic of the Congo was headed by Joseph Kasavubu as President and Patrice Lumumba as Premier. Tshombe's party was given only one ministry in Lumumba's government. Shortly after the independence ceremonies, civil war, accompanied by murder, riot, and rape, broke out in the Congo, and the Congolese army was in a state of mutiny.

In the midst of the chaos, Tshombe declared on July 11, 1960 the secession of Katanga from the Congo. He was supported by opponents of the Lumumba regime from other provinces. He requested and received the continuance and augmentation of Belgian financial, technical, and military aid, and he appointed a Belgian army officer to head the armed forces and the police force of Katanga. After Tshombe had won over the opposition and the tribal chiefs, the provincial parliament ratified his independence declaration, and on August 4, 1960 the constitution of the Republic of Katanga went into effect. Tshombe failed, however, in his efforts to receive from Belgium and other countries recognition of Katanga's independence.

On August 8, 1960 Tshombe was unanimously elected President of Katanga by the Katanga assembly, which was boycotted by twenty-one members of the Balubakat cartel. Tshombe at this time had the support of an estimated 75 per cent of the native population and the virtually unanimous support of the remaining whites. Upon his election, Tshombe called upon African leaders to help maintain a position of "positive neutrality" of the African states in the face of "colonialist imperialism and communism." He accused Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo government of seeking "support of the Communist bloc in order to establish a dictatorial regime." At the same time, the Katanga government declared its intention to seek federation with other African nations, as soon as it had attained complete independence from the Congo.

Meanwhile, the central Congolese government asked for United Nations assistance in restoring order to the country, and on July 14, 1960 the Security Council adopted the first of several resolutions providing for an international force (which gradually gained strength up to 20,000 men) and directing the withdrawal of Belgian troops from all parts of the country. There then began for the United Nations, in addition to its difficulties in other parts of the Congo, a prolonged period of almost constant friction with Tshombe. He objected at first to the entry of U.N. troops into Katanga, but later, because of the efforts of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, a temporary compromise was arrived at. In his campaigns against rebellious Baluba tribesmen in the north, Tshombe has been accused by United Nations spokesmen of practising genocidal policies.

In September 1960, shortly before the deposition of Premier Lumumba, Tshombe entered negotiations with President Kasavubu toward the possible establishment of a confederation of the Congo. In February 1961 Lumumba, who had been a prisoner in Katanga, was killed, reportedly while attempting to escape from imprisonment. His death brought world-wide repercussions, and Tshombe was widely regarded as responsible for the killing. When he was informed of a planned U.N. investigation into the circumstances of Lumumba's death, Tshombe indicated his indifference to world opinion, and was reported to have said: "I couldn't give a damn" (New York *Times*, February 15, 1961).

To stem the offensive of Lumumba supporters under Antoine Gizenga, Tshombe, on February 28, 1961, signed an agreement with the central Congolese government and with President Albert Kalonji of secessionist South Kasai province, to establish "a common bloc against the danger of U.N. trusteeship, Communist tyranny, and a Korean-style war" in the Congo. Tshombe played a leading role in the conference of Congolese leaders that was held at Tananarive in the Malagasy Republic in March 1961. At this conference Congolese leaders decided to establish a confederation of autonomous states.

Discussions of the Congo's future were continued in April 1961 at the Coquilhatville conference in Equator province, which was attended by 280 Congolese leaders. The conference was marked by friction between Tshombe and the central Congo government. On one occasion Tshombe sank to his knees before a group of newsmen to demonstrate the "vassal's" posture, which, he maintained, President Kasavubu and other Congolese leaders had taken toward the United Nations. After Tshombe walked out of the conference, in apparent refusal to co-operate with other Congolese leaders, he was arrested by the central government on charges of treason and confined for two months. During Tshombe's imprisonment, posters went up on public buildings in Katanga, bearing the legend: "He suffers for you. Be worthy of him."

Tshombe was released after he solemnly pledged to his captors that he would maintain Katanga as part of the Congo, but he repudiated his pledge when he returned home. He contended that the agreement had been forced from him under duress, and he declared that Katanga would refuse to give up its separate currency or army, that it would not join a customs union with the rest of the Congo, and that it would refrain from sending delegates to the central Congolese parliament at Leopoldville. Subsequently, the Katanga government announced through its interior minister, Godefroid Munongo, that it might seek aid from the Soviet Union in its dispute with the central government.

(Continued next page)

TSHOMBE, MOISE—*Continued*

In the face of Tshombe's unwillingness to co-operate with the central government of Premier Cyrille Adoula, and the continued presence of foreign mercenaries in the Katanga army, the United Nations moved into Katanga with military force in the summer of 1961. After some intensive fighting, in which United Nations forces suffered a number of losses, a temporary cease-fire between Katanga troops and United Nations forces was announced on September 20, 1961. A truce pact between the United Nations and Katanga province was ratified on October 24, 1961.

Moise-Kapenda Tshombe is married to the daughter of a noted tribal chief. He is the father of eight (some sources say ten) children. Moon-faced, heavily built, and of medium height, Tshombe has a sense of humor, and has been characterized as courteous, debonair, pleasure-loving, and alternately grim and good-natured. Conservative in temperament, he lacks the fiery nationalist passions of some African leaders. Since his visit to the United States in 1960 he wears a Homburg hat and button-down collars, and drives a black Cadillac. For eighteen years he was a lay leader of an American Methodist mission. Although he has criticized the Americans for what he views as their lack of understanding of the situation in Katanga, he has planned to attract American, as well as German and French, capital and has said: "We need Americans more than anyone else." On a visit to Brussels in December 1960, he received a high decoration from King Baudouin of Belgium.

Tshombe has emphatically denied allegations that he is a "Belgian puppet" and a front man for the mining interests. "I have no inferiority complex toward the white man as do some of my Congolese colleagues," he once said. Defending his use of foreign advisers, he then added: "I have the only disciplined army in the Congo today and the only effective administration. Why? Because I have foreign experts. Without foreigners, Katanga would collapse into . . . chaos" (New York *Times,* March 19, 1961).

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TURNER, R(ICHMOND) KELLY May 27, 1885-Feb. 12, 1961 United States Navy officer (ret.); commander of the United States amphibious forces in the Pacific (1942-45); naval aviator. See *Current Biography* (April) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p37 F 14 '61

TYDINGS, MILLARD E(VELYN) Apr. 6, 1890-Feb. 9, 1961 Former United States Senator from Maryland (1927-51); United States Representative (1923-27); lawyer. See *Current Biography* (January) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 F 11 '61

UDALL, STEWART L(EE) Jan. 31, 1920- United States Secretary of the Interior; lawyer

Address: b. Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C.; h. Camino Escuela, Tucson, Ariz.; Rt. 1, McLean, Va.

One of the earliest and most widely praised of the nominations for cabinet office made by President John F. Kennedy was that of Representative Stewart L. Udall of Arizona to be Secretary of the Interior in succession to Fred A. Seaton. Confirmed by the Senate without opposition in January 1961, Udall heads a department that employs more than 56,000 people and has jurisdiction over about a quarter of the nation's land area. Its responsibilities include conservation and development of mineral resources, fish and wildlife protection, national parks and historic sites, reclamation of arid lands, and hydroelectric systems. It is also the legal guardian of about 400,000 Indians. As United States Representative from the Second Arizona District from 1955 through 1960, Udall had gained broad legislative experience on interior affairs.

St. Johns in eastern Arizona, where Stewart Lee Udall was born to Levi Stewart and Louise (Lee) Udall on January 31, 1920, was founded by his grandfather David King Udall, who had moved there from Utah in 1880 as a missionary of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His father was a justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona for thirteen years before his death in 1960, and the Udall family is said to have held more public offices in the state than any other family.

The children in the Udall family—Stewart and his two brothers, Morris and David, and his sister, Elma, who is now with the State Department—were brought up in the Mormon faith. In accordance with their father's views on rearing children, they learned how to work by doing farm chores. Stewart Udall attended elementary and high school in St. Johns and, after studying for a year at Eastern Arizona Junior College in Thatcher, transferred to the University of Arizona in Tuscon. For two years he traveled through New York and Pennsylvania as a Latter-day Saints missionary.

Udall fought in World War II, during 1944, in Italy with the 15th Air Force as an enlisted gunner on a B-24 bomber. Then having returned to the University of Arizona to finish his education, he played guard on the 1946 varsity basketball team. It won the Border Conference championship and was also the first Arizona team to take part in the national invitational tournament at Madison Square Garden in New York City.

In 1948 Udall earned his LL.B. degree from the University of Arizona Law School and began practice in Tuscon in partnership with his brother Morris. When Congressman Harold A. Patten, Democrat, who represented the Second Arizona District, decided to retire in 1954, Udall received the Democratic nomination to succeed him. The Second District, formed in 1948, covers all of Arizona except Maricopa County, in which the capital, Phoenix, is located.

At the November 1954 election Udall, who had campaigned against a right-to-work law, polled 61.2 per cent of the votes in defeating his Republican opponent, Henry Zipf, a former administrative assistant to Arizona's United States Senator Barry M. Goldwater. Udall's margins of victory over John G. Speiden in 1956 and 1958 were almost identical with his 1954 edge, and in 1960 he won over a third Republican opponent, Mac C. Matheson, with 55 per cent of the vote.

After he had taken his seat in the Eighty-fourth Congress in January 1955, Udall was assigned to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Committee on Education and Labor. In the two subsequent Congresses he continued on both and in 1956 became a member also of the Joint Committee on Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration. By 1960 he was the fourth-ranking member of the reclamation subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

During his freshman year Representative Udall fought for repurchase and return to the Coconino and Sitgreaves national forests of 100,000 acres detached from them by a court order, but Congress failed to vote the necessary funds. He voted for the Colorado River project in March 1956, but in a report to the House of Representatives in 1960 he warned that "the one overriding principle of the conservation movement is that no work of man (save the bare minimum of roads, trails and necessary public facilities in access areas) should intrude into the wonder places of the National Park System," even man-made lakes or reservoirs. In 1960 he voted for passage of the water pollution control bill over President Eisenhower's veto (February) and introduced a bill to provide federal aid to states for saline water treatment plants.

Generally in favor also of federal assistance to certain industries, Udall advocated aid to producers of various minerals, including lead, copper, zinc, asbestos, fluorspar, and tungsten. For his own district he obtained more federal aid than any other Congressional district received, especially in public works funds.

In March 1955 Udall joined nineteen other first-term Democrats on the floor of the House in urging the Eisenhower administration to propose stronger action to aid backward countries. But although he was critical of a lag in aid, especially to Asia, he said in 1955, "It does not embarrass me in the least to be listed as an all-out backer of Eisenhower Administration foreign policy." He subsequently supported the President's position by approving appropriations of $3.6 billion for the mutual security program (June 1956), the Eisenhower Mideast Doctrine (January 1957), and extension of reciprocal trade (June 1958). In May 1960 Udall was one of a group of House Democrats who wrote Eisenhower that even though they had long been critical of his administration's handling of foreign policy, they would back him by opposing "any unwise cuts" in mutual security appropriations.

Wide World

STEWART L. UDALL

During his six years as a federal legislator, Udall favored longer terms for Congressmen, an increase in the Presidential term to six or eight years, elimination of the seniority system in assigning members to Congressional committees, and a tax exemption of up to $100 for political contributions by citizens. Udall's article "A Congressman Defends the House" in the New York *Times Magazine* (January 12, 1958) stressed that "if the Senate is the nation's great forum, the House, with its committees, is the workshop." He pointed out, however, that there was "still the hard fact that the House does not live up to its potential." Early in 1959 Udall and a number of other Congressmen organized an "orientation seminar" for freshman legislators to familiarize them with the customs of Congress and the opportunities it offers for service.

In the early summer of 1960 Udall led a fight to bring to a vote in the House a home-rule bill for the District of Columbia that had been blocked in committee; it failed through lack of only four of the 219 signatures needed on a discharge petition. "The hard-fighting legislator from Tucson," said a Washington *Post and Times Herald* editorial (June 24, 1960), "might well be designated public servant of the year in the District."

(Continued next page)

UDALL, STEWART L.—*Continued*

As a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, Udall proposed in June 1955 that $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 a year be allocated for the building of additional school facilities in districts accepting integration. He was opposed to the punitive Powell amendment, which would forbid federal aid to segregated schools (July 1956). A consistent supporter of civil rights legislation, he voted in March 1960 for the McCulloch-Celler amendment to the civil rights bill of that year, to provide for court-appointed referees to help Negroes register as voters where a "pattern or practice" of discrimination is found.

Udall's close association with Senator Kennedy began in 1959 when he fought in the House for the labor reform legislation favored by Kennedy and against the Landrum-Griffin substitute, which was enacted in August. At the Democratic National Conventon in the following year Udall had a major role in helping Kennedy win Arizona's seventeen votes, which had been considered "safe" for Senator Lyndon B. Johnson. Commenting on his nomination, in December 1960, to be Secretary of the Interior, *Time* (December 19, 1960) predicted that "one of his key assignments in the new Administration" would be "to serve as a Cabinet-level liaison man with Congress." He is the first Arizonan to hold a cabinet post.

On the issue of public-versus-private power Udall told a Senate committee passing on his nomination in January 1961 that he would take "no doctrinaire's position," but would approach each new project with an open mind. In a memorandum released in February he announced a public-power policy that stressed the building of additional dams by the government to generate power. "The Eisenhower Administration regarded public power as something of a necessary evil," he said at a news conference. "We regard it as a necessary good." Also in mid-February he ordered an eighteen-month moratorium on the sale of public lands to protect purchasers from unethical promoters and to give officials time to revise basic land policies.

Stewart L. Udall and Ermalee Webb of Mesa, Arizona were married on August 1, 1947 and have six children—Thomas, Scott, Lynn, Lori, Denis, and James. Udall is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs about 180 pounds, and has dark eyes and dark hair worn in a crew cut that tends to emphasize his youthful and athletic appearance. He does not drink or smoke. Fond of the outdoors, he spends most of his free time hunting, fishing, hiking, and playing tennis and touch football.

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VAN LOEN, ALFRED (van lōōn) Sept. 11, 1924- Sculptor

Address: 361 Bleecker St., New York 14

Since his arrival in the United States from Holland in 1947, Alfred Van Loen has acquired an enviable reputation as sculptor and illustrator. He firmly believes in "direct carving" (working on the material without the aid of preparatory models) because, he says, "it is the most honest approach and results in the purest and most personal creations." Van Loen has worked in a number of media: ivory, alabaster, granite, limestone, onyx, marble, and wood. In each case his artistic conception has taken into account the specific form or texture of the natural material. Van Loen fashions his drawings by using one continuous line.

Alfred Van Loen was born in Oberhausen-Osterfeld, Germany on September 11, 1924, to Karl Lowenthal, a businessman, and the former Hedwig Jaeger. He has one sister, Ruth de Goyi. Alfred was sent to school at an early age at a Dominican cloister in Venlo, Holland. In 1938 his parents, fleeing the Nazi persecution of Jews, went to Holland and were reunited with their fourteen-year-old son in Amsterdam. Alfred, by this time, had already shown indications of his artistic talent in the drawings with which he filled the letters he sent to his mother in Germany. While the Nazis were invading the Netherlands, the boy was working on a dairy farm, finding some measure of peace in hard work during those terrible years.

While still in his teens, Van Loen began to carve. His first work was a small crucifixion in oak. In 1941 he entered the Royal Academy of Art in Amsterdam, from which he graduated in 1946. During these years, he also enrolled in the Kunstnyverheitsshol (school of applied art). Of his years at the academy Van Loen wrote in *Simple Methods of Sculpture,* published by Channel Press in 1958, "I had the good fortune to learn all the techniques a sculptor is required to know. The . . . course consisted of copying statues of Greeks, Egyptians and Romans. . . . I was compelled to study anatomy, drawing from the model, drawing from plaster and nature, flowers and shapes at the school and animals at the zoo, drawing perspective, learning compositions and colors."

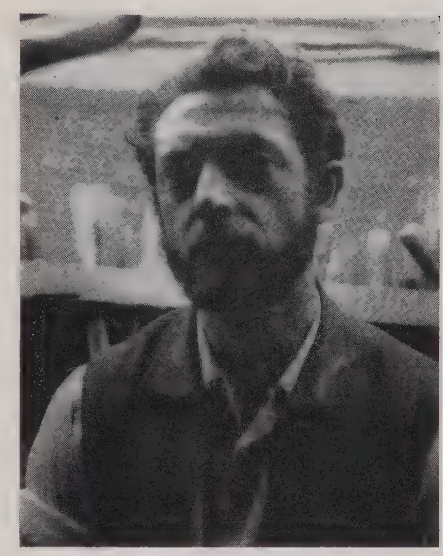
The war was over by the time Van Loen finished his schooling, and he began to work in his own studio. He was apprenticed for a short time to Hildo Krop, a well-known Amsterdam sculptor, who carved, among other things, granite pieces for cornerstones. To this experience he attributes to some degree his interest in architectural sculpture. He had his first one-man show at the Moderne Kunstzaal in Amsterdam in 1946.

In April 1947 Van Loen moved to the United States and settled in New York City. Shortly thereafter he received his first commission, to execute seven large panels and an altar in black walnut for the Chapel Cenacle in Middletown, Connecticut. In 1949 his piece entitled *Flight* won first sculpture prize at the Village Art Center in New York. In the fall of 1949 Van Loen had his first one-man show in the United States at the same gallery. Stuart Preston, in reviewing the exhibition (New York *Times*, October 2, 1949), wrote: "Strong feeling strongly conveyed marks Van Loen's statues. . . . Van Loen has the technical ability needed for romantic sculpture. But it must be preserved for distinguished ideas, not wasted on trivial subjects."

The sculptor returned to Europe for nearly a year, and his work was exhibited in Sweden, Amsterdam, Paris, and Munich (one-man show, 1952). He then visited Mexico, where his sculptures were shown at the Escuela Nacional de Bellas Artes and Mexico City College. Since his return to New York in 1953, he has exhibited steadily in one-man shows at the New School for Social Research (1953); the Leonid Kipnis Gallery in Westport, Connecticut (1955); the Morris Gallery in New York (1956); East Norwich House in Halesite, Long Island (1956); the Silvermine Guild of Artists in Norwalk, Connecticut (1957); the Collectors Corner Gallery in Washington, D.C. (1957); the Art Directions Gallery in New York (1958); and the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation in Philadelphia (1960). Examples of his work may be seen in Dutch museums, at the Louvre in Paris, and at the Museum of Modern Art and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

In 1958 Van Loen was commissioned to make a totem pole for the Wildlife Sanctuary at Sands Point, Long Island. This is a forty-two-foot redwood pole carved in a bird and animal motif. The same year he was commissioned to make for the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Blankman at Sands Point a twenty-three-foot carving called the *Spirit of Captain Sands* from an oak tree that had been planted by the Englishman after whom the point is named. Of this monument Paul Mocsanyi says in *Alfred Van Loen* (Channel, 1960), "It is a clear and forceful embodiment of Van Loen's vision of man: monumental, primitive and spiritual."

Van Loen has always been deeply interested in architectural sculpture. His first major work in metal was an outdoor fountain of brass and copper, based on the image of the Menorah, which he executed in 1959 for the James L. White Community Center in Salt Lake City, Utah. For the same building he did a brass and copper decoration for a twenty-eight-foot interior wall; the theme is the Tree of Life with twelve branches, each branch bearing fruit in the form of the Star of David. He often collaborates with architects in creating sculptural works for buildings being constructed in the New York City and Connecticut areas.



ALFRED VAN LOEN

The many fountains that beautify cities throughout Europe have remained in Van Loen's memory since his youth. He feels that in a well-conceived fountain the play of water should be integrated into and become a part of the sculpture itself. For Long Island's North Short Art Festival of 1959, Van Loen created *The Singing Tree,* a nine-foot fountain in brass, in which the water, flowing from the top onto a series of horizontal surfaces, bounces from one to the other in its descent.

Van Loen's drawings, which are drafted in one unbroken line and which resemble figures of wire, are often exhibited with his sculpture. In 1956 a show in the Morris Gallery in New York City was given over to them. In the same year the gallery published his *David,* one of a projected series of ten portfolios on Biblical themes. The children's magazine *World Over* has published three of the stories with drawings and brief texts by Van Loen: "Adam and Eve" (November 20, 1959), "David" (December 27, 1957), and "Joseph" (April 8, 1960). The series will also include tales of Noah, Abraham, Joseph, Solomon, Moses, and Christ. Of the importance of Van Loen's drawings to his work, Mocsanyi says: "Drawing has been an invaluable aid as well as an independent expression. He draws assiduously . . . every aspect of plant and animal life available to his penetrating eye."

Van Loen has also been active as a teacher; he feels that teaching provides him with an opportunity to exchange ideas and requires him to clarify and find new expression for his artistic concepts. At present he teaches classes at the North Shore Community College in Roslyn, New York. He has also held private

VAN LOEN, ALFRED—*Continued*

classes in his own studio and has taught at Hunter College, Vassar College, and the Brooklyn Museum School of Art.

The artist has won several prizes in graphic arts and sculpture at the Village Art Center, and he received the Louisa Robbins Award of the Silvermine Guild of Artists' New England Show in 1956 and an honorable mention at the Knickerbocker Artists Show in 1957. Perhaps the most unusual entry for which Van Loen won a prize was the chess set he created for the International Chess Game Competition at the Carlebach Gallery in New York in 1955. It was composed of ceramic chess pieces modeled on the theme of "Painters and Sculptors." Each figure was executed in the style of a different artist, including Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque, Amedeo Modigliani, Henry Moore, José De Creeft, and Jacob Epstein. Van Loen has made many chess sets, both carved and in ceramic, and is, of course, an ardent player himself. He is currently fashioning a set whose pieces will be abstract forms of ivory and ebony.

Van Loen stands six feet two inches tall, weighs 200 pounds, has brown hair, a beard, and blue eyes. On May 12, 1950 he married Marian Edelson, from whom he was divorced in June 1953. His second wife is Helen J. Roberts, whom he married on April 3, 1958. Apart from chess, he enjoys growing plants, which are, as he says, "an endless inspiration to me in line and form." He also finds inspiration in his own art collection, of which his favorite pieces are a Brueghel panel, a Mesopotamian sacrificial cup, and a Javanese goat. Van Loen belongs to several art organizations, such as the American Craftsmens' Council, the Brooklyn Society of Artists, and the Silvermine Guild of Artists of New Canaan, Connecticut. Concerning his artistic goals, Van Loen recently said: "In simplifying my forms I seek greater monumentality and pure expression. In my effort to create more and more meaningful work, I hope to achieve a happy blend of poetry and strength."

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VERTÈS, MARCEL (vâr-tĕz') Aug. 10, 1895- Artist

Address: b. 140 W. 57th St., New York 19; 78 rue de la Faisanderie, Paris 16ᵉ, France

Bulletin: Marcel Vertès
died on October 31, 1961.

Both on aesthetic principle and by his own disposition, Marcel Vertès, an Hungarian-born artist who divides his time between his New York and Paris studios, prefers to create the gay and graceful, the pretty and bright rather than the less agreeable side of life that appeals to many modern painters. Noted for his "wispily sensuous females," circus acrobats, and elegant *haut monde* illustrations that adorn numerous books, covers for *Vogue* and *Harper's Bazaar*, advertisements, hotel walls (the Waldorf-Astoria, Carlyle, and Plaza in New York), and Elizabeth Arden and Helena Rubenstein salons, he has been alternately praised for his adroitness and delicacy of imagination and criticized for commercializing his talents.

Fame and success came to Vertès in 1932 when his "puckishly sophisticated" drawings were greatly in demand by French periodicals and when he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was awarded two Oscars by the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for his costume and set designs for the film *Moulin Rouge* in 1954.

Marcel Vertès was born on August 10, 1895 in Ujpest, near Budapest, Hungary to Joseph V. and Ernestine (Ripper) Vertès. His father was a businessman and banker. His mother had come from Silesia. Marcel had three sisters, Jenny, Dola, and Nelly, and three brothers, Aladar, Elemer, and Ödön. At the age of ten he won a measure of local fame when he happened to find the hiding place of a band of counterfeiters and worked with the local police to capture them.

Because of Vertès' early interest in airplanes (inspired by the flights of Louis Blériot), he decided to become an aviation engineer and studied in a technical preparatory school in Budapest for one year. One of his sisters disapproved of his smudged clothing after he had been tinkering with engines and gave him a crayon set, urging him to become an artist. His father acquiesced in Marcel's desire for a glamorous profession and sent him to a prominent Hungarian sculptor. However, the sculptor found "no talent" in his pupil. Undaunted, Vertès frequented the cafés where artists and journalists ate and drank, and filled many sketchbooks. One painter took an interest in the boy and gave him lessons in drawing in exchange for lessons in billiards.

Hired by the editor of a sensational magazine in Budapest, Vertès made sketches of corpses, criminals, and prostitutes. He was at last compelled to confess to his father when police seized the magazine. Instead of berating him, his father enrolled him at the Academy of Fine Arts in Budapest.

The outbreak of World War I interrupted his studies, and Vertès served in the Hungarian army as a lieutenant at the Russian front from 1916 to 1918. Returning to Budapest at the war's end, he made illustrations for clandestinely printed revolutionary publications against the Hapsburg monarchy. He also improved his lithography techniques. Since artistic life in Budapest was limited when Béla Kun came to power, he left for Vienna in 1919, where he entered a competition for a poster for war orphans (on the day of his arrival he learned of the contest and posed a woman beggar and her children in his hotel room) and won first prize. Because Vertès' style was quite different from the Viennese, he soon acquired a reputation and obtained many commissions for illustrations. In 1920 he went to Paris and there encountered the usual difficulties of a young, unknown painter.

Twenty-five of Vertès' watercolors were accepted by the Salon des Humoristes for exhibition in 1921. Soon he was making illustrations for such French journals as *Rire* and *La Gazette du bon ton.* In his spare time he studied at the Académie Julian under Jean Paul Laurens. A series of colored lithographs, *Dancing* (1924), attracted considerable attention. Then followed other series of Paris night life and illustrations for de luxe editions of Colette's *La Vagabonde* (1927) and *Chéri* (1929), Francis Carco's *Rue Pigalle* (1928), Ramón Gómez de la Serna's *Cirque* (1929), Pierre Louÿs's *Les Aventures du Roi Pausole* (1930), and Émile Zola's *Nana* (1932). His own album of lithographs, *Dames seules* (Women Alone), appeared in 1930.

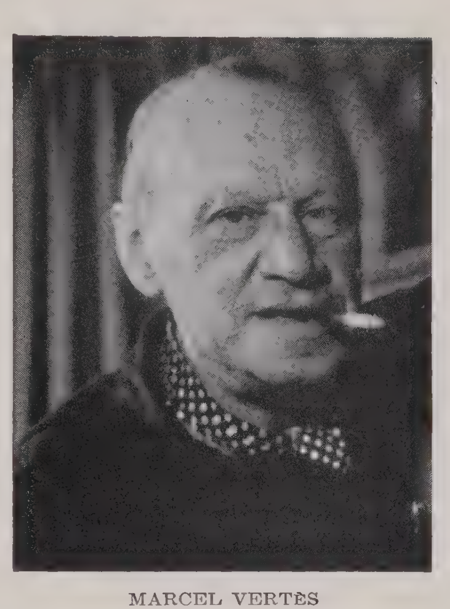
In 1933 Vertès designed sets and costumes for his first film, *Les Aventures du Roi Pausole.* He also did theatrical decorations for *Deux sous de fleurs*, a musical show in Paris. In 1935 he made his first voyage to the United States at the invitation of Condé Nast, to do illustrations for *Vanity Fair*. Returning to Paris, he designed sets for *La Belle histoire* of Henri-Georges Clouzot and illustrated an edition of *Les Dimanches de la Comtesse de Narbonne* by Daisy Fellows.

Vertès' first one-man show in the United States was held at the Julien Levy Gallery in New York City in 1937. Besides taking his second trip to America that year, he traveled considerably in Europe. He and his wife visited their families in Poland and Hungary. In London he made designs for costumes and sets for *The Mikado.* In Paris, in 1938, he decorated the salon of Elizabeth Arden.

Again war interrupted his activities, and he was inducted into the French army in 1939 as a corporal. Relieved of military duty after five months because of an eye disability, Vertès then worked in a munitions factory. With his wife he escaped from Paris two days before the Germans arrived and, after many hardships, reached New York, where he worked for *Harper's Bazaar.*

Subsequently, his inventive mind turned to many things besides magazine and book illustrations. He made designs for needle point, fire screens, table covers, ceramics, scarves, and for Schiaparelli perfume ads. He did murals for private homes, hotels, and for the Nieman-Marcus store in Dallas, Texas. In 1956 he designed 800 circus costumes for the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Combined Shows.

In January 1951 Vertès exhibited at the Kleemann Galleries in New York twenty *Portraits Imaginaires* of famous people as he had imagined them in their childhood. These youthful portraits of Winston Churchill, Eleanor Roosevelt, Bernard Shaw, Greta Garbo, Albert Einstein, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, and others were "done with a feather-light virtuoso touch reminiscent of Manet . . . the colors pastel but never pasty," observed *Time* (January 2, 1951). They were all bought by Stanley Marcus.



MARCEL VERTÈS

Designing ballet, motion-picture, and opera costumes and sets kept Vertès extremely busy. Discussing his designs for the musical *Seventh Heaven,* the light opera *La Belle Hélène,* and the ballets *Bluebeard* and *Helen of Troy,* he said: "I am a painter. Whatever I do in the theatre is a side line. When I do a play or a movie set it takes me away from my painting" (*Theatre Arts,* July 1955). His water-color sketches for the film *Moulin Rouge,* however, he regarded as "really little paintings," and when exhibited at the Carstairs Gallery in New York in April 1956, they sold rapidly. He was awarded two Oscars for his work on the costumes and sets. His hand was photographed for the scene in which the artist Toulouse-Lautrec is depicted drawing on the tablecloth in a Montmartre restaurant.

Several volumes of Vertès' work have been published: *The Stronger Sex* (Hyperion, 1941); *Art and Fashion* (Studio, 1944), in collaboration with Bryan Holme; *It's All Mental* (Tudor, 1952), a satire on psychoanalysis; and *Amandes vertes* (Green Almonds), an autobiography illustrated with 200 designs (Éditions Revue Adam, 1952). His more recent *But What Do You Need Me For?* (Putnam, 1959) is a collection of drawings that satirize abstract art. He once said that he regarded abstract art as offering something a little piquant, like an hors d'oeuvre, and that it would have remained so—an unimportant part of the meal—if critics, painters, and buyers had not taken it so seriously.

Marcel Vertès and Dora Hauser were married on July 15, 1926. They live in a modern apartment in Paris that has a huge white living

VERTÈS, MARCEL—*Continued*

room overlooking a terrace. Vertès' sketches adorn the walls. Jean Cocteau described Vertès as "handsome, gracious, charming, adorable, light, tender." In his biography *Vertès* (Athenæum, 1946) Francis Carco wrote that he had known few artists who combine fascination, grace, style, and spirit of comradeship in so lively a measure as this tall, elegant, nonchalant, ironical, subtle, well-bred Hungarian.

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VICKERS, JON 1927(?)- Singer

Address: b. c/o Metropolitan Opera Association, Broadway and 39th St., New York 18

When the Canadian tenor Jon Vickers made his debut as Canio in *Pagliacci* at the Metropolitan Opera House on January 17, 1960, he already had to his credit a long list of appearances at important European and American opera houses. He lived up to expectations, and a critic for the New York *Herald Tribune* (January 18, 1960), who termed his debut "extremely impressive," correctly prophesied that Vickers would find "a warm home at the Metropolitan." His subsequent performances at the Metropolitan have established him as a favorite with critics and audiences, who are looking forward to his emergence as a major Wagnerian tenor cast in the heroic mold.

Jon Vickers was born in 1927 (one Canadian source gives 1926) in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada. His father was a school principal. His large family (some sources list eight children, others seven) was musical, and Jon soon sang in church choirs and at school gatherings, developing from a boy soprano to a tenor. He graduated from high school in Prince Albert in 1945, but found himself defeated by circumstances in his early ambition to become a physician. Canadian colleges at that time were filled by veterans returning from World War II and had no place for him.

Told to wait three years before reapplying for college admission, Jon Vickers turned to the business world. His first employer was the Safeway store in Prince Albert, where within a year he had worked his way up to the position of branch manager. He then switched to the Woolworth chain and worked as manager of its local stores in several Canadian towns.

While employed by Woolworth's in Flin Flon, Manitoba, Jon Vickers made his stage debut in a local Gilbert and Sullivan production. During his period of traveling from town to town for Woolworth's, he continued to sing in church choirs and amateur operetta presentations. After leaving Woolworth's for the position of purchasing agent for the Hudson's Bay Company, he settled in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

In Winnipeg, Vickers sang the lead in a semiprofessional production of *Naughty Marietta*. The female lead, Mary Morrison, persuaded him to make a recording of his voice, which she played for authorities at Toronto's Royal Conservatory of Music. The result was the offer of a scholarship to that institution. Vickers accepted and went to Toronto to study voice with the former operatic baritone George Lambert.

Singing for amateur and professional groups provided Vickers with the means of supporting himself during his three-year stay at the conservatory. After graduating, he continued to perform in Canada. He was established as a significant musical personality in Toronto through performances with Sir Ernest MacMillan and the Toronto Symphony and went on to make appearances at important Canadian music festivals, including the Toronto Opera Festival and the 1956 Stratford (Ontario) Festival. Also in 1956 he appeared in New York City in a concert version of Beethoven's *Fidelio*, opposite the soprano Inge Borkh.

It was through singer Regina Resnik that Vickers won an audition which led to a contract at London's Covent Garden, one of the world's leading opera houses. There his debut took place on April 27, 1957, when he sang the role of Gustavus III in Verdi's *A Masked Ball,* for which he received enthusiastic notices.

But Vickers' major achievement during his first Covent Garden season was his performance of the leading role of Aeneas in a revival of Berlioz' *The Trojans*. The first performance, under the direction of Rafael Kubelik, which took place on June 6, 1957, established Vickers as a leading light at Covent Garden. Reviewing his work for the *Christian Science Monitor* (June 22, 1957), J. W. Lambert wrote: "The young Canadian tenor, Jon Vickers, was equal to any demand. . . . His appearance—tall, well-built, slim, and blond-bearded—was matched by his singing. He is that rare creature, a heroic tenor with a beautiful voice. At the moment, he does not much explore Aeneas's character; but he does command the stature to project its outline with a noble, silvered, clarion ring."

During his first year at Covent Garden, Vickers was also heard as Don José in *Carmen,* Radames in *Aïda,* and in the title role of Verdi's *Don Carlos,* for a grand total of thirty-seven performances. In the summer of 1958, when he played Siegmund in Wagner's *Die Walküre* at Bayreuth, he prompted reviewers to compare him to Lauritz Melchior, a comparison that was repeated after each of Vickers' later Wagnerian performances.

Signed to sing opposite Maria Callas in Cherubini's *Medea* with the Dallas Civic Opera Company in November 1958, Vickers managed to add a new role to his Covent Garden repertoire before he left for the United States. On October 14 he performed the title role in a production of Handel's *Samson,* which had its première at the Grand Theatre in Leeds.

Already in demand by the world's leading opera houses, Vickers journeyed to Vienna for a three-month stay at the Vienna State Opera, beginning in January 1959. He returned to Covent Garden before leaving for his debut with the San Francisco Opera Company at the War Memorial Opera House on September 11, 1959. The role in which he made his debut was that of Radames, and he later also sang Don José with the San Francisco company.

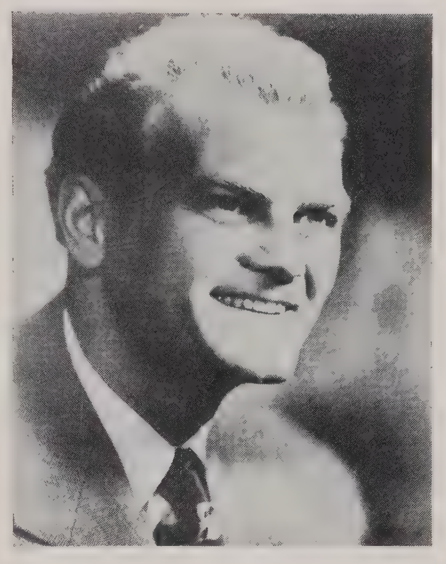
Jon Vickers' first Metropolitan appearance was as Canio in Leoncavallo's *Pagliacci* on January 17, 1960. The favorable impression he made upon this occasion was reinforced by his performance in the Metropolitan's revival of Beethoven's *Fidelio* on January 28. Paul Henry Lang of the New York *Herald Tribune* (January 29, 1960) observed: "Jon Vickers (Florestan), the Canadian *heldentenor* . . . was the one notable success among the singers. . . . He has a large, impressive voice which he does not hesitate to 'let go,' and he can communicate passion and feeling."

Despite Vickers' success as Canio and Florestan, it was not until he appeared in the Metropolitan's Wagnerian repertory that he made his deepest impression upon New York reviewers. When he sang in a revival of *Die Walküre* on February 9, 1960, he moved Howard Taubman of the New York *Times* (February 10, 1960) to write: "The evening's unanticipated revelation was the Siegmund of Jon Vickers. The Canadian tenor sang the role better than anyone has at the Met since the days of Lauritz Melchior, and he played it with more credibility than his memorable predecessor."

Although critics regard him as the most promising *heldentenor* (heroic tenor) in contemporary opera, Vickers remains wary of plunging into Wagnerian roles. *Time* (February 22, 1960) quotes him as saying: "I have no intention of becoming a Wagner specialist. I love Wagner but I want to sing for 25 years, not ten years. I want to keep my Italian roles, because Italian caresses the voice, while German exploits it."

Despite the pressures on him to undertake all the great heroic Wagnerian roles, Vickers predicts that it will be several years before he is vocally and dramatically ready to appear in such parts as that of Tristan. For the time being, he is concentrating on such roles as Don José, Siegmund, and Radames. In the 1960-61 season he will sing in New York, London, Chicago, San Francisco, Vienna, and at Milan's La Scala. Recordings featuring Jon Vickers will be released on the RCA Victor label during the same season.

Vickers values the training he received in his early period of singing one-night stands in Canada, but he now is reluctant to move about from city to city for single concerts and operatic appearances. John Gray of *Maclean's Magazine* (August 27, 1960) quoted Vickers as saying: "Surely it's better for your nerves and your voice and everything—for your repertoire —if you can say to Vienna, 'I'll come to you for eight weeks,' and to the Met, 'I'll come to you for fourteen weeks.'"



JON VICKERS

Another reason why Vickers objects to excessive touring is his desire to be with his family, consisting of his wife, Hettie, a daughter, Allison, and a son, Billy. The Vickers family is now settled in London. Jon Vickers does not welcome the publicity that comes with an operatic career. He is a Presbyterian. Some sources give his height as five feet nine inches, others as closer to six feet; all agree that his sturdy, muscular build and Nordic appearance make him a perfect candidate for heroic Wagnerian roles.

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WAHLEN, FRIEDRICH T(RAUGOTT)

(väl'ĕn) Apr. 10, 1899- President of the Swiss Confederation; agricultural engineer

Address: b. Palais Fédéral, Bern, Switzerland; h. Humboldtstrasse 39, Bern, Switzerland

Switzerland's President for 1961, Friedrich T. Wahlen, is regarded by his countrymen as "the man who defeated Hitler with plowshares." He achieved this by means of his Wahlen Plan for economic self-sufficiency, which prevented Switzerland from becoming a protectorate of Nazi Germany during World War II. Beginning his career as a seed analyst with the Canadian Department of Agriculture in the 1920's, Wahlen was in charge of agricultural experimental stations in Canada and Switzerland and contributed considerably to the development of scientific techniques in agriculture. He was Switzerland's commissioner for war food production during World War II, and he was a university professor. As an administrator of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Or-

FRIEDRICH T. WAHLEN

ganization (FAO) from 1949 to 1959, Wahlen sought to apply his wartime policies of economic planning on a world-wide scale. He has been called "the Dr. Schweitzer of food relief." He became a member of the Swiss federal legislature in 1942 and of the Swiss executive, the Federal Council, in 1958 and served as Vice-President in 1960.

Friedrich Traugott Wahlen was born in the village of Gmeis near Mirchel in the Canton of Bern on April 10, 1899, one of seven children of Johann Wahlen, a schoolteacher, and Katharina (Stucki) Wahlen. His earliest ambition was to become a farmer, and at the age of ten he went to work at a neighboring farm. One of his favorite pastimes during this early period was philosophizing with a friend. After completing his elementary education, Fritz Wahlen entered the *Handelshochschule* in Neuchâtel in the spring of 1914, working part time on a dairy farm, where his duties included milking fifty cows every morning.

In 1917 he began to study agricultural engineering at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich and met some of his expenses by tutoring and writing articles. He graduated as an agricultural engineer in 1920 and went to work for his doctorate, choosing as his research project a study of clover. At the same time he served as assistant to a professor of agronomy.

After having received his doctorate in scientific technology in 1922, Wahlen went to Canada as supervising analyst with the seed branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture in Quebec. He was promoted to chief seed analyst in Ottawa in 1924 and was put in charge of the federally owned experimental farm and agricultural research institute. He went on frequent inspection trips in an old car that he named "Eczema," because, he explained, "she was always breaking out all over."

On a visit to Prince Edward Island, Wahlen discovered a type of bent grass that proved to be an excellent lawn grass and fodder. Although he was tempted to settle down and grow this profitable crop, he decided that it would be unethical to capitalize on a discovery made as a civil servant. While living in Ottawa, he spent much of his spare time watching the House of Commons in action.

In 1929 Wahlen decided to return to his native Switzerland to accept the directorship of the agricultural experimental station at Oerlikon, a position he held until 1943. In this capacity he supervised projects aimed at improving the quality and quantity of such staple products as wheat and potatoes. He also conducted studies on the production of grasses, legumes, and fodders, the control of plant diseases, and other matters. At the same time he edited and wrote articles for a journal of agricultural science, and he served as Swiss delegate to numerous international conferences. In 1939 he was a member of the board of directors of the Swiss National Exposition.

Following the outbreak of World War II in 1939, Switzerland's economy was increasingly menaced by Hitler's economic blockade, which aimed at starving the Swiss people into submission. In 1942 Wahlen, who had been appointed commissioner in charge of war food production, instituted his Wahlen Plan for economic self-sufficiency and crop diversification. The plan involved the most complete and systematic utilization of soil, raw materials, and man power for the production of the basic necessities of life. Although at first the program was regarded by many as utopian, Wahlen succeeded in selling his plan to the traditionally individualistic Swiss farmers and persuaded the jealously autonomous cantons to participate in national policy.

To his critics, who equated economic planning with Stalinism, Wahlen pointed out that the alternative to planning was starvation. He declared that democracy "combines the highest degree of freedom with the highest degree of responsibility" and that individual rights must be limited by the general welfare. As a result of the Wahlen Plan, Switzerland was able to survive the war without great hardship, while maintaining its independence.

From 1942 to 1949 Wahlen was a member of the Swiss Council of States (senate) for the Canton of Zurich. Concurrently he served from 1943 to 1949 as professor of plant production with the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. As a member of the Council of States, Wahlen concerned himself with such questions as conservation of natural resources and the increased production of sugar beets. He spoke out in favor of educational reforms and, in particular, the establishment of agricultural training schools, and he advocated three months of compulsory labor service as part of the basic education of all young men.

After the end of World War II, Wahlen favored the strengthening of international ties and declared that Switzerland, though traditionally neutral, should not stand aloof from the affairs of the world. He believed that it was Switzerland's mission to help the world realize the ideal of peaceful coexistence of different races, creeds, and nationalities, which has been the basis of Swiss national experience. In 1947 Wahlen took an extended trip to the United States to study farming techniques and noted many similarities between American and Swiss agriculture. He was particularly impressed by American methods of soil conservation, but criticized the American practice of destroying surplus crops to keep up farm prices.

Although Switzerland is not a member of the United Nations, it belongs to the U.N.'s specialized agencies. Wahlen's reputation as a food-producing expert prompted the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization in 1949 to name him director of its agricultural division, with headquarters in Washington, D.C. He was transferred two years later to international FOA headquarters in Rome and was appointed deputy director-general of FAO in June 1958.

As deputy director-general, he traveled throughout the world, initiating and directing economic aid in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Wahlen believes that the world has enough wealth to supply its increasing population, provided the proper food-production techniques are applied. To this end he has called for the more efficient utilization of land and labor, the increase of irrigation facilities, and the exchange of crop surpluses between nations.

In December 1958 the Swiss federal legislature elected Wahlen, a leader of the Farmers, Artisans and Middle Class party, to the seven-member Federal Council (Bundesrat), the executive branch of the government. There he served first as Minister of Justice and Police and later as Minister of Agriculture and Industry and won election as Vice-President of the Federal Council in 1959. On December 15, 1960 Wahlen was elected by a joint session of the two houses of the federal legislature to the Presidency of the Confederation, succeeding Max Petitpierre. His election was unopposed. The Swiss Presidency is chosen annually from among the members of the Federal Council.

Wahlen is the author of many technical and scientific articles and he has written several books. His wartime economic program is described in *Unser Boden Heute und Morgen* (Atlantis, 1943), in which he advances the idea that while man does not live on bread alone, human life, and with it every manifestation of human culture, necessitates a minimum of bodily nourishment. In *Hoffen und Helfen* and *Die Welt ist Reich* he discusses the work of the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Wahlen belongs to numerous scientific and welfare organizations in Switzerland and abroad, and he is a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture. In 1943 he was awarded the Marcel Benoist Prize. The University of Zurich conferred upon him the honorary M.D. degree in 1946, and he received an honorary Doctorate in Scientific Agriculture from the University of Göttingen in Germany in 1955.

On October 11, 1923 Fritz Wahlen married Helen Hopf, a Swiss-born teacher of home economics whom he met in Canada. They have no children and lead a quiet life in their small villa on Bern's secluded Humboldtstrasse, often enjoying long walks in the countryside. Both Dr. and Mrs. Wahlen are proficient in English, French, and Italian, and they both love books and good music. Wahlen is particularly fond of reading historical and biographical works. He is of the Protestant faith.

Although Wahlen concedes the benefits of modern technology, he is disturbed by what he regards as the tendency of modern man to become a slave to material progress and calls for a greater emphasis upon cultural and intellectual values. He believes that in the light of modern history one can no longer accept Nietzsche's idea of the "superman" or the concept of the inevitable progress and perfectibility of mankind, and he feels that modern man must reaffirm his faith in God.

His foremost concern is the problem of aid to the world's underdeveloped countries. Shortly after his election to the Presidency he wrote: "It is hard to sell liberty to people who have never had a square meal in their lives. There is only one way in which the big powers can bring real freedom and contentedness to the countries that have recently attained independence and need economic assistance: to give them help without attaching political strings to it."

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WALLGREN, MON(RAD) C(HARLES)

Apr. 17, 1891-Sept. 18, 1961 Former United States Senator from Washington (1940-45); United States Representative (1933-40); Governor (1945-49); chairman of the Federal Power Commission (1950-51); Democrat. See *Current Biography* (November) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 S 19 '61

WAYMACK, W(ILLIAM) W(ESLEY)

Oct. 18, 1888-Nov. 5, 1960 Former editor of the Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune;* won Pulitzer Prize for distinguished editorial writing in 1938; in 1946 became one of the first members of the Atomic Energy Commission. See *Current Biography* (March) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p88 N 6 '60

WEAVER, ROBERT C(LIFTON) Dec. 29, 1907- United States government official; economist

Address: b. Housing and Home Finance Agency, 1626 K St., Washington 25, D.C.

Twenty days before his inauguration as President of the United States, John F. Kennedy appointed one of the nation's foremost housing experts, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, as administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. This is the highest federal administrative position ever assigned to a Negro, and the designation spurred an uncommon degree of national and international interest.

An economist, educator, author, and specialist on Negro labor, urban renewal, federal aid to education, as well as housing, Weaver has held a series of important posts in federal and state government and with foundations and organizations. He served as administrator of the New York Temporary State Housing Commission from 1955 to 1959 and was vice-chairman of the New York City Housing and Development Board in 1960. A crusader for civil rights for some thirty years, Weaver once told a group of Negroes that the best way to attain equality is "to fight hard—and legally—and don't blow your top."

Robert Clifton Weaver, whose grandfather, Dr. Robert Tanner Freeman, was a Harvard graduate and the first Negro in America to earn a doctoral degree in dentistry, was born in Washington, D.C. on December 29, 1907. Raised in a Washington suburb that included seven Negro families among some 3,000 white neighbors, he got "interested early in segregation," he told Ted Poston (New York *Post Magazine*, March 4, 1956). "My brother Mortimer and I had to ride 45 minutes each day to school, while our white neighbors went right around the corner." He credits his mother, Mrs. Florence E. (Freeman) Weaver, who, he said to Poston, "had a very superior mind and respect for cultural things," with turning him to intellectual pursuits. His father, Mortimer Grover Weaver, was a United States postal clerk. His brother, who became an assistant professor at Howard University, died suddenly at the age of twenty-three.

ROBERT C. WEAVER

While he studied at Dunbar High School in Washington, D.C., Robert Weaver was a fully paid electrician in his junior year and operated his own electrical business in his senior year. At Harvard University, where he majored in economics, he won the Pasteur Medal and the Bolyston Speaking Prize and received the B.A. degree *cum laude* in 1929 and the M.A. degree in 1931. After serving for a year as a professor of economics at the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina in Greensboro, Weaver returned to Harvard as an Austin Scholar (1932-33), wrote a thesis entitled "The High Wage of Prosperity," and received the Ph.D. degree in economics in 1934.

One of the young university men brought to Washington by the New Deal in 1933, Weaver received a succession of assignments, usually as an adviser on minority problems to some agency head. He was an adviser to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes (1934-38); special assistant to Nathan Straus, administrator of the Housing Authority (1938-40); administrative assistant to Sidney Hillman of the National Defense Advisory Commission (1940); chief of the Negro employment and training branch of the labor division, Office of Production Management (1942); chief of the Negro employment and training branch of the labor division, War Production Board (1942-43); and director of Negro Manpower Service, War Manpower Commission (1943-44).

As architect and leader of the "black cabinet," a group of tough-minded Negro brain trusters in the New Deal, Weaver was perhaps the least known yet most influential Negro in the entire federal government. The black cabinet did the spadework that has since resulted in an almost completed integrated federal government. Through their efforts minorities shared in government-sponsored projects during the Depression; Negroes worked in the housing-construction program; Negro workers were integrated into industry; and Negro families occupied one-third of low-rent and wartime housing.

A few years before the 1940 election, a sensational incident occurred that resulted in furthering the cause of the black cabinet, according to Richard Bardolph (*The Negro Vanguard*, 1959). When the Presidential party entered Pennsylvania Station in New York, Stephen T. Early, Franklin D. Roosevelt's press secretary, found his way barred by a ring of police. He angrily jostled the nearest cop to the floor—the policeman happened to be a Negro. The black cabinet was immediately asked to write a speech for FDR to salvage the Negro vote. Weaver demurred, saying a mere speech would not convince Negroes. The black cabinet then submitted its recommendations, and they won immediate approval. Within forty-eight hours, Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., was the first Negro general of the United States Army; Judge William H. Hastie was the first Negro civilian aide to the Secretary of War; and Campbell C. Johnson was the first Negro civilian aide to the director of Selective Service.

During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Weaver also headed a survey of Negro white collar and skilled workers. The project cost over $500,000 and employed 1,800 people. For the Tennessee Valley Authority, he conducted a study of the TVA program and minorities' participation in it. A consultant to the President's Advisory Committee on Education, he supervised the preparation of a special study of the committee. He was a member of the advisory committee of the National Youth Administration that helped to prepare the commission's surveys on Negro youth in American society.

In the postwar period Weaver was a member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration mission in the Ukraine, U.S.S.R. in 1946, serving consecutively as supply officer, reports officer, and acting deputy chief of mission. Before going to the Ukraine, Dr. Weaver was executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations in Chicago, and upon his return he was an officer of the American Council on Race Relations. He also was on the board of the Metropolitan Housing Council of Chicago and on the board's executive committee of the National Committee on Housing.

In the field of education he was a lecturer at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois (1947-48), faculty member (summer 1947) and visiting professor (summer 1949) at Columbia University Teachers College, visiting professor at New York University School of Education (1948-51), and professor of economics at the New School for Social Research (summer 1949).

From 1949 to 1955 Dr. Weaver directed the opportunity fellowships program of the John Hay Whitney Foundation. The program makes grants to exceptional persons for advanced study who might otherwise have been denied it. Dr. Weaver was also a member of the national selection committee for Fulbright fellowships, a member of the fellowship committee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which chooses the Fellows for the fund, chairman of the faculty fellowship committee of the United Negro College Fund, and consultant to the Ford Foundation.

With the return to power of the Democrats in New York state in 1955, Dr. Weaver was called to Albany as Deputy State Rent Commissioner. By December 1955, he had become State Rent Commission, with cabinet rank. This was the first time a Negro served in the state cabinet. With his customary diligence he applied himself to New York's major housing problems: congestion and bias. To the complex problem of working for integration in urban and suburban communities Weaver advanced a four-point program: (1) decreasing the demand among nonwhites for middle-income housing in the center of cities; (2) removing the attraction of racial homogeneity from the suburbs; (3) reducing the snob appeal of racial exclusiveness since no area can guarantee it; (4) preventing "tipping" (overbalance) in any open neighborhood. Dr. Weaver served as State Rent Commissioner until January 1959. From June to December 1960 he was vice-chairman of the New York City Housing and Development Board.

An activist who rejects the gospel of gradualism, he told Ted Poston: "The need for action in human rights is quite immediate in view of the international situation." In 1960 Weaver called the student strikes against segregated lunch-counter service in the South "courageous and effective" action and a contribution to "functioning democracy" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 22, 1960). In a commencement address at Livingstone College in Salisbury, North Carolina on May 31, 1960, he cautioned students to "develop the capacity for individual self-criticism and evaluation . . . to meet competition beyond the confines of a segregated world."

When the Manhattan City Council was considering a successor to Hulan Jack, Manhattan Borough president who was convicted of conflict-of-interest charges, Dr. Weaver was the choice of New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner. Before a vote was taken, however, on December 31, 1960 President-elect John F. Kennedy made the dramatic announcement of Dr. Weaver's appointment as the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to succeed Norman P. Mason. The Senate confirmed the appointment on February 9, and Weaver took the oath of office two days later. Weaver's agency, which has an estimated annual budget of $340,000,000, has various subsidiaries: Federal Housing Administration, Community Facilities Administration, Urban Renewal Administration, Public Housing Administration, and Federal National Mortgage Association.

Before becoming administrator of the federal housing program, Dr. Weaver had said that segregation in housing is the basic cause of segregation in schools and other areas, advocated an executive order banning segregation in all federally aided housing, and criticized federal slum clearance projects because they tend to remove Negroes from choice city sites to other potential slum areas or hurt them through their inability to pay higher rents in new projects (New York *Times,* May 21, 1952).

The first of Dr. Weaver's two books, *Negro Labor; A National Problem,* was published by Harcourt in 1946. It examined the wartime effort of government and industry to use the talents and labors of ethnic minorities. Two years later Harcourt issued *The Negro Ghetto.* In his review, Harry A. Overstreet wrote: "The book dares to hold up a mirror to the North . . . it is a simple, ugly, and apparently hopeless story, told with the passion of unimpassioned maps and figures about residential segregation in the North" (*Saturday Review*

WEAVER, ROBERT C.—*Continued*

of Literature, July 17, 1948). Dr. Weaver is a prolific writer; he has said: "When I can't relax . . . then I feel real frustrated and start writing." He has contributed about sixty articles to various periodicals.

Dr. Weaver has held office in many organizations. He was president of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, member of the commission on law and social action of the American Jewish Congress, member of the Citizens Committee for Children in New York City, and member of the board of the New York Civil Liberties Union. For many years he has been active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and in 1960 he was chairman of its national board of directors.

On July 18, 1935 Robert C. Weaver married Ella V. Haith, who later became an assistant professor of speech at Brooklyn College. They have an adopted son, Robert C., Jr. A heavy-set man, Weaver is five feet ten inches tall, weighs 195 pound, and has brown eyes and black hair. He is a chain smoker and dislikes exercise, but enjoys tinkering in his power-tooled workshop at his summer home in Connecticut and likes playing cards, having small social gatherings with friends, and attending the theater. Weaver, who owns a home in Washington, is now living in Capitol Park, an urban-renewal apartment house, to set an example as head of the nation's slum clearance program. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion, a Protestant.

Weaver believes that everyone can do much to make the United States a better place in which to live by dropping the theory that America is the melting pot of the world. "We must stop trying to weld all cultures in the United States. There is richness in our differences," he said in 1948. Weaver was characterized in *The Negro Vanguard* as one of the "bold fighters, brilliant, high-minded, fearless, incorruptible, self-assertive" among Negro leaders.

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WEBER, MAX Apr. 18, 1881-Oct. 4, 1961 Painter; dean of the modern art movement in the United States; noted for abstractions and semiabstractions inspired by New York scenes and Hebraism. See *Current Biography* (June) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p37 O 5 '61

WELLES, SUMNER Oct. 14, 1892-Sept. 24, 1961 Former United States Under Secretary of State (1937-43); Assistant Secretary of State (1933-37); Ambassador to Cuba (1933); helped develop "good neighbor" policy toward Latin America; author. See *Current Biography* (March) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ S 25 '61

WESTMORELAND, W(ILLIAM) C(HILDS) Mar. 26, 1914- United States Army officer

Address: b. United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.; h. 120 S. Waccamaw Ave., Columbia, S.C.

A soldier who won rapid promotion on his combat and command record, Major General W. C. Westmoreland, appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York on May 13, 1960, now has first responsibility for the education of the Army's future officers. He is the second youngest commandant, at forty-seven, of West Point. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, at thirty-nine, was the youngest. Succeeding Lieutenant General Garrison H. Davidson, Westmoreland took over his post at the academy in July, in command of a 2,500-cadet corps that has grown from the original ten-cadet cadre of 1802. Westmoreland, who fought in World War II and the Korean War, served as commanding general of the Army's 101st Airborne Division from 1958 to 1960 and has made 115 parachute jumps.

William Childs Westmoreland was born on March 26, 1914 in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, the only son of James Ripley Westmoreland, a textile plant manager, and Eugenia (Childs) Westmoreland. He has one sister, now Mrs. Heyward Clarkson. He attended the Spartanburg schools and in high school became president of the graduating class of 1931. In scouting he advanced to the highest rank, Eagle Scout. After studying for a year at The Citadel, a Charleston (South Carolina) military college, he won an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York in 1932.

At the academy he won the Pershing award for military proficiency and leadership, making him the senior cadet of the corps, and in his senior year he became first captain of cadets. During his four years at West Point he played on the basketball team, ran cross-country, and participated in the pentathlon. He ranked 112th academically in a class of 276 students. Graduating in 1936, Westmoreland received his B.S. degree, a second lieutenant's commission in the field artillery, and an assignment with the 18th Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Later as an artilleryman with the 8th Field Artillery, he advanced in grade before World War II in service in Hawaii and returned to the United States as operations officer of the 34th Field Artillery, 9th Infantry Division, at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Westmoreland became the battalion's commanding officer in April 1942 and led the unit through the North African campaign and into Sicily. For the preparations for the D-Day landing on the Normandy beaches, he went to England with the 9th Infantry and landed on Utah Beach in France as the division's executive officer.

After D-Day, June 6, 1944, he was promoted to colonel, in July, and became chief of staff of the 9th Infantry Division. In this capacity he saw combat service from the Hurtgen Forest to the Elbe River. At the end of the European war, Westmoreland took command of the 60th Infantry Regiment during the early part of the German occupation. He was transferred, as acting chief of staff, to the 71st Infantry Division in January 1946 and later led the division home as acting division commander.

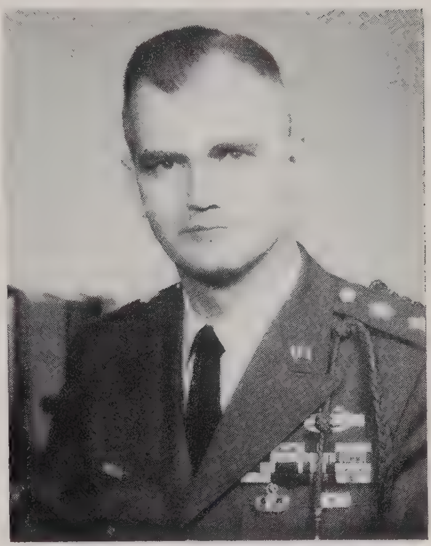
To broaden his preparation for combat, Westmoreland took paratroop and glider training at Fort Benning, Georgia. On winning his paratroop and glider wings, he commanded the 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment and in August 1947 became chief of staff of the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg. After a three-year assignment with the 82d, he taught at the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and then at the Army War College at Fort Leavenworth and later at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, where the War College was relocated.

The Army assigned Westmoreland to further combat service in August 1952 and appointed him commander of the 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team in Korea, where he led the unit in two combat operations. His unit then pulled back to Japan in reserve. On November 7, 1952, while in Japan, Westmoreland was promoted to brigadier general. On his return to the United States in November 1953, he became deputy assistant chief of staff, G-1, for manpower control at the Pentagon.

While Westmoreland was on this tour of duty, he attended the advanced management program at Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration. In July 1955 he took an assignment as secretary to the General Staff in Washington, D.C. and on December 1, 1956 was promoted to major general, becoming the youngest major general in the Army. He left Washington in April 1958 to return to a command post as commanding general of the 101st Airborne Division, in the Strategic Army Corps, at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

As commander of the Army's elite Screaming Eagle division, Westmoreland showed that he was an officer who would not ask his men to do anything that he would not do himself. He had held to that principle on April 23, 1958 when unexpected gusts of wind blew five of his paratroopers to their death in a mass practice jump over Fort Campbell. Westmoreland, who jumped with the men, was dragged 200 yards by the wind. "This was not a stunt; it was part of our business," he said at the time of the tragedy. During subsequent training exercises he jumped ahead of his men in order to test wind conditions.

A little more than a year later Westmoreland's Screaming Eagles demonstrated their effectiveness as ever-ready "fire brigades" when 220 of them dropped on an abandoned airfield at Walkill, New York. General Westmoreland, in command of the operation, said 1,500 paratroopers of the 101st are on the ready day and night with their equipment. They can start to move within two hours, he added, and be on their way in four. In 1958 when President Eisenhower ordered troops to be ready to protect Vice-President Nixon if necessary during his visit to Venezuela, Westmoreland's troops are reported to have arrived in the Caribbean before the Marines.



U.S. Army

MAJ. GEN. W. C. WESTMORELAND

Westmoreland continued as commander of the 101st Division until taking up his appointment in July 1960 as superintendent at West Point, to which President Eisenhower had named him in May. In his office overlooking the Hudson River, he told newsmen soon after his arrival at the academy, "I hope an affinity can be developed between this class and myself, for we'll probably be here for the same time." Under Westmoreland's predecessor, Major General Garrison H. Davidson, West Point had begun making alterations in the curriculum in order to help its graduates to cope with the complex global problems of the atomic age. Westmoreland has explained that the purpose of the curriculum changes is to "accelerate the learning of the individual to the limit of his capacity through elective courses and advance work." He pointed out that still basic to the curriculum are the concepts of integrity, discipline, and learning expounded by Colonel Sylvanus Thayer, the "Father of West Point" as its superintendent from 1817 to 1833.

Among Westmoreland's decorations are the Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, French Legion of Honor, Service Medal with gold star (Republic of Korea), and Belgian Fourragère. He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Military Science Degree from The Citadel in June 1960. His church is the Episcopal.

It has been suggested that Westmoreland, with his trim, athletic figure, appears to be Hollywood's idea of a major general: he is five feet eleven and a half inches tall, weighs 180 pounds, and has brown eyes and graying brown hair. The West Point yearbook of 1936

WESTMORELAND, W. C.—*Continued*

said of him, "A fine soldier and true friend is Westy, modest, generous, tolerant and possessing a grand sense of humor." It went on to mention his executive ability, high ideals, and good judgment—qualities that one of his colleagues more recently observed when he remarked that Westmoreland "has the habit of command."

On his first assignment, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, W. C. Westmoreland met Katherine Stevens Van Dusen, the young daughter of his commanding officer. He married her some ten years later, on May 3, 1947. Their children are Katherine Stevens (twelve), James Ripley 2d (seven), and Margaret Childs (six). The family lives in the quarters occupied by Robert E. Lee when he was West Point superintendent in 1852. In his leisure hours Westmoreland enjoys outdoor activities—hunting and water skiing and playing golf, squash, and tennis.

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WHEELWRIGHT, JERE (HUNGERFORD, JR.) Sept. 8, 1905-Jan. 21, 1961 Author of historical novels, including *The Strong Room* (1945) and *The Gray Captain* (1954). See *Current Biography* (Yearbook) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 Ja 23 '61

WIESNER, JEROME B(ERT) May 30, 1915- United States government official; engineer; university professor

Address: b. The White House Office, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 2400 Q St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Nine days before he was inaugurated as President of the United States, John F. Kennedy appointed Jerome B. Wiesner, one of the most talented and versatile scientists in the nation, to be his special assistant for science and technology. Before this appointment, Wiesner was professor of electrical engineering, director of the electronics laboratory, and head of the Center for Communication Sciences at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He worked on instrumentation planning for the Bikini atom bomb test, and the scatter communications technique that he helped to develop is now used as a defense shield across the North American continent. He has been a consultant to the Army and a member of President Eisenhower's Science Advisory Committee. Although he believes in a militarily strong America, Wiesner has advocated disarmament at the Geneva talks and is the first confirmed proponent of arms limitation to attain so prominent a position.

Wide World

JEROME B. WIESNER

Born on May 30, 1915 in Detroit, Michigan, Jerome Bert Wiesner is the son of an Austro-Hungarian immigrant couple, Joseph and Ida (Freedman) Wiesner. He has one sister, now Mrs. Edna McNeil. When Jerry was still a youngster his father relocated his dry goods shop in nearby Dearborn, and it was in this community that he grew up. He was an eager and inventive boy, who worked his own way by selling newspapers, working as a caddy on the golf links, and tending bar. He once constructed his own private telephone network to keep in contact with his friends.

Wiesner attended the public schools of Dearborn and graduated from Fordson High School in 1932, during the low ebb of the Depression. He then entered Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti, later switching to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he matriculated as an electrical engineering student. He assisted in the laboratory to offset his fees and earned money for his meals by working as a waiter and dishwasher. He graduated in 1937 with a B.S. degree in electrical engineering and mathematics and went on to work for his M.Sc. degree, which he received in 1938.

While still a student, Wiesner was associate director of the University of Michigan radio station. He also helped to develop modern electronic techniques for use in the speech-correction department, and taught radio techniques at the summer National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan. He remained on the staff of the University of Michigan until 1940, and then took an assignment as chief engineer of the acoustical and record laboratory at the Library of Congress, where he did work in record-preservation. A grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York enabled him to travel across the country with John and Alan Lomax to record folk songs in the field.

In 1942, shortly after the United States entered World War II, Wiesner joined the staff of the radiation laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The laboratory was then engaged in top-secret experiments to perfect radar devices. As an expert in high-fidelity sound reproduction, Wiesner worked with a project developing large airborne early-warning radar systems. For one year (1945-46) he was associated with the University of California's Los Alamos laboratory in New Mexico, where he supervised an electronic development group and was in charge of instrumentation planning for the Bikini atom bomb test.

He returned to academic life in 1946 when the Massachusetts Institute of Technology invited him to rejoin its staff as an assistant professor. He was appointed associate professor in 1947 and promoted to the rank of full professor three years later. In 1950 Wiesner completed his comprehensive and authoritative doctoral thesis on communication techniques, and was awarded the Ph.D. degree by the University of Michigan. Faculty members explained later that they did not question him during his doctoral examination. Instead, Wiesner instructed them by giving brilliant lectures on every aspect of his research.

In addition to teaching, Dr. Wiesner became an associate director of the electronics research laboratory at M.I.T. in 1949. Two years later, he directed the construction of M.I.T.'s Lincoln Laboratory for the technical development of an automatic radar computer and communications system that constitutes part of the continental air defenses. When he was named director of the electronics research laboratory in 1952, Wiesner began to study the transmission of radar signals around curves of the earth, where it was once thought that all such signals could not bend and were strictly line-of-sight. Wiesner helped to devise a "scatter" system of reflection of high-frequency waves that has almost eliminated atmospheric disturbances and permits transmission over great distances without line-of-sight relay towers. This system has also been put to use in the arctic radar outposts as part of the air-defense warning lines.

When the Massachusetts Institute of Technology established its Center for Communication Sciences in 1958 (to study communication processes of men and machines), Dr. Wiesner was selected to head the steering committee. "Professor Wiesner's own specialty," according to the *Saturday Review* (December 10, 1960), "is signal identification, . . . the sifting out of legitimate messages from the noise surrounding them. . . . The more clearly any set of signals can be detected and coded, the more accurately man's surroundings can be charted and the safer he will be from the unexpected."

Colleagues of Wiesner do not regard him as "the popular stereotype of a scientist, cool and detached. He's a man of deep feelings, with a tendency to act in furtherance of his sense of social obligation" (*Saturday Review,* December 10, 1960). In this belief he has worked untiringly in government service, both on committees and as a consultant. He has been a member of the Army Scientific Advisory Committee since 1956 and of the President's Science Advisory Committee since December 1957.

In 1957 Wiesner participated in the work of a committee, appointed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, to examine America's defensive position. In November of that year the committee, headed by J. Rowan Gaither, Jr., issued a report that found the United States lagging in military preparedness and endorsed increased civil and military spending. In 1957 and 1958 Wiesner reiterated on television and in the press his warnings that the national defense was being mismanaged and that the United States was vulnerable to attack. He warned that the Soviet Union had the capability to overtake and surpass the United States in a few years.

Although Wiesner has worked towards keeping the United States in a good defensive position, he is a strong proponent of arms limitation with an inspection system. He believes that an arms race results "in less security, not more, with each passing year," and that the "nations of the world must make a superhuman effort . . . to reach agreements leading to some form of rational system of world security." As staff director of the American delegation to the Geneva conference on the prevention of surprise attack in 1958, Wiesner suggested that arms limitation was "technically feasible." He proposed that East and West maintain "sufficient nuclear deterrence to provide protection . . . , but not enough military power to assure the success of a surprise attack."

During the 1960 Presidential campaign Wiesner served as science adviser to John F. Kennedy. After the election, he and Dr. Walt W. Rostow went to Moscow as unofficial emissaries of the incoming administration. There they conducted the negotiations leading to the release of the two crew members of the RB-47 plane that had been shot down by Soviet forces in July 1960. Wiesner also attended the sixth Pugwash conference, held in Moscow in November and December 1960, a meeting of scientists of East and West dealing with the problems of limitation of armaments.

On January 11, 1961 President-elect Kennedy named Wiesner special assistant to the President for science and technology, succeeding Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky. His appointment was welcomed in scientific circles, and world opinion regarded it as an indication that President Kennedy desired to curb the arms race. Wiesner has taken a leave of absence from his academic duties at M.I.T. for the duration of the appointment. To insure that arms control with inspection will prove effective, Dr. Wiesner has urged that research programs be accelerated and deficiencies in organization and operation be corrected. One of the first specific proposals Wiesner made to President Kennedy in January 1961 was the reorganization of the missile and space programs.

Efforts to limit the arms race were seriously undermined in September 1961 when the U.S.S.R. ended the voluntary Soviet-Anglo-

WIESNER, JEROME B.—*Continued*

American ban on nuclear detonations in effect since 1958. The United States immediately responded by announcing plans to resume testing.

Wiesner is widely known as an author of treatises on electronics and the theory of communications, and as a writer and lecturer on the problems of technology related to America's international affairs. Eta Kappa Nu, the honor society in electrical engineering, named him the outstanding young electrical engineer for 1947. In 1948 he was awarded the President's Certificate of Merit, the second highest civilian award. The University of Michigan bestowed upon him its Outstanding Engineering Graduate Award in 1954. He received the Alfred P. Sloan Award in 1956 and again in 1957. In June 1961 the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, New York, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering.

He has been elected to the Institute of Radio Engineers and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and he is a member of the American Association of University Professors, Geophysical Union, Acoustical Society of America, and the Federation of American Scientists. His honor societies are Eta Kappa Nu, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Xi; his club is the Cosmos in Washington, D.C. Wiesner has been a director of the Hycon Eastern Corporation, the Rand Corporation, and the Raytheon Manufacturing Company. He heads the technical committee of the American Foundation for the Blind.

On September 1, 1940 Jerome B. Wiesner married Laya Wainger. They have four children, Stephen Jay, Zachary Kurt, Elizabeth Ann, and Joshua Alec. The family home is in Watertown, Massachusetts, where Wiesner has served as a member of the planning board. Wiesner is five feet eight and one-half inches tall, weighs 178 pounds, and has brown hair and brown eyes. He is of Jewish faith and a Democrat. A profile in *Newsday* (January 12, 1961) described him as resembling a "tender-hearted boxer" whose "wistful expression contrasts oddly with his broken nose." Although outwardly he appears soft-spoken and compassionate, he is, by temperament, forceful and dynamic. He spends his spare hours reading a wide variety of books. Sailing, swimming, and photography are reserved for vacations, which he spends with his family at Martha's Vineyard.

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WILSON, CHARLES E(RWIN) July 18, 1890-Sept. 26, 1961 Former United States Secretary of Defense (1953-57); president of General Motors Corporation (1941-53); engineer. See *Current Biography* (September) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ S 27 '61

WOLMAN, LEO Feb. 24, 1890-Oct. 2, 1961 Professor of economics at Columbia University (1931-58); author of several books on labor problems and the development of the American labor movement; active in public service groups. See *Current Biography* (September) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p39 O 3 '61

WOOD, LOUISE A(LETHA) Feb. 19, 1910- Youth organization official; educational administrator

Address: b. Girl Scouts of the United States of America, 830 3d Ave., New York 22

As national executive director of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, Miss Louise A. Wood, who assumed the office on May 1, 1961, heads a national staff of more than 850 persons. The organization serves and guides a nationwide membership of 3,402,000. Miss Wood brings to the post wide experience as a recreational supervisor with the American Red Cross during World War II and at the time of the Korean hostilities; as an educational administrator at Oberlin College; and as program director of the Associated Colleges of the Midwest.

Louise Aletha Wood was born on February 19, 1910 in Mankato, Minnesota, to William Clark Wood, a real-estate man, and Inez (Goff) Wood. Her five brothers are outstanding in their respective fields: Dr. Harland Wood, head of the biochemistry department of the School of Medicine at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Earl Wood, head of cardiovascular research at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota; Dr. Wilbur Wood, a physician in Littleton, Colorado; Dr. Chester Wood, director of student personnel at the University of Minnesota; and Delbert Wood, chief special agent, Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago. In 1950 Miss Wood's mother was named Minnesota Mother of the Year.

Miss Wood attended Mankato High School and graduated in 1928. She participated in student activities and sports and was elected to membership in the National Honorary Society. She then entered Macalester College at Saint Paul, Minnesota, where she majored in English and education and received the B.A. degree in 1933. At the college she was a member of the Hyphernian Society and of the Quill and Scroll. She also served as a swimming instructor and was president of the Women's Aquatic League.

Between 1934 and 1942 Miss Wood was recreational supervisor of county, regional, state, and national programs under the Federal Works Agency. She participated in various youth activities, directing a wide variety of recreational and cultural programs. From 1942 to 1953 she held various administrative positions with the American National Red Cross. She was director of club services for the Mediterranean and European theaters during World War II. In 1948 Miss Wood served as general field representative to Red Cross chapters in the United States insular possessions. In 1950 she became national director of club services during the Korean War and from 1952 to 1953 she was administrative representative in the Far Eastern and Pacific areas.

Entering the educational field in 1953, Miss Wood became assistant to the president of Oberlin College in Oberlin, Ohio. In 1926 she enrolled at Teachers College, Columbia University in New York City where she studied the administration of higher education and obtained the M.A. degree in 1958. She then began to work for her doctorate in education, choosing as the subject of her thesis a study of conditions of work for college faculty and administrators. The project is a nationwide study conducted under the auspices of the Association for Higher Education, and Miss Wood is its central researcher.

In 1960 Miss Wood was appointed program director of the Associated Colleges of the Midwest, which was established in October 1958 by ten coeducational liberal arts colleges: Beloit, Carleton, Coe, Grinnell, Cornell, Knox, Lawrence, Monmouth, Ripon, and St. Olaf. The organization, which maintains headquarters in Chicago and operates largely on Ford Foundation funds, aims to increase the educational effectiveness and operating efficiency of the constituent schools. To this end it undertakes studies, conducts experiments, and carries out programs in the fields of teaching, educational evaluation, research, college finance, and administration.

In the fall of 1960 the Associated Colleges of the Midwest began a three-year experimental program in the teaching of foreign languages in the United States. The $250,000-program is financed by the United States Office of Education with funds made available under the National Defense Education Act of 1958. Through experiments in strengthening undergraduate curricula in modern foreign languages, the colleges seek to improve methods of preparing the future teachers who will direct the new language programs being developed in high schools.

On November 15, 1960 Louise A. Wood was named national executive director of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, effective May 1, 1961. The announcement was made by Mrs. Charles U. Culmer, the national president of the organization, at the second session of the thirty-fifth convention of the Girl Scout national council, held at Saint Louis, Missouri. Miss Wood succeeds Dr. Dorothy C. Stratton, who retired after ten years of service.

The organization was founded in 1912 by Juliette Low in Savannah, Georgia. She had brought the idea of scouting from England, where Sir Robert Baden-Powell had founded the Boy Scouts in 1908 and, with his sister, Miss Agnes Baden-Powell, had instituted the Girl Guides in 1910. In 1913 Mrs. Low established a national headquarters in Washington, D.C. The name of the organization was subsequently changed to Girl Scouts. The United States organization was chartered by Congress in 1950, and it is a member of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

LOUISE A. WOOD

The Girl Scout movement is supported through membership fees and by endowments and contributions. Having as its motto, "Be Prepared," it aims to teach young girls self-reliance and through an informal educational program, it seeks to develop better person-to-person understanding, locally, nationally, and internationally. Membership is open to all girls between the ages of seven and seventeen in the fifty states, regardless of race, creed, or nationality. Its membership, as of September 1960, showed a total of 3,402,000 girls and adults. The organization publishes *American Girl,* with a circulation of 700,000, and *Girl Scout Leader,* which has 775,000 subscribers. Some 773,000 adults serve in a volunteer or professional capacity.

There are also Girl Scout troops in forty-nine countries abroad where United States civilian and military personnel is stationed. Since World War II the purposes of the Girl Scout movement have been broadened—both in the national and international fields of social welfare and in teen-age education, under the directorship of Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse.

Louise Wood has contributed articles to journals in the field of education. In 1947 she was awarded the Medal of Freedom by order of the President of the United States for her services in World War II. Her alma mater, Macalester College, awarded her an honorary LL.D. degree in 1958. She is a member of the American Association of University Women, the American Overseas Association, and Kappa Delta Phi. Her religion is Protestant. She has blue-green eyes and dark-brown hair, weighs 130 pounds, and is five feet five and three-quarter inches tall. Her special interest is the theater and her favorite sport is golf. Her hobby, she has said, is people.

Reference

N Y Times p25 N 16 '60 por

WRIGHT, SIR MICHAEL (ROBERT)

Dec. 3, 1901- British diplomat

Address: b. c/o Foreign Office, Downing St., London S.W. 1, England; h. 18 Mount St., London W. 1, England

British Inf. Services

SIR MICHAEL WRIGHT

Writing a treaty to outlaw nuclear tests has been the aim of Sir Michael Wright of Great Britain and his American and Soviet counterparts at the Geneva Conference for the Cessation of Nuclear Tests. The conference, which was first convened in Geneva, Switzerland on October 31, 1958, survived several crises, largely because the delegates were dedicated men who held cordial feelings toward each other. "At a moment when a great many things are going wrong in the world," Sir Michael said in 1960, "this seems to be an area of limited, but relatively, sane, negotiation. It will be tragic if it fails." Disagreements arose over the structure of the proposed international test ban organization and the make-up and powers of an inspection system.

To the Anglo-Soviet-American talks Sir Michael brought the diplomatic experience that he gained as an officer of his country's foreign service for thirty-five years. He was the British Ambassador to Norway from 1951 to 1954 and the Ambassador to Iraq from 1954 to 1958. For his services he was elevated to knighthood in 1954.

Born on December 3, 1901, Michael Robert Wright is the younger son of Sir Robert Samuel Wright of Headley Park, Liphook, Hampshire, England and the former Merriel Mabel Emily Chermside, daughter of the Reverend Richard Seymour Chermside, prebendary of Salisbury. His elder brother did not survive childhood. Sir Robert was a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, who was characterized at the time of his death in 1904 by the London *Times* as "perhaps the most learned and accomplished member of the common law bench."

Upon completing his education at Winchester College in Hampshire and at Balliol College, Oxford University, where he received the B.A. degree, Michael Wright entered His Majesty's Foreign Service. His first assignment began on November 5, 1926, when he became third secretary at the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. In 1930 he was reassigned to the Foreign Office in London and later that year was promoted to second secretary. During 1934 he was a member of the United Kingdom delegation to the disarmament conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

In 1936 Wright was transferred to the British Embassy at Paris, where he was promoted to first secretary in the following year. In that rank he moved on to the Embassy at Cairo, Egypt in 1940. Returning to the British Embassy in Washington in January 1943, he was a member of the entourage of Anthony Eden, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, when the latter visited the United States in March to discuss war and postwar problems. Late in 1943 Wright was promoted to acting counselor at the Washington Embassy and, two years later, to counselor.

Wright was recalled from Washington in March 1946 for duty with Lord Killearn's special mission to Singapore and Southeast Asia. As deputy chairman, he presided over the committee that worked out the Netherlands-Indonesia truce terms adopted at Batavia (now Jakarta) in Java during October of the same year. For two and a half years beginning in July 1947, he served at the Foreign Office as Assistant Secretary of State and in the summer of 1949 participated in the Middle East Conference in London. He was named Ambassador to Norway in January 1951.

The King's Birthday honors list of June 14, 1945 carried the name of Michael Wright as a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He received on June 7, 1951 the accolade as Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, thus becoming Sir Michael. He was elevated to Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George in the New Year's Day honors of 1958.

After three relatively uneventful years at the Norwegian court, Sir Michael went to Baghdad in 1954 as British Ambassador to Iraq. In this post he played an important role in the negotiation of the Baghdad Pact of 1955 and the formation of the Middle East Treaty Organization (METO), which later became the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO).

He was in his fourth year at Baghdad when, in July 1958, Abdul Karim Kassem led a revolution against Iraq's pro-Western monarchy and set up a government with himself as Premier. The following month, soon after Sir Michael had notified Kassem of Great Britain's decision to recognize the new regime, he returned to London. In October he was assigned the important role of alternate United Kingdom delegate and acting British delegation leader at the Soviet-Anglo-American Conference for Cessation of Nuclear Tests, which in late October held its first meeting at Geneva. Scientists from the United States, Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., France, and other countries undertook the preliminary work for the conference and, in a report issued in August 1958, they announced that a controls system to detect nuclear weapons tests is practicable

The head of the Soviet delegation at the political talks was Semyon K. Tsarapkin, who had taken part in the preparatory experts' conference as a nontechnical member. James J. Wadsworth, who led the United States delegation for over two years, is known as a specialist on atomic energy affairs and disarmament. The *de facto* head of the British delegation from the start, Sir Michael came to the conference without direct experience on atomic issues. His diplomatic adroitness, however, was to prove of great value.

At the beginning of the Geneva negotiations, the U.S.S.R. proposed that the signatory powers agree to end further nuclear tests. The United Kingdom and the United States concurred with this suggestion, but only on condition that an inspection and control system be established. The chief stumbling block in the talks was the nature, size, and operation of the control system, with England and the United States insisting upon a stricter system than the Soviet Union would accept. Another sensitive point was the problem of underground blasts. The spokesmen of the West maintained that underground blasts could not be distinguished from natural earth tremors unless on-the-spot inspections were conducted.

After 273 sessions the conference adjourned on December 5, 1960 to permit President-elect John F. Kennedy and his advisers to reappraise American policies on the East-West talks. The conference reconvened on March 21, 1961, with Arthur H. Dean as the new American representative and with David Ormsby-Gore heading the British delegation for several sessions. Tsarapkin quickly accepted Dean's concessions concerning open supervision and safeguards of any nuclear bomb detonations for research into testing controls or for such peaceful uses of atomic explosions as the building of canals or the clearing of harbors. The Russian diplomat also agreed to a ban on all nuclear explosions in outerspace and a veto over the annual budgets of the test ban control agency.

The remaining major points of contention included the composition, number, location, and equipment of the control post staffs and the number of on-the-spot inspections to be carried out each year. Even more serious was the Soviet demand for a three-member secretariat for the test ban agency, an about-face of the agreement of July 1960 on a single director from a neutral nation.

Although the delegates did not come up with a pact acceptable to their governments, they gained a mutual respect for each other and a belief that each delegate sincerely wanted to outlaw nuclear testing. Sir Michael told A. M. Rosenthal of the New York *Times* (May 25, 1959): "The issues seem too important for pettiness and meanness to be allowed to creep in. . . . We all think of each other as human beings." During the period of the discussion the three powers voluntarily refrained from exploding atomic or hydrogen bombs. On August 31, 1961, however, the Soviet Union announced that it would resume testing, and on September 9 the three nations recessed their negotiations; but in late November 1961 talks were begun again in Geneva.

A New York *Herald Tribune* editorial writer (March 21, 1961) suggested that the Soviet-Anglo-American talks were more than "a test of whether East and West can negotiate a mutual restriction on their sovereign right to explode nuclear devices. . . . For it is difficult to see how the world could progress to any kind of general disarmament without a pilot project of this kind."

American-born Lady Wright is the former Esther Ursula Long of Denver, Colorado. The Wrights were married in London on April 14, 1934 and have two sons, Jeremy Michael and Nicholas Arthur Hugh. A. M. Rosenthal has observed that Sir Michael looks as a British diplomat should look; he has silvery hair, an aquiline nose, a rosy complexion, courtly manners, and fastidious speech. He smokes one cigarette after another in his cherrywood holder. Fishing and skiing are his favorite outdoor recreations. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a member of the St. James' and Turf Clubs in London. He has been decorated with the Iraqi Order of Rafidain.

References

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Foreign Office List, 1960

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WRIGHT, RICHARD Sept. 4, 1908-Nov. 28, 1960 Author; spokesman in his novels and stories for the plight of the American Negro; best known for his novel *Native Son* (1940) and autobiography *Black Boy* (1944); an expatriate in Europe since the end of World War II. See *Current Biography* (March) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p37 N 30 '60

ZACHARIAS, ELLIS M(ARK) Jan. 1, 1890-June 28, 1961 Former United States Navy officer; commanded warships in naval battles during World War II; carried out psychological warfare against Japan; attained rank of rear admiral. See *Current Biography* (March) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 Je 29 '61

ZOG I Oct. 8, 1895-Apr. 9, 1961 Former King of the Albanians; son of a Moslem clan chieftain and a peasant woman; Premier of Albania (1922-24); President of Albanian republic (1925-28); proclaimed King Zog I on September 1, 1928; forced to flee in 1939 and formally deposed in 1946. See *Current Biography* (August) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Ap 10 '61

ZORLU, FATIN RUSTU Apr. 20, 1910-Sept. 16, 1961 Former Foreign Minister of Turkey (1957-60); held other cabinet posts; elected to Parliament in 1954; ousted by a *coup d'état* in 1960 and later executed. See *Current Biography* (December) 1958.

Obituary

N Y Times p42, 43 S 17 '61

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International World Who's Who (1949)
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Who's Who in American Education, 1959-60
Who's Who in Art, 1960
Who's Who in Australia, 1959
Who's Who in Austria, 1957-1958
Who's Who in Belgium, 1957-58
Who's Who in British Science, 1953
Who's Who in Canada, 1960-61
Who's Who in Chicago and Illinois (1950)
Who's Who in Colored America, 1950
Who's Who in Commerce and Industry (1961)
Who's Who in Engineering, 1959
Who's Who in France, 1959-60
Who's Who in France (Paris), 1953-54
Who's Who in Germany (1960)
Who's Who in Government (1932-33)
Who's Who in Insurance, 1961
Who's Who in Italy, 1957-58
Who's Who in Labor (1946)
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Who's Who in Library Service (1955)
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Who's Who in New England (1949)
Who's Who in New York, 1960
Who's Who in New Zealand, 1956
Who's Who in Philosophy (1952)
Who's Who in Railroading in North America (1959)
Who's Who in Switzerland: 1960-61
Who's Who in the East (1959)
Who's Who in the Midwest (1956)
Who's Who in the Nation's Capital, 1938-39
Who's Who in the South and Southwest (1961)
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PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS CONSULTED

NOTE: Most of the publications below are listed in Wilson Company periodical indexes found in most libraries. For addresses, subscription price, etc., consult your librarian.

ALA Bul—American Library Association Bulletin
Am Artist—American Artist
Am Assn Univ Women J—Journal of the American Association of University Women
Am Bar Assn J—American Bar Association Journal
Am Hist R—American Historical Review
Am Mercury—American Mercury
Am Pol Sci R—American Political Science Review
Am Scholar—American Scholar
Am Sociol R—American Sociological Review
Am W—American Weekly
America—America
Américas—Américas (incorporating Bul Pan Am Union)
Ann Am Acad—Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
Arch Forum—Architectural Forum, the Magazine of Building
Arch Rec—Architectural Record
Archaeology—Archaeology: A Magazine Dealing with the Antiquity of the World
Art N—Art News
Arts—Arts
Arts & Arch—Arts & Architecture
Atlan—Atlantic Monthly
Aviation W—Aviation Week and Space Technology

Barrons—Barron's
Bet Hom & Gard—Better Homes and Gardens
Book-of-the-Month Club N—Book-of-the-Month Club News
Books Abroad—Books Abroad
Bsns W—Business Week
Bul Atomic Sci—Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

Can Hist R—Canadian Historical Review
Cath World—Catholic World
Chem & Eng N—Chemical and Engineering News
Christian Cent—Christian Century
Christian Sci Mon—Christian Science Monitor
Colliers—Collier's (discontinued)
Commonweal—Commonweal
Cong Digest—Congressional Digest
Cong Q—Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report
Coronet—Coronet (discontinued)
Cosmop—Cosmopolitan
Cue—Cue
Cur Hist—Current History

Dance Mag—Dance Magazine

Ed—Education
Ed & Pub—Editor & Publisher
Ed Res Reports—Editorial Research Reports
Esquire—Esquire
Etude—Etude (discontinued)

Facts on File—Facts on File
For Affairs—Foreign Affairs
For Policy Bul—Foreign Policy Bulletin
Forbes—Forbes
Fortune—Fortune

Gen Army—Generals of the Army and the Air Force and Admirals of the Navy (discontinued)
Good H—Good Housekeeping

Harper—Harper's Magazine
Hi Fi—High Fidelity; The Magazine for Music Listeners
Hi-Fi/Stereo R—Hi-Fi/Stereo Review
Holiday—Holiday
House & Gard—House & Garden

Illus Lond N—Illustrated London News
Ind Woman—Independent Woman (continued as Nat Bsns Woman)

J Am Med Assn—Journal of the American Medical Association

Ladies Home J—Ladies' Home Journal
Lib J—Library Journal
Life—Life
Look—Look

McCalls—McCall's
Macleans Mag—Maclean's Magazine
Mag Wall St—Magazine of Wall Street and Business Analyst
Manchester Guardian—Manchester Guardian
Mlle—Mademoiselle
Mus Am—Musical America
Mus Courier—Musical Courier
Mus Mod Art—Museum of Modern Art Bulletin

NEA J—Journal of the National Education Association
N Y Herald Tribune—New York Herald Tribune
N Y Herald Tribune Bk R—New York Herald Tribune Book Review
N Y Post—New York Post
N Y Times—New York Times
N Y Times Bk R—New York Times Book Review
N Y Times Index—New York Times Index
N Y Times Mag—New York Times Magazine
N Y World-Telegram—New York World-Telegram and Sun
Nat Bsns Woman—National Business Woman
Nat Geog Mag—National Geographic Magazine
Nation—The Nation
Nations Bsns—Nation's Business
Nature—Nature
New Engl Q—New England Quarterly
New Repub—New Republic
New Statesm—New Statesman
New Yorker—New Yorker
Newsweek—Newsweek

Opera N—Opera News

Pol Sci Q—Political Science Quarterly
Pop Mech—Popular Mechanics Magazine
Pop Phot—Popular Photography
Pop Sci—Popular Science Monthly
Ptr Ink—Printers' Ink
Pub W—Publishers' Weekly

Read Digest—Reader's Digest
Reporter—The Reporter
Rotarian—Rotarian

Sat Eve Post—Saturday Evening Post
Sat Night—Saturday Night
Sat R—Saturday Review
Sch & Soc—School and Society
Sci Am—Scientific American
Sci Mo—Scientific Monthly (combined with Science)
Sci N L—Science News Letter
Science—Science (incorporating Sci Mo)
Show—Show
Show Bsns Illus—Show Business Illustrated
Spec—Spectator
Sports Illus—Sports Illustrated
Sr Schol—Senior Scholastic

Theatre Arts—Theatre Arts
This Week—This Week Magazine
Time—Time
Times Lit Sup—London Times Literary Supplement
Toronto Globe and Mail—Toronto Globe and Mail
Toronto Globe and Mail Globe Mag—Toronto Globe and Mail Globe Magazine
Travel—Travel

U N R—United Nations Review
U S Dept State Bul—United States Department of State Bulletin
U S News—United States News & World Report

Variety—Variety
Vital Speeches—Vital Speeches of the Day
Vogue—Vogue

Washington (D.C.) Post—Washington Post and Times Herald
Wilson Lib Bul—Wilson Library Bulletin

Yale R—Yale Review

NECROLOGY

This is a list of biographees' obituaries that are in the Yearbook, including those of late 1960. Deaths that occurred in late 1961 are recorded in the early 1962 issues of CURRENT BIOGRAPHY.

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Arnold, Edwin G. (biog 1947)
Avery, Sewell (biog 1944)

Balch, Emily Greene (biog 1947)
Barnard, Chester I. (biog 1945)
Barringer, Emily Dunning (biog 1940)
Batcheller, Hiland G. (biog 1949)
Beecham, Sir Thomas (biog 1951)
Bender, George H. (biog 1952)
Boyle, William M., Jr. (biog 1949)
Bridgman, P. W. biog 1955)
Brooks, Overton (biog 1957)
Bruce, Howard (biog 1948)
Buchman, Frank N. D. (biog 1940)

Caffrey, James J. (biog 1947)
Canby, Henry Seidal (biog 1942)
Charles-Roux, François (biog 1952)
Close, Upton (biog 1944)
Cobb, Ty (biog 1951)
Coburn, Charles (biog 1944)
Cook, Donald (biog 1954)
Cooper, Gary (biog 1941)
Crosley, Powel, Jr. (biog 1947)

Davis, Joan (biog 1945)
De Forest, Lee (biog 1941)
Dennis, Eugene (biog 1949)
De Wohl, Louis (biog WLB 1955)
Donnelly, Phil M. (biog 1956)
Dooley, Thomas A. (biog 1957)
Dunrossil, William Shepherd Morrison, 1st Viscount (biog 1952)

Eichelberger, Robert L. (biog 1943)
Emanuel, Victor (biog 1951)

Fay, Frank (biog 1945)
Ferguson, Harry (biog 1956)
Fitzgerald, Barry (biog 1945)
Florence, Fred F. (biog 1956)
Foster, William Z. (biog 1945)

Gable, Clark (biog 1945)
Gaither, H. Rowan, Jr. (biog 1953)
Gesell, Arnold (biog 1940)
Giordani, Francesco (biog 1957)
Golden, Clinton S. (biog 1948)
Googe, George L. (biog 1947)
Gregory, Edmund B. (biog 1945)
Gross, Robert E. (biog 1956)

Hall, William Edwin (biog 1954)
Hammarskjöld, Dag (biog 1953)
Hand, Learned (biog 1950)
Hart, Edward J. (biog 1953)
Hess, Elmer (biog 1956)
Hilsberg, Alexander (biog 1953)
Holland, Sir Sidney (biog 1950)
Howe, C. D. (biog 1945)

Johnson, Leroy (biog 1949)
Jones, Sir Harold Spencer (biog 1955)
Jordan, Marian (biog 1941)
Jung, Carl Gustav (biog 1953)

Kaiser, Jakob (biog 1956)
Kaufman, George S. (biog 1941)
Kennedy, John B. (biog 1944)
Kestnbaum, Meyer (biog 1953)

Lee, Laurence F. (biog 1952)
Leigh, Robert D. (biog 1947)
Lorge, Irving (biog 1959)
Luccock, Halford E. (biog 1960)
Lumumba, Patrice (biog 1960)

Malone, George W. (biog 1950)
Marx, Chico (biog 1948)
Melton, James (biog 1945)
Menderes, Adnan (biog 1954)
Miller, Watson B. (biog 1947)
Mitropoulos, Dimitri (biog 1952)
Mohammed V, King of Morocco (biog 1951)
Murray, James E. (biog 1945)
Murray, Thomas E. (biog 1950)

Orr, Louis M. (biog 1960)
Osmeña, Sergio (biog 1944)

Pant, Govind Ballabh (biog 1959)
Pape, William Jamieson (biog 1940)
Pate, Randolph McC (biog 1958)
Pethick-Lawrence, 1st baron (biog 1946)

Raeder, Erich (biog 1941)
Ramadier, Paul (biog 1947)
Ramsey, DeWitt C. (biog 1953)
Rankin, John E. (biog 1944)
Ratoff, Gregory (biog 1943)
Reece, B. Carroll (biog 1946)
Richberg, Donald R. (biog 1949)
Robertson, D. B. (biog 1950)
Robinson, Henry Morton (biog 1950)
Rollins, Carl Purington (biog 1948)
Rubattel, Rodolphe (biog 1954)

Saarinen, Eero (biog 1949)
Smith, Walter Bedell (biog 1953)
Sporborg, Mrs. William Dick (biog 1947)
Stainback, Ingram Macklin (biog 1947)
Straus, Nathan (biog 1944)

Teague, Walter Dorwin (biog 1942)
Thomas, John Charles (biog 1943)
Thompson, Dorothy (biog 1940)
Trujillo Molina, Rafael Leonidas (biog 1941)
Turner, R. Kelly (biog 1944)
Tydings, Millard E. (biog 1945)

Wallgren, Mon C. (biog 1948)
Waymack, W. W. (biog 1947)
Weber, Max (biog 1941)
Welles, Sumner (biog 1940)
Wheelwright, Jere (biog WLB 1952)
Wilson, Charles E. (biog 1950)
Wolman, Leo (biog 1949)
Wright, Richard (biog 1940)

Zacharias, Ellis M. (biog 1949)
Zog I (biog 1944)
Zorlu, Fatin Rustu (biog 1958)

CLASSIFICATION BY PROFESSION—1961

Advertising

Barton, Bruce
Burke, William R.
Cobb, Jerrie
Dichter, Ernest
Harper, Marion, Jr.
Motley, Arthur H.
Ogilvy, David M.

Agriculture

Wahlen, Friedrich T.

Architecture

Neutra, Richard J.

Art

Appel, Karel
Barr, Alfred H., Jr.
Bettmann, Otto L.
Buechner, Thomas S.
Burchfield, Charles
Djanira
Ernst, Max
Feiffer, Jules
Hours-Miédan, Magdeleine
Manzu, Giacomo
Messer, Thomas M.
Messick, Dale
Rothko, Mark
Smith, Carleton
Van Loen, Alfred
Vertès, Marcel

Aviation

Cobb, Jerrie
Gagarin, Yuri
Shepard, Alan B., Jr.

Business

Alpert, George
Arquette, Cliff
Barr, John A.
Barton, Bruce
Bergen, John J.
Bettmann, Otto L.
Bimson, Carl A.
Block, Joseph L.
Booth, Arch N.
Brady, William T.
Cassini, Oleg
Connor, John T.
Davis, Meyer
Dichter, Ernest
Gavin, James M.
Gerstacker, Carl A.
Halaby, Najeeb E.
Harper, Marion, Jr.
Hess, Max
Jones, Candy
Jonsson, John Erik
Kaiser, Henry J.
McGovern, John W.
McKeen, John E.
McNamara, Robert S.
Miller, J. Irwin
Motley, Arthur H.
Ogilvy, David M.
Oppenheimer, Harry Frederick
Pucci, Emilio
Rigg, Edgar T.
Salant, Richard S.
Shriver, R. Sargent
Smith, Carleton

Dance

Blair, David
Graham, Martha
Lawrence, Carol
Smith, Oliver

Diplomacy

Berle, Adolf A., Jr.
Boland, Frederick H.
Bruce, David K. E.
Corea, Sir Claude
Dayal, Rajeshwar
Dean, Sir Patrick
Gavin, James M.
Joxe, Louis
Kosaka, Zentaro
Léger, Alexis Saint-Legér
McCloy, John J.
Ormsby-Gore, Sir David
Rusk, Dean
Stevenson, Adlai E.
Timberlake, Clare H.
Tree, Marietta
Wright, Sir Michael

Education

Allen, Arthur A.
Bell, David E.
Bennett, John C.
Berelson, Bernard
Berle, Adolf A., Jr.
Bettelheim, Bruno
Caplin, Mortimer M.
Carr, Robert K.
Cleveland, Harlan
Corson, Fred Pierce, Bishop
Cox, Archibald
Donald, David
Eyring, Henry
Fine, Benjamin
George, Zelma W.
Glaser, Donald A.
Heller, Walter W.
Heyrovský, Jaroslav
Hofmann, Klaus H.
Jones, Candy
Kerr, Clark
Kline, Clarice
Lederle, John W.
Lehmann-Haupt, Hellmut E.
McGee, Gale
McMurrin, Sterling M.
Medawar, Peter Brian
Meng, John J.
Morton, Florrinell F.
Nabrit, James M., Jr.
Neill, A. S.
Parry, Albert
Parsons, Talcott
Piston, Walter
Powdermaker, Hortense
Riecken, Henry W.
Rostow, Eugene V.
Rostow, Walt W.
Rusk, Dean
Sawyer, John E.
Seaborg, Glenn T.
Senior, Clarence
Stace, W. T.
Stahr, Elvis J., Jr.
Travell, Janet G.
Weaver, Robert C.
Westmoreland, W. C.
Wiesner, Jerome B.
Wood, Louise A.

Fashion

Cassini, Oleg
Pucci, Emilio

Finance

Bergen, John J.
Bimson, Carl A.
Champion, George
Ikeda, Hayato
Kampmann, Viggo
McCloy, John J.
Oppenheimer, Harry Frederick
Rasminsky, Louis

Government—Foreign

Abbas, Ferhat
Balewa, Sir Abubakar Tafawa
Bandaranaike, Sirimavo
Boland, Frederick H.
Chiari, Roberto F.
Dayal, Rajeshwar
Dean, Sir Patrick
Gorbach, Alfons

Harkness, Douglas S.
Hylton-Foster, Sir Harry
Ikeda, Hayato
Joxe, Louis
Kampmann, Viggo
Kasavubu, Joseph
Kosaka, Zentaro
Kutchuk, Fazil
Lesage, Jean
Miró Cardona, José
Ormsby-Gore, Sir David
Quadros, Jânio da Silva
Rasminsky, Louis
Stace, W. T.
Tshombe, Moise
Wahlen, Friedrich T.

Government—United States

Barnett, Ross R.
Bell, David E.
Berle, Adolf A., Jr.
Brown, Harold
Bruce, David K. E.
Bryant, C. Farris
Caplin, Mortimer M.
Cleveland, Harlan
Connally, John B.
Cox, Archibald
Dempsey, John
Feis, Herbert
Ford, Gerald R., Jr.
Gavin, James M.
George, Zelma W.
Goldberg, Arthur J.
Halaby, Najeeb E.
Heller, Walter W.
Kennedy, John F.
Kerner, Otto
Labouisse, Henry R.
McCloy, John J.
McGee, Gale
McMurrin, Sterling M.
McNamara, Robert S.
Mearns, David C.
Minow, Newton N.
Neuberger, Maurine B.
O'Brien, Lawrence F.
Peterson, Esther
Riecken, Henry W.
Rostow, Walt W.
Rusk, Dean
Salinger, Pierre
Sanford, Terry
Seaborg, Glenn T.
Shriver, R. Sargent
Stevenson, Adlai E.
Smith, Elizabeth Rudel
Sorensen, Theodore
Stahr, Elvis J., Jr.
Taylor, Maxwell D.
Terry, Luther L.
Timberlake, Clare H.
Travell, Janet G.
Tree, Marietta
Udall, Stewart L.
Weaver, Robert C.
Wiesner, Jerome B.

Industry

Block, Joseph L.
Boeschenstein, Harold
Brady, William T.
Dichter, Ernest
Gerstacker, Carl A.
Jonsson, John Erik
Kaiser, Henry J.
McCune, Francis K.
McGovern, John W.
McNamara, Robert S.
Miller, J. Irwin
Oppenheimer, Harry Frederick

International Relations

Berle, Adolf A., Jr.
Boland, Frederick H.
Bruce, David K. E.
Cleveland, Harlan
Corea, Sir Claude
Dayal, Rajeshwar
Dean, Sir Patrick
Feis, Herbert
Gavin, James M.
George, Zelma W.
Kosaka, Zentaro
Labouisse, Henry R.
Lesage, Jean
McCloy, John J.
Ormsby-Gore, Sir David
Rasminsky, Louis
Rusk, Dean
Shriver, R. Sargent
Stevenson, Adlai E.
Taylor, Maxwell D.
Timberlake, Clare H.
Tree, Marietta
Wahlen, Friedrich T.
Wright, Sir Michael

Journalism

Atkinson, Brooks
Cleveland, Harlan
Feiffer, Jules
Fine, Benjamin
George, Zelma W.
Gingrich, Arnold
Gunther, John
Newhouse, Samuel I.
Luce, Henry R.
Messick, Dale
Salinger, Pierre

Labor

Goldberg, Arthur J.
Peterson, Esther

Law

Alpert, George
Barnett, Ross R.
Barr, John A.
Berle, Adolf A., Jr.
Bryant, C. Farris
Caplin, Mortimer M.
Connally, John B.
Connor, John T.
Cox, Archibald
Dean, Sir Patrick
Donovan, James B.
Ernst, Morris L.
Goldberg, Arthur J.
Halaby, Najeeb E.
Kerner, Otto
Labouisse, Henry R.
Lesage, Jean
McCloy, John J.
Minow, Newton N.
Miró Cardona, José
Nabrit, James M., Jr.
Rostow, Eugene V.
Salant, Richard S.
Sanford, Terry
Seymour, Whitney North
Sorensen, Theodore
Stahr, Elvis J., Jr.
Stevenson, Adlai E.
Udall, Stewart L.

Library Service

Berelson, Bernard
Jackson, Eugene B.
Mearns, David C.
Morton, Elizabeth Homer
Morton, Florrinell F.

Literature

Astor, Mary
Behan, Brendan
Bingham, Millicent Todd
Eberhart, Richard
Herlihy, James Leo
Lee, Harper
Léger, Alexis Saint-Léger
McGinley, Phyllis
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